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Tuesday, May 8, 1984
Vaisakha 18, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(**Fourteenth Session**)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

———

Tuesday, May 8, 1984/Vaisakha 18, 1906 (Saka)

———

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You should reprimand the Treasury Benches for not keeping the quorum. It is 1105. The whole of the Opposition is present except the Treasury Bench.

MR. SPEAKER : At least I see the front benches are fully occupied.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Government always is blaming the Opposition that we are not cooperating.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : You can pull up the Members—one from this side and one from that side.

MR. SPEAKER : He is differentiating between the two things.

AN HON. MEMBER : This is Parliamentary Democracy—not Presidential system.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : They are making a hue and cry. How much time of the House they are consuming, they do not realise.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : If present in the House is consuming the time of the House, you are absolutely correct.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Filling up by presence in the House is no prohibition.

MR. SPEAKER : I was thinking that it was rather heavy on the Members demanding to have a furlough even before tomorrow.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सर, मेरे यहां मच्छर नहीं मारे जाएंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा। मैंने लिखकर भी दिया हुआ है कि यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है, पूरा राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड़ का नाला भरा पड़ा है, गन्दगी की सारे इलाके में भरमार है, जब सैशन चल रहा है तो भी कुछ नहीं हो सकता तो सैशन समाप्त होने के बाद क्या होगा ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या सफाई का काम भी आप यहां पर सरदार बूटा सिंह जी से करवायेंगे ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want to see Shri Buta Singh with the broom-stick in Shri Paswan's House.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमने 3, 4 बार लिखकर दिया है और आज हमने जान-बूझकर इसको उठाया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : करेंगे ।

I will look into it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : He is the Minister in charge.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Yes, yes. I will take up the matter.

———

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

एक विदेशी दूरदर्शन संस्थान को फिल्मों के निर्माण का ठेका

+

*969. **प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :**
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार एक विदेशी दूरदर्शन संस्थान को भारत के लिये कुछ फिल्मों के निर्माण का कार्य सौंपने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस परियोजना की कुल लागत और ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही से पूर्व इस परियोजना को देश में ही कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयत्न किया था ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो किए गए प्रयत्नों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Doordarshan has no proposal to entrust production of films for it to any foreign television network.

(b), (c), (d) and (e). Do not arise.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : 5 साल की जिन्दगी में आज पहली दफा पहला प्रश्न आया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : तब तो पार्लियामेंट डिजौल्व होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन्दगी में किसी न किसी काम के लिये या हर काम के लिये एक दफा पहला मौका होता है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसी प्रश्न के लिये मैं अपने क्षेत्र से भागकर आया हूं, और जब मैंने जवाब देखा तो बड़ी निराशा हुई।

अध्यक्ष जी आज के "जनसत्ता" पत्र में फ्रन्ट पेज पर खबर छपी है कि अब टी० वी० पर विदेशी कार्यक्रमों की भरमार रहेगी। इसमें कहा गया है "सूत्रों ने बताया कि चार अमरीकी टी० वी० कार्यक्रमों के बारे में शर्तनामे पर शीघ्र ही दस्तखत किया जाएगा। केवल दूरदर्शन अधिकारियों के अन्तिम फैसले की प्रतीक्षा है। ये फिल्में हैं धारावाहिक कामेडी फिल्म "बुल्क आफ गिनीज" और दूसरी है जासूसी फिल्म "ग्रेट स्मार्ट" पहली फिल्म का प्रसारण जुलाई से शुरू होगा और दूसरी का जाड़े के दौरान।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं जब ऐसा कोई कार्यक्रम ही नहीं है तो इस खबर में क्या सच्चाई है ···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस प्रश्न का इस प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, वह बनाने की बात है।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : यह पढ़कर ही उन्होंने 10 दिन पहले सवाल किया था।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : We do not have any such proposals put forth by the American Television Network to produce films for Doordarshan. Between 1980-84, we have entrusted outside producers within our country with the work of producing some films pertaining to certain social themes and about 86 such proposals within India were accepted. So, there is no such thing like American-produced films. I do not go by what appears in the Press. I go by the facts and realities before the Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You don't have any faith in the Press.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष जी, ठीक है अखबार में प्रकाशित जो खबरें हैं अगर वह गलत हैं तो उसका कंट्राडिक्शन हाउस में हो जाय, कोई बुराई नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हो गया।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं भी वही कह रहा हूं।

उसी समाचार में आगे कहा गया है "जो भी हो दूरदर्शन की खुली नीति से भारतीय विज्ञान एजेंसियों में इन विदेशी कार्यक्रमों को खरीदने की होड़ लगी है। अमरीका में बसे भारतीय व्यापारी अशोक चड्ढा ने बताया कि लगभग 60 प्राइवेट फर्मों ने उनसे इन विदेशी कार्यक्रमों के बारे में बात की है।"

तो अगर विदेशी फिल्में दिखलाने का इरादा नहीं है तो ठीक ही है। लेकिन अगर अपने कार्यक्रमों को सुरुचिपूर्ण और भारतीय संदर्भ में और अधिक योग्य बनाने का विचार है तो जो भारतीय निर्माता हैं उनको आप और अपने टी० वी० के द्वारा स्वयं ही इस कार्यक्रम को जिसमें टी० वी० का कार्यक्रम लोगों को और अधिक अच्छा लगे इस बारे में आपका क्या विचार है।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : पहले ही बता चुका हूं जहां तक भारतीय निर्माता हैं उनके लिये तो सुविधा है।...मैं फिगर भी दे चुका हूं, लेकिन विदेशी के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई विचार नहीं है।

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : I would like to know from the Minister whether Government is considering any proposal for production of films. If so, has any Advisory Board been set up, as in the case of films on freedom struggle ? Has any cost estimate been prepared ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : So far as films on freedom struggle and other things are concerned, we have got the Films Division. They give the themes. We encourage outside producers also to prepare films on such social themes, and even about freedom fighters. We are also going to have a film on the entire history of freedom movement and so on, so far as internal arrangements are concerned.

So far as foreign TV network is concerned that we do not have any such proposal at the moment, has been mentioned.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Is it not a fact that there is a total dearth of properly-equipped studios, sophisticated cameras etc. for shooting of TV films in India ; and, therefore, Government of India is considering a proposal to get these films done in foreign studios ? How many studios are there in India which are well equipped, and have sophisticated machinery for shooting of TV films ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sofar as Films Division is concerned, we take up certain documentary films. When we entrust the work to outside producers, it is up to them to decide upon the studio to which they will go, and how they will take advantage of the latest equipment available—and see with whom it is available. After the completion of the films, they will be taken by us to show on our Doordarshan etc. (*Interruptions*) We have one Films Division studio in Bombay. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What do you have in that studio, that you can use it ?

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : That studio is very well equipped. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No cross-talks, please.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Minister has denied that there is a contract for the production of films, given to foreign networks, for our Doordarshan ; but it is a fact that films which are already produced there for their local use, are being screened on our TV : for instance 'Yes, Minister', 'Lucy Show' etc. But I want to know whether Government has considered this : in order that these shows which have become popular, reach the masses here, would they consider either requesting the suppliers or would they themselves dub them or consider having some sub-titles in Indian languages, e.g. in Hindi, to begin with ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, before you answer that, I will ask you a question : Are you prepared to have such a smart

Member of my Parliament to act in these films ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Do you want me to leave this House, Sir ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : This film should then be entitled, "No, Swamy".

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : *Sant ki Jai*.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sofar as screening of foreign films is concerned, it is obvious that what you have seen, and what everybody is seeing, is good. But sofar as production is concerned, that is entirely a separate thing.

MR. SPEAKER : What about sub-titling ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about sub-titling or dubbing in Hindi ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : If the screening committee feels that they can be done in local languages, and if there is a studio, it can be done first in Hindi. But we have to take the concurrence of the producers outside, because it is only for telecasting once, that a film is being purchased. If we have to dub it, we have to take permission from the producers. Unless and until they agree to it, we do not have any right to dub the film here.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : They do it in other countries of the world.

MR. SPEAKER : Just consider it.

Breakthrough in concept and methodology of coal carbonisation

*970. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in 'Economic Times', Calcutta edition of 29 January, 1984 and New Delhi edition of 31 January, 1984 under the caption "Breakthrough in Coke Technology" ; and

(b) if so, the facts about the breakthrough achieved in concept and methodology of coal carbonisation and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reported breakthrough in coke technology, as claimed by the three-men team of fuel and mining engineers, has not yet been established. They have been advised that a full scale trial should be carried out in the coke ovens of Durgapur Steel Plant or any other Steel Plant using the so called new technology under the supervision of technical officers of Coal India Limited/Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited to enable samples of coke to be drawn for testing of necessary parameters.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Breakthrough in converting non-coking coal into coking coal is a very important news for the country like India, even more important than our boys in the space or our journey to Antarctica ; and the Ministry has not done justice to such an important report. We have got fairly a large quantity of non-coking coal lasting for more than 100 years, but our coking coal reserve is less, hardly to last for 30-40 years and that too of not good variety, and high ash content which have compelled us to import coking coal for the steel factory at the cost of Rs. 1000 per tonne ; and we have already imported more than million tonnes. A report has come and it has appeared first in *Urja* February 1984, *Economic Times* February 9, February 10, April 2nd, *Capital* February 6-19, *Aaj* (Hindi paper) January 22, *New Sketch* February 20 that not one or two tonnes but 4400 tonnes of non-coking coal has been converted into coking coal ; and was observed by the SAIL representative, MECON ; and this experiment has been conducted by one of your ex-mining engineers and Chairman of CMPDIL that is they are persons of some credibility. Even after that, on what basis are you saying that this technology has not been established ? Have your experts studied it, verified it ? The House should be given in

detail your endeavour for the last 5 months to ascertain the truth about this epoch making discovery, if it is true.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : This team has taken an initiative and come forward for this experiment ; and they have established this laboratory in collaboration with a private firm. We have been allotting this coal. In February 1982, we have allotted 50 tonnes ; in May 1982, it is 700 tonnes plus 500 tonnes from various collieries. In November 1982, we have allotted 500 tonnes ; in February 1983, we have allotted 750 tonnes ; in March 1983, it is 400 tonnes and so on. We have been allotting it as per their demand. After that they have approached us for 1500 tonnes of this type of coal. After verification made by CMPDIL and with certain conditions, we have agreed to give them in phases for a limited period this coal also. So, it is not true that we are not giving assistance to them, but they have not established so far ; and we have said, under our supervision or under the supervision of CMPDIL in any steel plant if this equipment is made under their supervision and if it is established, we cannot make any comment on it ; that is the position so far.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Sir, the question is very important. I seek your assistance. My point is that the ex-Chairman of the CMPDIL, not an employee, is also associated with this project. They have claimed and they have produced 4400 metric tonnes of coking coal.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble lady Members sitting before the hon. Member who is on his legs, are distracting the attention of the hon. Members as well as mine.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, may I, on your behalf, request the lady Members, not to talk at this time ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : This is the first time we were talking. Normally we sit quiet.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Sir, it requires some serious attention from your side also.

MR. SPEAKER : That was the reason why I just requested them not to distract the attention.

SHRI A.K. ROY : So, Sir, my complaint is not that C.I.L. is not supplying enough quantity of coal. It is not my complaint. They are supplying the coal and that is why he is producing, because there is no other supply of coal. Till this date they have produced 4400 metric tonnes and it requires a sample test that the non-coking coal you have supplied is zero zinc coal from Bastacolla and some other areas. The non-coking coal which they have supplied, will have to be tested. There are known barometers or the sample test indications which will show the nature. After that you can charge it to the Durgapur Coke Oven, you can charge it to Bokaro Coke Oven. But that is the secondary point. The first point is whether non-coking coal could be transformed into coking coal which means a jump of price by three times and it will revolutionise the whole technology of the country. I would like to read out a few lines of the letter of the Director, CFRI, congratulating the inventor :

> "It is true that 'O'/I seam coal by itself and as per the present coke-oven by-product technology, do not straightway yield metallurgical coke unless it is blended with some matching coals. .....However, your claim is apparently different. You have made the coke not by blending with any matching coal, but by infusion of some chemicals additives which you claim as a proprietory product. As a Scientist, I am happy and once again, I offer my congratulations and best wishes to you and your client."

So, it has got certain credibility. It should be seriously viewed.

Sir, the second point I would like to make is this. It is of interest to you all. The steel coke-oven is a by-product and the experiment was done by bee-hive coke oven and anything which could be bee-hive coke oven cannot be done in by-product coke oven. So if you challenge that it is so, then you will be doing some technological error. You have got your own by-product

coke oven which you have closed. Will you make this experiment there and will you ask your CFRI people or send somebody from your Ministry to test whether this test is correct or not ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no dispute about the zero-sinc coal that has been supplied by us to the party and my hon. friend has been trying to prove that the ex-CMD of CMPDIL is one of the persons who has been claiming like that. There is a lot of difference between the claim and the truth of that claim being established. Sir, there are three officers—one is the ex-CMD, CMPDIL, Mr. Ghosh, the second Mr. S.S. Choudhury, ex-Assistant Director, CFRI and the third is Mr. L.N. Samanta, Dy. CME, BCCL—who have set up a laboratory. They, in collaboration with a private company, have started doing the research. When this news came in the newspapers and it was claimed that they have been able to transform the non-coking coal into the coking coal, then requests were made to supply them the so-called coking coal that they already established. And they were also requested that arrangements could be made for the experiments and they could themselves be present and the BCCL officers would also be present so that they could reveal as to what exactly the manner in which they have been successful. But for these trials they have not come forth. That is why my colleague had stated that what they have claimed does not stand established.

Now, you were asking about the CFRI. The comments of CFRI were also obtained. You would permit me to quote on the basis of what was published in the *Economic Times*. CFRI said :

> "They are of the opinion that based on the opinion given in the Press release which lacks in technical details, and which apparently contradicts all scientific principles and known facts we would like to refrain from giving any further comment about the validity of the claims without ascertaining the facts. Since the invention is known to have been made by a private organisation, a closely guarded secret, the facts can only be ascertained if a scientific study can be undertaken with full cooperation of all concerned.

We are prepared to extend them all cooperation. If my friend can extend his good offices with those laboratory people for the purposes of our having the experiments to a fruition, we will welcome. But so far our efforts have not been successful.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri K.A. Swami. Absent.

Hydel Power Generation under National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation

*972. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the targets fixed for generation of Hydel Power in the Sixth Plan in (i) Central sector and (ii) State sector ;

(b) the actual achievement and performance of hydel power till December, 1983 in both the above sectors ;

(c) the main reasons for the slow progress and shortfall in targets of National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation ; and

(d) whether the Chairman of NHPC have been constantly changed and/or proper technically qualified person has not been appointed as Chairman of NHPC ; if so, the reasons for so many changes made during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Separate targets for thermal and hydel generation are determined on year to year basis. Details of the targets fixed for hydel generation during the 6th Five Year Plan period and the actual generation achieved upto March, 1984 is given below :

(in Million Units)

Year	Targetted generation			Actual generation		
	States	Centre	Total	States	Centre	Total
1980-81	46881	119	47000	46498	34	46532
1981-82	46260	240	46500	49344	214	49558
1982-83	47325	675	48000	47450	823	48273
1983-84	47929	1071	49000	48969 (Tentative)	898	49867 (Tentative)

(c) Devighat H.E. Project in Nepal, taken up by NHPC was completed well ahead of schedule and in the case of Baira Siul and Loktak on the targets net by NHPC for itself. In respect of Salal Project in J and K, which was beset with serious geotechnical problems the NHPC have advanced the schedule from 1987 and expect to commission the first unit by December, 1985. Progress on Koel Kar Project in Bihar has been hampered due to continued resistance from local people.

As regards Baira-Siul Project the actual generation and the target fixed during 1983-84 are as under :

Target — 920 million units

Actual generation — 849 million units

The shortfall in generation was on account of lesser inflow of water than expected.

The Loktak H.E. Project which started commercial operation from 1.6.83 could run only for 1 month and 25 days when generation had to be stopped on account of the tunnel collapse. During this period, a total of 36 million units excluding units generated during trial run of power was generated.

(d) Four CMDs have been appointed for NHPC on regular basis, so far. All of them were/are suitably qualified technical personnel with adequate managerial capability. In addition, one officer in this Department with high administrative ability and experience also held additional charge of the post of CMD, NHPC for some period, pending appointment of a regular CMD.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : The statement given shows that in the central sector they are falling short of the targets for the last four years, and certain details of the targets have been given. Except for one project, that is the Devighat Project, all the projects are suffering for one reason or the other. You yourself have said that the Baira-Siul and the Loktak projects are suffering on account of lesser inflow of water. It also goes to show that there was some defective planning. This less inflow of water is one reason, in which case the projects have become uneconomical. As regards the Loktak project, it could be run only for one month and some days. We would like to have the details why the entire management of the Hydro-electric Power Generation Corporation is failing in all the targets except one project. In the case of one project in Jammu and Kashmir you have serious geotechnical problems ; in the case of Koel Kara Project in Bihar there is resistance from local people for land or something. Will you please give us more details about all the projects which have been handled by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I have given in my statement the generation target and the actual generation. In the central sector the targeted generation was 119 million units, but it is true that only 34 million units could be generated. But in 1981-82 as against the target of 240 million units 214 million units were generated ; in 1982-83 against the target of 675 million units, 832 million units were generated ; and in 1983-84 against 1,071 million units, we hope that, it would be 898 million units. I have given the reasons in the statement.

The Loktak Hydro-electric Project which had started commercial operation from 1st June, 1983, could run only for one month and 25 days when the generation had to stop on account of the tunnel collapse. And therefore it could produce only 36 million units which does not include the units generated during the trial run. About the other projects and power generation, I have given details of the projects which have been undertaken by the National Hydro-electric Corporation. If he asks me more questions, I will give him the replies.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : My second supplementary is with regard to the management of the National Hydro-electric Power Generation Corporation. You have said that four CMDs have been appointed by the Corporation on a regular basis. Will you please give the names of the four CMDs, the duration of their stay and why they left one after another, making the entire Corporation a sick Corporation ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I do not agree that the Corporation is sick. I feel the work is satisfactory.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : But it is not as healthy as you are !

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Healthier than you !

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The names of the persons who have held the post of CMD are, Shri S.N. Roy who was the CMD from 1st June 1976 to 19th May 1978 ; in 1978 he was promoted and appointed as Chairman of the Central Electricity Authority. Then Major General T.V. Jagannadhan who took over on 20th May 1978 continued up to 12th June, 1980 when he was superannuated. Then Shri P.M. Belliappa who was a Joint Secretary in the Department of Power, he was holding additional charge from 13th June 1980 to 17th February 1982. After that Shri B.G. Kochar was appointed on 17th February and he continued up to 11th July 1983. He resigned because he was continuing on a contract basis, after superannuation.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : For two months only !

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : On contract basis. Then Shri P.G. Nabi was appointed.

MR. SPEAKER : So many details.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : He asked the names of the persons who held the post of CMD and the period for which they continued and why they were changed. Shri P.G. Nabi was appointed on 11th July 1983 and he is continuing.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : May I know why such short term appointments were made to the successive chiefs of this organisation ? Then, it seems to be that because some of those people were dissatisfied with the manner in which these people were appointed as chiefs of this organisation, one was appointed on a temporary basis, another was appointed in order to allow him to retire, and after his retirement he was kept on for some months. This sort of appointments are not good. That is why this information was given to this friend and he has to put this question.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am sorry, it does not appear to be correct, because the gentleman who has resigned had resigned on superannuation. He was there for one year and five months because he had superannuated and extension was given during that period. He resigned, and then immediately the other man was put on 11-7-1983.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : He was superannuated and again he was kept on for one month and odd ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Some times exigencies demand that a person on superannuation should be extended. Some times an extension is given. If there is a project which is under completion and if he is taking some important part he has to be retained.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : May I know from the hon. Minister, whether due to the existing fuel constraints in the thermal power projects it is more advantageous to go in for hydro-electric power generation to meet the various needs in the country regarding power ?

If so, will it not be advisable to go in for an agreement with Nepal regarding the flow of various rivers so that with adequate generation of hydro-electric power we will be able to augment our hydro-electric generation to a very great extent and more than two-third of the needs of power generation of the country we will be able to meet through this particular source ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : We have already stated that during the Seventh Plan we will lay more emphasis on the generation of hydel power. About agreement with Nepal, the talks are in progress and we hope that we will reach an agreement very shortly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For the last three years I am getting this answer that talks are in progress. . . .(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bheekhabhai.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why don't you get me clarification, Sir ? I have asked this question four times but have got the same reply.

MR. SPEAKER : What a consistency !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Consistency in delaying the talks.

Absorption of Employees in Coal Mines after Nationalisation

*974. SHRI D.P. YADAV :
SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it had been decided by Government before nationalisation of Coal Mines that all the employees working before nationalisation, whether they were temporary or on daily wages, will be absorbed permanently ;

(b) if so, the steps taken after nationalisation of Coal India Ltd., Chitra Deoghar (Bihar) to absorb about two thousand daily wage labourers (Coal Cutters) who have been working as Truck Loader under direct control of the administration of Coal India Ltd., on regular cadre ; and

(c) the action taken to give representation to SCs, STs and Adivasis working in the colliery before nationalisation and to regularise their services, after giving them relief from the clutches of outside labour contractors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) According to section 14 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 all workmen who were in the employment of the coal mines immediately before the appointed date (1.5.73) became the employees of the coal companies on the same terms and conditions which they had prior to nationalisation.

(b) The company has reported that 2308 workers who were found to have been working in the then Chitra Group of Mines were taken on the roll of the company after screening by Screening Committee constituted to screen the claims of all such

persons who claimed to be in service of the erstwhile owners.

(c) All workers including those belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes fulfilling the conditions of employment referred to in part (a) above became employees of the coal companies.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. D.P. Yadav. . .

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : He seems to have undergone a change after crossing over from this side.

MR. SPEAKER : No, this is a weakness, nobody can ignore a lady.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You should comment, Sir. See the apathetic condition of the ruling party Member.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has not read the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : He is now oversatisfied.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Without knowing anything he is satisfied ! Very good, ignorance is a bliss.

SHRI D.P. YADAV : I have got no supplementary, Sir.

Nomination of SC/ST Officers on the Board of Directors of Public Undertakings

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*976. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Directors on the Board of each Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of his Ministry and how many out of them are Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Officers ;

(b) the criteria adopted for nominating officers as government nominees on the Board of Directors of Public Sector Undertakings ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to nominate any SC/ST officer on such Boards, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a), (b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The number of Directors on the Boards of each Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of this Ministry is annexed.

2. The Board of Directors of Public Sector Enterprises comprises of :

(a) Functional (Wholetime Directors),

(b) Part-time (official Directors),

(c) Part-time (Non-Official Directors).

The Functional Directors, including the Chairman-Cum-Managing Directors of the Public Sector Enterprises are selected by the Public Enterprise Selection Board.

3. Part-time Official Directors are Government officers who are nominated on the Boards of Directors of Public Sector Undertakings by virtue of the post held by these officers in their respective Departments/Ministries/State Governments and generally the Joint Secretaries/Directors dealing with these Undertakings are so nominated. Special reservations for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe are made only at the time of recruitment/promotion of Government officers.

4. Part-time Non-Official Directors are normally public men who have distinguished specialised themselves in the field of industrial, commercial, financial, administration or labour and do not have interest that may effect their objectivity in the discharge of their duties on the Board.

5. There are 12 officers of the Ministry

of Chemicals and Fertilizers, who have been nominated as Part-time Official Directors and none of them belongs to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe category. However, of the 17 part-time non-Official Directors, 1 belongs to the Scheduled Caste category.

6. Apart from the above, there are also 6 Directors on the Board of Directors of two undertakings who are the representatives of the foreign Joint Venture partners.

Statement

List Indicating Name of Public Sector Uudertakings under the Administrative Control of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Number of Directors in Position

Sl. No.	Name of Public Sector Undertakings	Number of Directors
1.	Fertilizers Corporation of India Ltd.	10
2.	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation	5
3.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	8
4.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	6
5.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	*7
6.	Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	7
7.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	7
8.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	8
9.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	**6
10.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	13
11.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	9
12.	Smith Stanistreet and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	3
13.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	5
14.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	11
15.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	6
16.	Southern Pesticides Corporation Ltd.	9

* Includes four non-official Directors nominated two each by the foreign companies of the Joint Venture viz., AMOCO and NIOC.

** Includes two non-official Directors nominated by the Government of Nauru, foreign partner of the Joint Venture.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बतलाया है कि उनके यहां 16 उपक्रम हैं और उनमें कुल मिलाकर 120 डायरेक्टर्स हैं। इन 120 में से एक भी शेड्यूल कास्ट का नहीं है। एक इन्होंने बताया है कि अंशकालिक है जो अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग से है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसाकि सदन को मालूम है कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स का पद काफी पावर्स का होता है और किस पोस्ट को डीरिजर्व करना है, यह इनके लेवल से ही तय होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इलेक्टेड होते हैं या नामीनेटेड।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : नामीनेटेड होते हैं और उनका क्राइटेरिया यह रखा गया है कि जो वाणिज्यिक, प्रशासन, वित्तीय, श्रम में विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त हों। ऐसी परिस्थिति में ऐसे लोगों का मिलना कोई मुश्किल नहीं है और यह आपके डिस्क्रेशन पर है। यह महत्वपूर्ण पद है और मंत्री महोदय, साठे साहब हमेशा चिंतित रहते हैं और सरकार भी कहती है कि शेड्यूल कास्ट के बारे में उसकी नीति साफ है जबकि ऐसे स्थानों पर उनको प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया जाता है और यह बैकलॉग पूरा नहीं किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में इनकी क्या पालिसी है? एक-सौ बीस पोस्ट्स में से एक भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की नहीं है। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या विचार कर रही है और कितनी पोस्ट्स शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को देने के लिए विचार कर रही है?

श्री वसंत साठे : अध्यक्ष जी, जो एक-सौ बीस पोस्ट्स के बारे में बताया गया है, उनमें से 67 पोस्ट्स तो आफिशियल हैं। इन पर आफिशियल पार्ट-टाइम डायरेक्टर, जो सरकारी मुलाजिम हैं, उन्हीं में से आदमी लेने पड़ते हैं। अब उसमें प्रोमोशन के आधार पर एस० सी० और एस० टी० के लोग तो आ ही जायेंगे। ऐसे लोग उन स्तरों पर नहीं हैं तो उस पर मेरा बस नहीं चलता।...(**व्यवधान**) दो-तीन बोर्डों पर नॉन आफिशियल पोस्ट भरी नहीं गई थी। अब हमने नॉन आफिशियल लोगों को लेना शुरू किया है। मैं बता देना चाहता हूं कि तीन बोर्डों में तीन नाम नॉन-आफिशियल एस० सी० और एस० टी० के सजेस्ट कर दिए हैं और अप्रूव हो गए हैं। उनकी पोस्टिंग अभी प्रोसेस में है। हमारी नीति यह है कि जो 16 बोर्ड हैं उनमें कम से कम एक एस० सी० अथवा एक एस० टी० अथवा एक माइनोरिटी का होना चाहिए। इसके मुताबिक हम अमल करेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया, रेलवेज, यू० पी० एस० सी० या कोई भी ऐसा इंस्टीट्यूशन नहीं है, जहां उपलब्ध नहीं है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि एक्ट और फैक्ट अलग होते हैं। जो आफिसर जितना टैक्टफुल होता है, वह उतना ही सारे मामले को गोलमाल कर देता है। आपने यह बना रखा है कि निदेशक के पद का व्यक्ति ही संयुक्त सचिव होगा। मैं अभी नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, बाद में बता दूंगा। आपके यहां जो डायरेक्टर्स बने हैं डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी रैंक के बने हैं। डायरेक्टर रैंक के नहीं हैं। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में भी डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी रैंक के हैं। लेकिन बात सिर्फ खोजने की है। इसीलिए मैंने यह प्रश्न उठाया था। बड़े पैमाने पर पोस्टें डी-रिजर्व हो रही हैं। उसका कारण यही है कि यहीं पर आकर सारा मामला खत्म हो जाता है। क्या सरकार कोई पालिसी बनाने जा रही है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की जो भी पोस्ट डी-रिजर्व होगी, वह मंत्री लेबल पर ही होगी? मंत्री जी स्वयं देखें कि उम्मीदवार नहीं है और सेटिस्फाइड हो जाएं तब उस पोस्ट को डी-रिजर्व करें।

श्री वसंत साठे : यदि किसी डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी या नीचे के लेवल का कोई व्यक्ति लिया गया, जैसा कि आप कह रहे हैं, इस बारे में आप मुझे बताइए ...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं, नाम बता दूंगा।

श्री वसंत साठे : ठीक है। मैं आपको आश्वासन देता हूं कि यदि एस० सी० और एस० टी० के

योग्य आफिसर्स हमारे पास उपलब्ध हैं तो हम उन्हें जरूर किसी न किसी बोर्ड में डाल देंगे। इस बारे में हमारे दिल में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं है। डी-रिजर्व करने का जो सुझाव दिया है, उस पर विचार करेंगे।

Off-Shore Construction and Shipyard Facilities to Support Oil and Gas Development Plans

*978. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the status of off-shore construction and shipyard facilities development in the country to support the ambitious oil and gas development plans ; and

(b) how much developments are proposed to be achieved by the end of the current financial year and by the end of the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). The ONGC has placed orders for the construction of various types of vessels required by them for off-shore oil exploration activities in the country on various shipyards as under:

Offshore Drilling rigs :

MDL — Three jackup rigs

HSL — One Drillship

Offshore Supply Vessels :

(i)	GRSE, Calcutta	— Three
(ii)	HSL, Vishakhapatnam	— Four
(iii)	GSL — Goa	— Three
(iv)	HDE, Howrah	— Two
(v)	MDL, Bombay	— Eight

Multipurpose Support Vessel :

MDL, Bombay — One

Besides the above mentioned vessels, offshore platforms are being manufactured by MDL. Such facilities on the east coast are being created in HSL.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the country is self-sufficient in producing all the required equipments for off-shore oil exploration activities in the country.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It is not.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : If not, why not ? That should also be clarified.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The position is that at the end of the last decade, hardly 10 per cent of the equipment was being indigenised and that was being used by the ONGC. Today the position is, around 40 per cent of the indigenous equipment is being used by the ONGC. They are developing further the facilities. One aspect which the hon. Member had asked in the original question which has, I must say, by oversight not been concentrated is : What is the position in 1984-85 ? You have asked this. I must say that in 1984-85 13 platforms or plants are to be installed. Out of these, 12 will be installed by the Mazagon Docks and only one will be done through the foreign yards.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : How many countries are more advanced in manufacturing such equipments which are used for off-shore oil exploration activities ? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether India is going to import such sophisticated technology from any other country in order to produce these equipments indigenously, whether there is any proposal before the Government. And if there is any proposal, I would like to know the name of the country.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Quite a large number of the developed countries like France, Norway, America, Canada etc. have got the sophisticated equipments. It would be difficult for me to go into the details. In certain respects Russia has exceeded in the sophistication of the supply of the materials.

I find that in some respects countries like Poland also have done some good job. Therefore, wherever it is necessary, having regard to the nature of the equipment we are trying to borrow the technology and some of these countries are coming forth with the transfer of technology also which is being taken by our country for the larger interests of the nation.

Boycott of National Film Development Corporation by Film Federation of India

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*979. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Film Federation of India has decided to boycott the National Film Development Corporation and not to submit any film for a censor certificate ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the industry has been directed by the Federation to stay away from the forthcoming national film awards festival and not even to enter a film for it ; and

(c) if so, the reasons in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The Film Federation of India informed the Government on 12th April, 1984 that at a meeting of representatives of film industry held on 10-11 April, 1984 under the aegis of the Federation, it was, *inter alia*, decided not to extend any co-operation in the functioning of the National Film Development Corporation, to fix up a date from which the members of the industry will not apply for censorship and not to associate with the forthcoming National Film Awards Festival.

(c) The Film Federation of India felt that the attitude of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is not sympathetic to the various problems faced by the film industry and that the Ministry was concerned with the promotion of only one particular section of film makers, viz. the so-called 'art film makers'.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has stated in his reply that the Film Federation of India has felt that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is not sympathetic to the various problems faced by the film industry. In this context, may I know from the hon. Minister as to how far this charge is true ? And what are the main problems faced by the film industry at present ? Has the film industry brought to the notice of the Government the main problem being faced by it and if so, what are the steps taken by the Government to solve these problems ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, some of the main points which have been emphasised by the Film Federation of India are about the video piracy and also the point that the additional chairman of the Central Board of Film Certification should be from South. And then, about the composition of the Certification Board, they say, most of the members should be from the film industry. And then, about the period of certification, it is generally for 10 years. The Film Federation have represented that they want it should be extended up to 25 years. It is like that. They have given a memorandum and the memorandum has also been given to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. The Ministry is sympathetically looking into the matter. And after submission of this representation, again the Minister for Information and Broadcasting had a meeting on 18th April, and to the extent possible, the Government would try to see that whatever the problems the film industry is facing, should be removed and in turn the film industry should also cooperate with the Government in order to create a healthy atmosphere.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Sir, The Film Federation of India further alleged that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was concerned with the promotion of only one particular section of film makers, viz., the so-called 'art' film makers. If the

allegation is true, why other film producers have not been given encouragement in the promotion of their films. If the allegation is not true, what specific steps have been taken by the Government in the last three years for the promotion of other categories of films and the details thereof ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Sir, it is not true. Art film makers are encouraged, no doubt. But at the same time it does not mean that the commercial film makers are discouraged.

AN HON. MEMBER : Art film has got to be encouraged.

Discovery of Deposits of Oil and Gas in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

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*980. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exploratory teams of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have discovered substantial deposits of oil and gas in 550 square kilometre area of Satpura and Vindhya ranges of Madhya Pradesh and parts of Maharashtra ;

(b) whether the preliminary survey has been carried out, if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken for exploration of oil and gas from this area ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Preliminary geological and geophysical surveys are in progress. The data obtained from the above surveys will be analysed for delineating possible prospects for exploration of hydrocarbons.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has replied in negative so to say. In this context, I want to draw his kind attention to a news-item published in the *Hindustan Times*, Delhi edition of 14th April. They have stated that the official sources have categorically reported that the oil struck in Satpura and Vindhya is positive and that the hydro carbons are available in plenty. I would like to know whether it is a fact ? In case it is not a fact, may I know when has the exploratory work been started and has there been any time limit fixed by which they will submit their report about the feasibility of getting gas and oil from the Vindhya region.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, in Madhya Pradesh, the geological survey in different sedimentary basin has been carried out from 1960-61. Samples have been collected and analysed for assessing the potential. There was also an investigation by the Soviet experts during the early 70s. These studies have indicated potential for discovery of hydro carbons basis as speculative.

In fact, the position as it stands today is, so far 17,500 kms. of area of sedimentary basin has been covered by geological mapping. About 523 stations have been measured by Gravity Magnetic Party in the present field season of 1983-84. Still the various activities are continuing. We have planned for the 7th Five Year Plan to intensify these activities. Even in 1984-85, we have also fixed up the programmes for the survey.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, from the reply given by the hon. Minister, you will kindly agree with me that this type of exploration work all over the country is very badly delayed for which our country's progress has been neglected like anything. So, may I know from the Minister what specific action has been taken or proposed to be taken so that this type of exploration work of natural gas, oil etc., should be expedited so that our indigenous consumption can be met by the production of natural gas and oil from our country.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, you would agree with me that the performance of the oil sector has undoubtedly been excellent and encouraging. Now, my hon. friend has specifically asked about the question of Madhya Pradesh. That is why, I gave those details. But if he wants to know what exactly the exploration programme for 1984-85, I have said, of course, in a broad

way that we will carry out the surveys and drillings both. In fact, two Geological Parties and one Gravity Magnetic Party would be working in Madhya Pradesh for the years 1984 and 1985. And of course, if we get some positive information, then only, we will take up drilling. Otherwise, it would not be possible because the information that has been coming in the newspaper in this regard, I am sorry to say, has been highly speculative.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very gratifying to note that India is trying to achieve self-sufficiency in oil and we have done well on this oil front. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some photographs which have been taken by the cosmonauts flying from Salyut have indicated encouraging result with regard to the deposits of gas and oil in various parts of Rajasthan ? If so, by what time you will be able to analyse these photographs and take a decision in that behalf ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps this would have been covered in the next Question which I am going to answer.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, the Minister knows that the Member is not present to ask the question.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, he has been an engineer and so he knows. About the photographs that were taken by the cosmonauts, I may submit that these photographs are yet to be analysed and interpreted. It is because quite a lot of process has to be gone into before we come to the conclusion. We have requested that these photographs must be made available to us so that we could go into detail. At this stage, anything I would say, is highly premature.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Natural Gas Deposits Near Rajamundry in Andhra Pradesh

*971. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new natural gas deposits were recently discovered near Rajamundry in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Natural Gas was discovered recently at Bhimanapalli-1, about 60 kms. south-east of Rajamundry. During testing gas flowed at a rate of 27,300 cubic metres per day through 1/4″ choke.

Outfit' Oil Pumps Provided to Retail Outlets Dealers in Motor Spirit (Petrol) and High Speed Diesel

*973. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that outfit oil pumps provided to retail outlets dealers in motor spirit (Petrol) and high speed diesel are neither checked nor repaired even at notice given by dealers ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that their spares are not provided for replacement or renewals ; and

(c) the estimated time limit for overhauling the entire outfit and machinery ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Routine maintenance inspection, is carried out by Oil Companies every quarter. Overhauling is done as and when required.

तेल ईंधन के वैकल्पिक स्रोत

*975. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विकसित राष्ट्रों ने अपने वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा किए गए अनुसंधान और खोज से तेल ईंधन के वैकल्पिक स्रोतों का पता लगाने में सफलता प्राप्त की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तरह से ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा किये गये अनुसंधान की प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) और (ख) विकसित राष्ट्रों ने बायोगैस और कोयले का तेल में रूपान्तरण से मदिरा का उत्पादन जैसे कुछ क्षेत्रों में कुछ सफलता प्राप्त कर ली है। फिर भी तेल या तेल के विकल्प के लिए, वैकल्पिक स्रोतों के रूप में द्रव्य ईंधन के उत्पादन के लिए अन्य संभव तरीके अभी भी अनुसंधान और विकास के स्तर पर हैं।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में, केन्द्रीय ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान, धनबाद और भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान ने विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिकी के मार्गों के द्वारा कोयले का तेल में रूपान्तरण के बारे में आधारभूत प्रक्रिया और प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास किया है। शीरे से मदिरा का उत्पादन देश में पहले से ही वाणिज्यिकृत है। लेखन सामग्री, अन्तरदहन इन्जिनों और मोटरकारों में ईंधन के रूप में मदिरा के प्रयोग के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी का हमारे देश में विकास किया गया है। फिर भी हमारे देश में मदिरा का ईंधन के रूप में विस्तृत प्रयोग, रासायनिक खाद्य सामग्री के रूप से उसके प्रयोग की तुलना में कम लाभदायक है और वर्तमान प्रौद्योगिकी के द्वारा उत्पादित मात्रा की रसायन उद्योग द्वारा आवश्यकता होगी।

गहन अनुसंधान कार्य के द्वारा निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रगति की जा रही है :—

(1) लिग्नो-सेलुलोसिक सामग्री का प्रयोग करके मदिरा का उत्पादन करना।

(2) पेट्रो फसल की जुताई और हाइड्रो-कार्बनों का निष्कर्षण।

(3) वैकल्पिक द्रव्य ईंधन के रूप में हाइड्रोजन का उत्पादन और प्रयोग।

Transfer of Officers in Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Marketing Division)

*977. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers in Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Marketing Division), grade-wise, in 'A' to 'H' grades ;

(b) the number out of them, who have been posted at one place for four years or more, grade-wise ;

(c) the reasons for allowing them to remain at one place for four years or more contrary to the norms formulated by the Corporation ;

(d) the number out of them, who have been shifted from one place to another place during April-May, 1984, grade-wise ;

(e) how many of them hold posts of "high technical content" who can not be shifted from one place to another, the posts held by them and their nature of work ; and

(f) the guidelines of the transfer policy formulated by the corporation, in detail, for taking into consideration the "Specific problems" of officers in being transferred ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The approximate number of officers in Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division) as on 1.1.1984 is as under ;

Grade	A	975
"	B	992
"	C	358
"	D	183
"	E	72
"	F	32
"	G	22
"	H	11
	Total	2,645

(f) Salient features of the guidelines are indicated below :

Consideration for Transfers :

(i) exigencies of the Corporation work ;

(ii) filling in vacancies consequent upon promotion of officers or upon creation of new posts ;

(iii) rotational assignments aimed at career development of officers ;

(iv) demands at a particular location requiring specialised knowledge or expertise possessed by an Officer ;

(v) individual request for transfer to or from a particular location on humanitarian grounds ;

(vi) where the officers have lot of public dealings as part of their job, transfers are considered after having put in 4-5 years of service.

The above guidelines are followed in vast majority of the cases. There are occasions, however, when based on some peculiar and urgent demands of the job, the guidelines cannot be strictly adhered to. Such cases are exceptions rather than the rule. To the transferring employees the major problems pertain to :

(a) finding a house at the location ;

(b) difficulty in regard to admission of children in school ;

(c) the high cost of packing and transportation of personal effects to the new locations etc.

In order to overcome the above difficulties, Corporation takes the following steps :

(a) Prompt action on housing to assure a transferee of a decent accommodation, either hired or owned.

(b) Transfers are normally effected before the academic session commences.

(c) Frequent review of transfer benefits so as to reduce financial hardships of transferees.

Oil India Proposal to Undertake Exploratory Work for Oil and Gas in Rajasthan with the Help of a French Firm

*981. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil India Limited propose to undertake intensive exploratory work for oil and gas in Rajasthan with the help of a French firm ;

(b) if so, the places in the State selected for the purpose ; and

(c) whether the photographs taken by the cosmonauts by the Salyut during its orbits over India have provided encouraging indications of huge reserves of gas and oil in several places in the State, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The seismic survey to be conducted will cover the Districts of Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur and Ganganagar in the Rajasthan State.

(c) These photographs have yet to be analysed and interpreted.

Pilferage of Bitumen from Refineries and Road Construction Sites

*982. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' of 16th April, 1984 wherein it has been stated that bitumen meant for road construction worth Rs. 25 crores is being pilferred every year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the approximate quantity of bitumen stolen during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the amount involved ;

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop such pilferage ;

(e) whether any enquiry has been conducted in the pilferage of bitumen ; and

(f) if so, whether any arrest has been made and the action taken against the offenders ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). Details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(b) The News Item highlights the problem relating to pilferage of bitumen in large quantities from oil refineries and road construction sites and the need for taking stringent measures to step these malpractices.

(c) to (f). There has been no pilferage of bitumen from the refineries but there are some reports of pilferage of bitumen taking place while in transit from the refineries to the stores of various consumers including State Government Departments. It has also been reported that this stolen product of bitumen finds its way to many Small Scale Industries who are manufacturing bitumen and its product are sold in the market. The Ministry has advised the State Governments to take sufficient care in seeing that the stolen bitumen does not find its way to these small units who are manufacturing bitumen' products. Since the pilferage is after the bitumen is sold by the oil companies, it is for the consumers, including the State Governments to take necessary action in the matter.

Improvement of Cuttack Radio Station

*983. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the improvement of some radio stations in the country in the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, the steps taken for the improvement of Cuttack Radio Station, Orissa in the above Plan period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the above radio station needs a lot of improvements ;

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in near future for the improvement of that radio station ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). AIR station at Cuttack is equipped with a High Power Transmitter of 100 KW MW for regional service on primary channel and a 1 KW MW transmitter for commercial service on Vividh Bharati programmes and is also equipped with type IV Studios. These broadcast facilities already available are considered adequate. There is, therefore, no proposal under consideration for further improvement in these facilities.

Progress of Projects of NTPC

*984. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be

pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the progress so far made in respect of installation and commissioning of the various units of the different National Thermal Power Corporation power plant projects ;

(b) the expenditure incurred on each as compared to the original estimated cost, unit-wise ; and

(c) how far each project is going ahead according to the schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). National Thermal Power Corporation has been entrusted with the construction of six Super Thermal Power Stations in the country namely Singrauli, Korba, Ramagundam, Farakka, Vindhyachal and Rihand. Singrauli, Korba, and Ramagundam Projects have been aprroved in two stages, and only first stages of the remaining projects have been approved. The capacities of these projects are given below :

Singrauli Stage-I	:	600 MW (3 units of 200 MW each)
Singrauli Stage-II	:	1400 MW (2 units of 200 MW each and 2 units of 500 MW each)
Korba Stage I	:	1100 MW (3 units of 200 MW each and one unit of 500 MW)
Korba Stage-II	:	1000 MW (2 units of 500 MW each)
Ramagundam Stage-I	:	1100 MW (3 units of 200 MW each and one unit of 500 MW)
Ramagundam Stage-II	:	1000 MW (2 units of 500 MW each)
Farakka Stage-I	:	600 MW (3 units of 200 MW each)
Vindhyachal Stage-I	:	1260 MW (6 units of 210 MW each)
Rihand Stage-I	:	1000 MW (2 units of 500 MW each)

The details regarding original approved costs, latest approved costs, estimated costs and expenditure upto 1983-84 in respect of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement-I, and the details regarding actual/expected commissioning programme as against commissioning schedule approved by the Government are given in enclosed Statement-II.

By the end of 1983-84, total capacity expected to be commissioned was 1800 MW comprising of 5 units of 200 MW each at Singrauli, 3 units of 200 MW each at Korba and one unit of 200 MW at Ramagundam. All these units have been commissioned generally one schedule. The first unit at Ramagundam was commissioned approximately four months ahead of schedule. The remaining 200 MW units of this project are also expected to be commissioned ahead of schedule.

Normally, it takes 4 years to commission first 200 MW unit after placement of orders for main plant and equipment, with the successive units coming at the intervals of six months thereafter. In respect of 500 MW units the first unit takes 5 years for commissioning after placement of orders for main plant and equipment with successive units following at the intervals of one year thereafter. The Singrauli, Korba, Ramagundam and Farakka Projects are being executed with the assistance from

World Bank. After negotiations with the World Bank, the orders for the main plant and equipment in respect of Farakka (200 MW Units), Singrauli (500 MW Units), Korba (500 MW Units) and Ramagundam (500 MW units) were placed in 1981, 1982, 1982, and 1983 respectively. The expected commissioning programme of these units is accordingly 4 years after placement of orders for main plant and equipment in respect of 200 MW units at Farakka and 5 years in respect of 500 MW units of the other projects.

In case of Rihand Stage-I project, which is being executed with British assistance, some delay had been observed in submission of designs and drawings by M/s. Northern Engineering Industries (NEI) of U.K. who are main contractors for supply and erection of equipment. Discussions were, therefore, held regarding these matters with authorities of U.K. Government and NEI. NEI have submitted a recovery programme to make-up the time lost. This recovery programme is being monitored.

Statement-I

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Generation Projects			Expenditure incurred (upto March, 84)
		Original Approved Cost	Latest Approved cost	Latest Estimated Cost	
1.	Singrauli Stage-I	255.66	303.75	324.53	307.27
2.	Singrauli Stage-II	494.37	494.37	796.92	221.72
3.	Korba Stage-I	450.80	527.62	749.23	373.96
4.	Korba Stage-II	457.98	457.98	705.67	93.66
5.	Ramagundam Stage-I	459.14	879.52	879.52	452.96
6.	Ramagundam Stage-II	501.89	501.89	681.88	44.46
7.	Farakka Stage-I	290.60	290.60	565.47	229.70
8.	Vindhyachal Stage-I	911.57	911.57	1105.64	42.75
9.	Rihand Stage-I	1033.00	1033.00	1162.12	127.63

Statement-II

Commissioning schedule of NTPC's Projects

S. No.	Project	Unit	(Capacity in MW)	Schedule approved by Govt.	Actual/Expected Commissioning programme
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Singrauli St. I	I	(200)	1981-82	Feb. 82 (commissioned)
		II	(200)	Six months after Unit-I	Nov. 82 (-do-)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		III	(200)	Six months after Unit-II	Mar. 83 (commissioned)
2.	Singrauli St. II	IV	(200)	1983-84	Nov. 83 (-do-)
		V	(200)	1983-84	Feb. 84 (-do-)
		VI	(500)	1984-85	1986-87
		VII	(500)	1985-86	1987-88
3.	Korba St. I	I	(200)	Jan. 83	Mar. 83 (commissioned)
		II	(200)	July. 83	Oct. 83 (-do-)
		III	(200)	Jan. 84	Mar. 84 (-do-)
		IV	(500)	1986-87	1987-88
4.	Korba St. II	V	(500)	1987-88	1988-89
		VI	(500)	1988-89	1989-90
5.	Ramagundam St. I	I	(200)	Feb. 84	Oct. 83 (Commissioned)
		II	(200)	Aug. 84	Aug. 84 } Expected
		III	(200)	Feb. 85	Feb. 85 } earlier
		IV	(500)	1987-88	1988-89
6.	Ramagundam St. II	V	(500)	1988-89	1989-90
		VI	(500)	1989-90	1990-91
7.	Farakka St. I	I	(200)	Early 1984-85	March 85
		II	(200)	Six months after Unit-I	6 months later
		III	(200)	-do- Unit-II	-do-
8.	Vindhyachal St. I	I	(210)	June, 87	June 87
		II	(210)	Dec. 87	Dec. 87
		III	(210)	June 88	June 88
		IV	(210)	Dec. 88	Dec. 88
		V	(210)	June 89	June 89
		VI	(210)	Dec. 89	Dec. 89
9.	Rihand St. I	I	(500)	June 87	June 87*)
		II	(500)	June 88	June 88*)

*Some delay is anticipated due to delay by M/s. NEI of U.K. in submission of drawings and designs.

Choice of Foreign Consultant for Sub-Sea Production System

*985. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission is still undecided over the choice of foreign consultant for the sub-sea production system though about a year has elapsed since the tender was floated ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The ONGC has already appointed Engineers India Limited (EIL) as its consultant, with a provision that it can engage a reputed foreign back-up consultant with its approval.

Gas-Based Thermal Power Project at Ramgarh in Rajasthan

*986. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the progress of the gas-based thermal power project at Ramgarh in Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : The proposal of Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB) for setting up a gas based thermal power project at Ramgarh in Jaisalmer District comprising of one unit of 3 MW gas turbine set has been accorded techno economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority at an estimated cost of Rs. 394 lakhs. The project is awaiting investment decision by the Planning Commission. Meanwhile, RSEB has initiated preliminary action in respect of land acquisition, construction of residential buildings etc.

Promotions under the Time Bound Scheme in P and T Department

*987. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 20 per cent promotional scheme enforced from 15th June 1974 in Groups 'C' and 'D' has been withdrawn w.e.f. 30th November 1983 introducing a new type of promotion i.e., "Time Bound one Promotion" in Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(b) whether all the vacancies reserved for SC/ST in Groups 'C' and 'D' occurred under 20 per cent promotional scheme up to 30th November 1983 and lying un-filled as on 30th November 1983, have been filled up by the SC/ST employees available in respective categories up to 30th November 1983 ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) In respect of Cadres which are covered under time bound one promotion, the orders issued on 15-6-74 stands withdrawn w.e.f. 30.11.83.

(b) and (c). The vacancies reserved for SC/ST officials in Group 'C' and 'D' upto 30th November 1983 under the 20% promotional scheme are to be filled up by officials belonging to these communities.

The information regarding actual filling up of vacancies reserved for SC and ST in Group 'C' and Group 'D' as on 30th November 1983 is being collected.

Waiting Period for New Telephones in Bombay Telephone Exchanges

*988. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in many telephone exchanges of Bombay Telephones, the waiting period for a new telephone is very long and sometimes even a decade ;

(b) if so, whether it is necessary that in a city like Bombay more investment should be made on this communications net-work ;

(c) whether while planning in the past, Bombay Telephones had not taken proper care and visualised the present demand ; and

(d) the likely overall waiting period for a telephone in Bombay in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Largely for general category applicants.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The likely average waiting period for a telephone in Bombay is likely to be 3-5 years in 7th Plan depending upon the category of the applicant.

'Insurance Spare Pool' Scheme by BHEL for Power Stations

*989. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., has launched a Rs. 68 crore 'Insurance Spare Pool' scheme to ensure the off-the-shelf availability of critical high value spare parts urgently required by the distressed power stations ;

(b) if so, the extent to which such power stations will be aided by this scheme ;

(c) the time by which the spares are likely to be helpful and the estimated cost of expenditure involved ; and

(d) the time by which they will be starting production ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) A pool of insurance spares for BHEL sets has been launched. As per the constitution of the pool, it will be controlled by a Committee headed by Member (Operation) Central Electricity Authority. The purpose of the pool is to ensure ready availability of high value long delivery spare parts to the power stations having BHEL sets, in case of break-downs.

(b) The power stations having thermal generating sets of 30 MW, 60 MW, 110 MW, 120 MW and 200/210 MW (200/210 MW of Russian design) will benefit from the scheme.

(c) and (d). The total cost of the items proposed to be stocked is about 68 crores. This will be paid by participating Electricity Boards/Corporations in proportion to their number of sets. The full inventory of items proposed to be stocked will be completed in a period 12 to 18 months. The letter of Indent has since been placed on BHEL for manufacture of required items and BHEL is proceeding ahead with the manufacture. Some items which are available are being taken on stock. As such, the benefit of the pool is available from now onwards.

Suggestion by Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court about Review of Labour Legislation

10292. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the suggestions made by the Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court about a review of all the Labour Legislation in the country ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been reported by the State Government of Gujarat that the Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court, while inaugurating a 2-day training programme for Members of the Labour Judiciary at Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad, made a passing reference for a review of Labour Legislation.

(b) Labour Legislation is being constantly reviewed by the Department of Labour in consultation with the State Governments, the employers' and employees' representatives at various tripartite forums. Suitable Legislation is also introduced from time to time in the Parliament either to bring forth new legislation or to amend the existing laws keeping in view the realities of the present situation.

बिगस्टन टी० वी० दिल्ली की ओर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की बकाया धनराशि

10293. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिगस्टन टी० वी०, बी-86/1 ओखला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र चरण-दो, नई दिल्ली में दैनिक तथा मासिक वेतन पर कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) फर्म द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के खातों में पृथक-पृथक कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई गई तथा इन खातों में अभी कितनी धनराशि जमा करनी है ; और

(ग) कम्पनी में अब तक कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक मामले में वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी गई ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, इस प्रतिष्ठान में मासिक मजदूरी के आधार पर 65 श्रमिक और दिहाड़ी के आधार पर कोई भी श्रमिक नियोजित नहीं हैं।

(ख) नियोजक के गत तीन वर्षों के लिए कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि देय राशियों के सम्बन्ध में 41,913 रुपये की राशि जमा कराई है और कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है। उन्होंने गत तीन वर्षों के लिए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा देय राशियों के सम्बन्ध में 20,226/- रुपये की राशि जमा कराई है और 17,513/- रुपये की राशि अभी बकाया है।

(ग) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकारियों के अनुसार, दुर्घटनाओं के चार मामले उनके ध्यान में आए हैं। एक मामले में अब तक 5,615.30 रुपये के आश्रित लाभ का भुगतान किया गया है। अन्य तीन मामलों में, लाभ के भुगतान के लिए कोई दावा प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Production and Distribution Policy for Energy

10294. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had discussion with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations regarding the production, distribution, increase and loss of State Electricity Boards in the past to rectify them ;

(b) if so, the production capacity, distribution policy, measures taken for increasing the production, and quantum of loss by State Electricity Boards per year therefor, Statewise as reported by them ; and

(c) the measures taken by his Ministry to reduce the loss by the Boards and the steps taken by the States to reduce the loss and revitalise the Boards' performance therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Ministry of Energy monitor on a continuous basis matters relating to energy generation, energy distribution and financial performance of State Electricity Boards. The various problems in the above mentioned aspects of the power sector are also discussed with the State Governments/Union Territory administrations and State Electricity Boards from time to time in various forums such as Power Ministers' Conference, Chairman of State Electricity Boards' Conference etc., with a view to rectify them and also with a view to help the State Electricity Boards etc. to improve their performance.

(b) The State-wise energy generating capacity on 31.3.1984, and energy generation during 1983-84 are given in statement-I attached. In order to further improve power generation in the country, a number of measures are being taken. These measures include :

(i) expediting the commissioning of ongoing projects and a programme to accelerate the capacity addition ;

(ii) measures to improve capacity utilisa-

tion of existing thermal power plants such as (a) assistance to State Electricity Boards/power stations to prepare and undertake plant betterment programme ; (b) adoption of preventive maintenance techniques for reducing the outage period ; (c) arranging spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources ; (d) arranging requisits quality and quantity of coal ; (e) setting up of task forces for achieving early stabilisation of units ; (f) arranging visits of roving teams of operation specialists from Central Electricity Authority to monitor the operation practices and to render advice etc.

As electricity is in the concurrent list, the energy production and distribution policy are evolved in consultation with the State Governments. A number of policy steps have been taken in energy production and distribution such as (i) the concept of regional planning for power development ; (ii) setting up of Regional Electricity Boards and arrangement for inter-connection of power systems within each region by constructing inter-State transmission lines ; (iii) setting up of Central Generating projects to meet the requirement of various regions on regional basis ; (iv) construction of extra high voltage lines to establish regional power grids with ultimate aim to create National Power Grid, etc.

Statement-II showing Reserves and Surplus/losses of the different State Electricity Boards during 1980-81 as worked out by the Central Electricity Authority is attached.

(c) Primarily the State Governments are responsible for the overall performance including financial performance of State Electricity Boards. The State Electricity Boards have been requested to improve their capacity utilisation, reduce transmission and distribution losses, economise an inputs like coal and oil in thermal generation, reduce staff costs, introduce better inventory control, arrange for early and full realisation of assessed revenues to prevent accumulation of arrears, consider appropriate revision of tariffs etc. Through the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Act, 1983, Section 59(1) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 has been amended to provide for adjustment of the tariffs so as to ensure that the total revenues in any year of account shall, after meeting all expenses properly chargeable to revenue, including operation maintenance and management expenses, taxes (if any) on income and profits, depreciation and interest payable on all debentures, bonds and loans, leave such surplus, as is not less than 3% or such higher percentage as the State Government may notify, of the value of fixed assets of the Board in service at the beginning of such year.

Statement-I

The State wise energy generating capacity and generation during 1983-84

State/System	Installed capacity (MW) as on 31st March, 1984	Electricity Generation (Million Units
1	2	3
1. B.B.M.B.	2555.0	11263
2. Delhi	1030.0	4387
3. J and K	196.5	898

1	2	3
4. H.P.	300.0	1413
5. Haryana	415.0	1135
6. Rajasthan	931.0	2543
7. Punjab	640.0	3121
8. U.P.	4932.4	14912
9. Gujarat	2753.0	11998
10. Maharashtra	6006.5	23984
11. M.P.	3147.5	10027
12. Andhra Pradesh	3067.2	11443
13. Karnataka	1982.2	7781
14. Kerala	1011.5	3646
15. Tamil Nadu	3354.0	11287
16. Bihar	1135.0	2435
17. Orissa	1100.0	3657
18. West Bengal	1967.0	6184
19. D.V.C.	1549.0	6336
20. Sikkim	12.0	23
21. Assam	327.5	963
22. Meghalaya, Tripura and Manipur	270.0	521

Statement-II

Profits and losses of State Electricity Boards during 1980-81

A. Profits

The following Boards earned profits during 1980-81 :

Sl. No.	State Electricity Boards	Rs. crores
1	2	3
1.	A.P. State Electricity Board	8.30

1	2	3
2.	Gujarat Electricity Board	3.70
3.	Karnataka Electricity Board	15.90
4.	Kerala State Electricity Board	12.50
5.	Orissa State Electricity Board	7.70
6.	Punjab State Electricity Board	6.40
7.	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	4.00
	Total Profits	58.5

B. Losses

The following Board incurred loss during 1980-81 :

1.	Bihar State Electricity Board	37.60
2.	Haryana State Electricity Board	30.60
2.	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board	11.80
4.	Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board	22.20
5.	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	20.10
6.	U.P. State Electricity Board	49.30
7.	West Bengal State Electricity Board	12.90
8.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board	8.20
	Total Losses	192.7

Note : Information in respect of Assam and Meghalaya State Electricity Boards is not available.

विकास कार्यक्रमों के बारे में समाचारों का प्रसारण

10295. **श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने प्रसारण माध्यमों को इस संबंध में निर्देश जारी किए हैं कि विकास कार्यक्रमों के संबंध में अधिक समाचार प्रसारित किये जाने चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) और (ख) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के समाचार बुलेटिन राजनीतिक और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों के संबंध में सामाचारों की उपेक्षा नहीं कर सकते। माध्यमों के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ये हैं कि प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले सामाचार तथा रूपक अन्वेषी और व्यापक होने चाहिए तथा विकास और राष्ट्र निर्माण के समाचारों के नए क्षेत्रों का पता करने के लिए सविचार प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन दोनों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे विकास कार्यक्रमों के संबंध में समाचारों को समुचित महत्व दें।

Verification of Membership of EPF Unions/Federations for Recognition by Central Board of Trustees

10296. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that verification of membership of unions/federations functioning in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, was ordered by him without formulating the procedure/rules for granting recognition by the Central Board of Trustees in consultation with the federations' representatives ; and

(b) if so, whether the Union Labour Ministry are empowered to take such a decision without its being placed before the Central Board of Trustees, E.P. Fund and without its approval ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b). Principles for grant of recognition under the 'Code of Discipline in Industry' to the employees' Unions/Federations in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation were approved by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, in its meeting held on 7.11.1973, after consulting the Federations then functioning in the Organisation.

Proposal to construct another building for Delhi Courts

10297. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to construct another building for Delhi Courts in the vicinity of Tees Hazari by taking over the land from the Bar and advocates and providing them the necessary space in the proposed multi-storey building ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : No, Sir.

Representation of Cachar Shiksha Sanrakshan Samiti, Silchar

10298. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 17th February, 1984 from Cachar Shiksha Sanrakshan Samiti, Silchar ;

(b) if so, the demands contained in the said representation ; and

(c) whether Government are taking steps to fulfil those demands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details are given in the statement annexed.

Statement

A representation dated 17th February, 1984 from Cachar Shiksha Sanrakshan Samiti, Silchar has been received. The demands made in the representation are :

(i) To strengthen AIR Station at Silchar and increase Kilowatt capacity to its area coverage ;

(ii) To arrange broadcasting Bengali

language news bulletin daily in the morning ; and

(iii) To appoint three Reporters of AIR Silchar at Hailakandi, Karimganj and Silchar.

These demands were considered. The position is as follows :

(i) AIR Station at Silchar is, at present, operating on a medium wave transmitter of 10 KW as permissible under I.T.U. agreement. This power cannot be increased further.

(ii) The station broadcasts three Central news bulletins in the Bengali language including one in the morning. There is, therefore, no felt need to introduce any additional regional bulletin.

(iii) The post of Correspondent at Silchar station is expected to be filled up shortly. There is, at present, no proposal to post any Correspondent either at Hailakandi or Karimganj.

Safety Measures Followed by Gammen India Company

10299. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Private Company 'Gammen India' had been given contract in Neyveli Lignite Corporation ;

(b) whether the said company is following safety measures to avoid accidents ; and

(c) if so, the details of such measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Gammen India has been given contract for construction of three cooling towers and three chimneys in second thermal power station of Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

(b) and (c). It is reported that Gammen India, which has specialisation in construction of tall chimneys was following safety measures as per rules.

Costing of Salbutamol produced by Cipla

10300. SHRI ANWAR AHMED : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government under took technical and financial costing of Salbutamol produced by Messrs. Cipla ;

(b) whether it is a fact that officials of BICP were refused entry into the premises of Cipla for conducting the above costing ; if so, on what basis was the price fixed by Government ; and

(c) whether Government have ensured that Messrs Cipla have implemented the price fixed by Government ; if not, the action taken by Government to discipline this company ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The price of Salbutamol was fixed based on the technical data and other details collected by the Ministry and also the cost audit report.

(c) The price of Salbutamol was fixed by the Government on 27.2.1984. The company have represented against this price and their representation is being examined in consultation with BICP. Final decisions on their representation would be taken soon.

Favouritism in Appointment of Post Masters and Sub-Post Masters in Madhya Pradesh

10301. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received complaints regarding irregularities in the appointments of Sub Post Masters and Post Masters whenever new post offices are opened in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in several cases, less qualified persons have been selected ignoring more qualified persons who had also applied for these posts ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the action taken by Government in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No specific complaints in this regard have been received by Government.

(b) No, Sir. Guidelines exist regarding qualifications for appointment against extra departmental posts. "More qualified" persons need not necessarily be given preference.

(c) Does not arise.

Memorandum from the Public Representatives of Dhubri

10302. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum dated 2 February, 1984 from the public representatives of Dhubri ;

(b) the salient features of the Memorandum ;

(c) the reaction of Government to the points raised in the Memorandum ; and

(d) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government on the complaint of the public of Dhubri ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No such memorandum has been received so far.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

Refund of Security Deposits for Licences under contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970

10303. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in regard to refund of cash security deposits for licences under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970 and rules made thereunder, Regional Offices hardly observe statutory provision of time limit of sixty days ; if not, the reasons for undue delay ;

(b) whether Government will look into the advisability of accepting "National Savings Certificates" instead of cash towards security deposits ;

(c) whether duly processed cases of refund of security deposits remain noncompiled in the Pay and Accounts Officer's office or in Chief Labour Commissioner's office for more than sixty days when ordinarily it should not take more than seven days ; reasons for undue delay ; and

(d) the number of refund cases received in January, 1984 remaining pending in Pay and Accounts Officer (CLC)'s Office from Calcutta region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The time of 60 days is observed as far as possible as per the provisions of Rule 31 of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1971 framed under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. No case of undue delay has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) The acceptance of security in forms other than cash will be subject to the amendment of Rules framed under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, and the provisions of the General Financial Rules. There is no proposal to amend the Rules for the present.

(c) The Pay and Accounts Office has processed all cases of refund of security deposits from April, 1983 to March, 1984, and there has been no undue delay.

(d) Nil.

भूमि अधिग्रहण के कारण बेरोजगार हुए लोगों को रोजगार देना

10304. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या **ऊर्जा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को भूमि अधिग्रहण के कारण बेरोजगार हुए व्यक्ति को रोजगार देने के बारे में उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 1970 का पश्चिम संख्या 8(4) एल०पी० प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मेहसाना-कलोल काड़ी-जोटाना तेल सम्पन्न क्षेत्रों में तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा अब तक कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि अधिग्रहीत की गई है तथा कितने भू-स्वामियों की भूमि अधिग्रहीत की गई है;

(ग) उनमें से कितने भू-स्वामियों को तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है ;

(घ) उक्त क्षेत्रों में स्थित तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कार्यालयों में खलासी, हेल्पर, चपरासी और चौकीदार जैसे निचले स्तर के पद भरे गए हैं और इनमें से कितने स्थान खाली हैं तथा कितने पदों पर ऐसे परिवारों के लोग भर्ती किए गए हैं जिनकी भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है; और

(ङ) क्या निचले स्तर के पदों पर उन लोगों की भर्ती करने के लिए कड़े निर्देश जारी करने का विचार है और उनका कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी०शिव शंकर) : (क) से (ङ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जाएगी।

दिल्ली के लारेंस रोड और वजीरपुर क्षेत्रों में इण्डियन आयल कार्पोरेशन की गैस एजेंसियों के पास दर्ज उपभोक्ता

10305. **श्री डूंगर सिंह** : क्या **ऊर्जा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में लारेंस रोड और वजीरपुर क्षेत्रों में जिन उपभोक्ताओं ने अपने नए कनेक्शन इण्डियन आयल कार्पोरेशन की गैस एजेंसियों के पास बुक कराए थे उन्हें अपनी बारी किसी अन्य गैस एजेंसियों के पास आने पर तो वाऊचरों के अन्तरण के लिए क्या उन्हें भागना पड़ेगा और वोचरों की सिक्युरिटी के लिए अपनी पुरानी एजेंसियों (उनके पास जहां पर उन्होंने अपने गैस कनेक्शन बुक किए थे) के पास वापस आना पड़ेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे प्रबंध करने का है जिसमें उपभोक्ताओं को उन एजेंसियों में गैस कनेक्शन मिल सके जहां पर उन्होंने अपनी बुकिंग कराई थी और इस कार्य के लिए उन्हें अन्य गैस एजेंसियों के पास न भागना पड़े ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) से (घ) लारेंस रोड और वजीरपुर के क्षेत्रों के वितरकों ने तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस के नये कनेक्शन के लिए अपनी निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा से अधिक भावी उपभोक्ताओं को पंजीकृत कर लिया है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि कनेक्शन वरिष्ठता के अनुसार जारी किए जाएं, प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज इन उपभोक्ताओं को निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों के उन वितरकों के पास स्थानान्तरित करने के प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं जो अधिकतम सीमा तक नहीं पहुंचे हैं।

टूंडला, आगरा में गैस एजेंसी का आबंटन

10306. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **ऊर्जा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आगरा जिले के टूंडला में एक गैस-एजेंसी आबंटित की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस गैस एजेंसी को केवल ऐसे व्यक्ति को आबंटित करने का है ; जो टूंडला का रहने वाला हो ; और

(ग) क्या टूंडला में आबंटन के लिए प्रस्तावित यह गैस एजेंसी केवल अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कर दी गई हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) गैस एजेंसी आगरा जिले के निवासी को दी जाएगी जिसमें "टूंडला" शहर आता है।

(ग) टूंडला में प्रस्तावित एल०पी०जी० एजेंसी केवल अनुसूचित जाति के लिए आरक्षित है।

Representations for appointment of SC/ST Judges in Supreme Court/ High Courts

10307. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of representations received during 1978-83 from individuals and Associations regarding appointment of Supreme Court/High Court Judges from amongst the members of Scheduled Castes ; and

(b) the action taken on the said representations ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are made in terms of the relevant provisions of the Constitution which do not provide for reservation in favour of any class or section of people. Representations are received from individuals and associations regarding appointment of Supreme Court/High Courts Judges from different sections of society, including the member of Scheduled Castes. It is not possible to give details of representations received in this regard during 1978-83.

The Government addressed the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of the High Courts that it should be possible to give the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, better representation on the High Courts than that exists at present.

Opening of Post Offices in Hilly Areas

10308. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 898 on 22 April, 1981 and subsequent information laid on the Table of the House and state :

(a) whether P and T Department consider population of a 'cluster' of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms. in hilly areas, and not that of a single census village ;

(b) whether Planning Commission have issued any guidelines for adhering to this approach in practice and not reject any proposal for a B.P.O. in hilly areas simply because census villages concerned do not have a population of 1,000 though a cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms. around B.P.O. may have it ; and

(c) if so, the guidelines issued and whether it would be ensured that these are adhered to, to provide adequate expansion of postal facilities in hilly areas having scattered population and difficult geographical terrain ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) P and T Department has been considering population of a single census village and not the population of a cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms. for opening of post offices in the normal areas including hilly areas which are not falling in postally backward and tribal areas.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

"गल्फ इण्टरनेशनल सर्विसिज" नई दिल्ली द्वारा मजदूरों की विदेशों को सप्लाई

10309. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "गल्फ इंटरनेशनल सर्विसिज" चित्रगुप्त रोड, नई दिल्ली नामक फर्म मजदूरों आदि के रूप में विदेशों में रोजगार दिलाने के कार्य में कब से कार्यरत है ;

(ख) इस फर्म द्वारा एक जनवरी, 1977 से 20 मार्च, 1984 तक कुल कितने मजदूर विदेश भेजे गए ;

(ग) क्या यह फर्म इसी नाम के अन्तर्गत लोगों को विदेशों में रोजगार दिलाने काम करती रही है और यदि नहीं, तो इस फर्म द्वारा अपनाए गए नामों सहित किन-किन तारीखों को अपने नाम बदले गए ;

(घ) यह जांच करने के लिए कि यह फर्म सरकार के नियमों के अनुसार पंजीकृत है इस मामले में कोई छान-बीन की गई है ; और

(ङ) क्या यह फर्म गरीब व्यक्तियों से भारी धन राशि वसूल कर करोड़ों रुपये का व्यापार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो कब से ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) और (ख) इस फर्म द्वारा पंजीकरण के लिए अपने आवेदन पत्र में भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, यह पिछले दो वर्षों से विदेशों में लोगों को भेजने के व्यवसाय में लगी हुई है और इस अवधि के दौरान इसने 400 से अधिक व्यक्तियों के लिए विदेशों में रोजगार की मांगों को निपटाया है।

(ग) यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) उत्प्रवास अधिनियम, 1983 के दिसम्बर, 1983 में लागू होने से पहले भर्ती एजेंटों के पंजीकरण की कोई पद्धति नहीं थी। इस फर्म ने नए अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकरण के लिए अपना आवेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है और आवेदन-पत्र की जांच की जा रही है।

(ङ) इस संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Review of policy on transfer of Judges

10310. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have watched with interest the proceedings of the Joint Regional Conference (Asia), organised by the International Bar Association of India, LAWASIA and the Bar Association of India, held recently in Bombay ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the intense discontent prevalent among judges against their policy of transferring judges to other States as voiced at the Conference by some of the judges of the Bombay and Delhi High Courts ; and

(c) whether Government will review their policy of transfer of judges in view of the constructive criticism levelled against them from the Bench and the Bar almost unanimously, especially apprehensions expressed about the policy's disastrous and evil effects on the independence of the judiciary ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). Government have seen a press report dated 15.3.84 about the Conference. The Government have not, however, received the proceedings of the Conference.

The press report mentions that some High Court Judges and lawyers who participated in the Conference were critical of the non-consensual transfer of Judges.

(c) The Government does not agree that the policy of transferring Judges impinges on the independence of the judiciary, and therefore it does not consider it necessary to review it.

Anti-Indian Telecasts by U.K. Television

10311. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be

pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the recently exhibited T.V. drama 'The Jewel in the Crown' in London portrayed anti-Indian prejudice and it has been sharply criticised by the Indian literary establishment in U.K. ;

(b) whether some more such T.V. films about the British-Indian connection are also coming up ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take against attempt to make such films rejuvenating glories of the 'British Raj' by portrayal of India lacking authenticity, reinforce stero-types and buttress anti-Indian prejudice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No criticism by any Indian literary establishment in U.K. about T.V. drama "The Jewel in the Crown" has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Some films about the British-Indian connection have been cleared by the Government of India and some are under examination.

(c) While examining the script of a film to be produced by foreign film maker effort is made to see that India's image is not lowered by any depiction or portrayal of the film. The historical authenticity is kept in mind and no undeserved glorification is allowed.

"भगीरथ" के विशेष अंक का प्रकाशन

10312. **श्री आर०पी० यादव :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पब्लिकेशन डिवीजन द्वारा 1983 के दौरान, योजना कुरुक्षेत्र और भगीरथ पत्रिकाओं के अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी संस्करण किन तारीखों को निकाले गए थे और उनमें से प्रत्येक की कितनी प्रतियां प्रकाशित की गई थीं और इन पत्रिकाओं की प्रत्येक प्रति की प्रकाशन लागत कितनी थी ;

(ख) पब्लिकेशन डिवीजन ने किन कारणों से विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन के अवसर पर भगीरथ विशेषांक जारी करने से इंकार कर दिया था ;

(ग) इस विशेष अंक का प्रकाशन किसने किया और इसमें छापने के आदेश किसने जारी किए और इसकी प्रत्येक प्रति की प्रकाशन लागत कितनी आई ; और

(घ) इस विशेष अंक का नियमानुसार प्रकाशन न करने, इसका प्रकाशन अन्यत्र करने और इसके प्रकाशन पर अधिक खर्च करने के लिए कौन व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी है और फालतू खर्च करने तथा अनियमितता बरतने के लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना परिशिष्ट में दी गई है जिसे सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। **देखिए** संख्या L.T.-8374/84]

(ख) सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग ने विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन के अवसर पर भगीरथ (हिन्दी) का विशेष अंक निकालने के लिए मना नहीं किया था। तथापि, भारत सरकार प्रेस, फरीदाबाद ने, जैसा कि केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने चाहा था, पांडुलिपि के प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 15 दिन के भीतर विशेष अंक के मुद्रण की प्रक्रिया को मुकम्मल करने में अपनी असमर्थता व्यक्त की। इसलिए अंक को, जैसा कि केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने पेशकश की थी, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के विभागीय आफसैट प्रैस में मुद्रित किया गया था।

(ग) इस विशेष अंक को केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के आफसैट प्रेस में मुद्रित किया गया था और प्रिंट आर्डर केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा दिया गया था। जैसा कि सिंचाई मंत्रालय ने बताया है, प्रति कापी लागत का अनुमान लगभग 1.90 रु० है जिसमें

उपरी और श्रम प्रभार शामिल नहीं है।

(घ) क्योंकि अंक का मुद्रण केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के विभागीय प्रेस में किया गया था, अत: प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Details of Teams set up to Verify Facts on Import of D-2 Aminobutanol

10313. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had sent a team to verify facts relating to import of D-2 Aminobutanol under the name of DL-2 Aminobutanol, if so, when the team was sent and whether the team completed its task ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some more units are proposed to be visited in this connection and there is a proposal to include members from CSIR, BICP, DGHS and Department of Science and Technology, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The team was sent on 19th March, 1984 and it completed the visits to the Six Factories on 9th April, 1984.

(b) No, Sir.

EPF Arrears of the Workers of Parvathi Mills, Quilon (Kerala)

10314. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the arrears of Provident Fund of the employees of Parvathi Mills, Quilon during 1971-72 has not so far been disbursed to the employees ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government on the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) According to the Employees' Provident Fund authorities, only the employers' share of contribution for the period 1970-72 in respect of the outgoing employees of Parvathi Mills has not been paid so far.

(b) M/s. Parvathi Mills is one of the textile Mills nationalised with effect from 1.4.1974. As provided under the Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalisation) Act, 1974, the provident fund authorities had filed a claim with the Commissioner of Payments for the entire amount of Provident Fund contributions due from the previous management and pending realisation of the amount they have been making payments to the members to the extent of employees' share of contributions (including the unrealised amount) and the employers' share of contributions to the extent realised. The Commissioner of Payments has since paid a sum of Rs. 2,57,119.75 out of the total amount of Rs. 3,10,672.74 and the question of payment of the employers' share of contributions to the extent of the amount realised is engaging the attention of the provident fund authorities.

Telephone Connections to Recognised Export Houses

10315. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applicant for telephone connection/telex connection belonging to recognised Export Houses are not getting proper service facilities and priority for said connections at their business premises from the Calcutta Telephones despite various recommendations for the same ;

(b) if so the facts thereof including number of applications of such export houses recommended by the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Calcutta ; and

(c) the efforts made for providing immediate telephone connections to these exporters for facilitating them to earn more foreign exchange with quick communication system ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

Information about specific cases of Export Houses recommended by the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Calcutta is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-Depositing of EPF Contributions by the Tea Estates in Tripura

10316. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Tea Estates located in the State of Tripura have been still avoiding to deposit the contributions on account of Provident Fund collected from their plantation workers ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof including the names of such defaulting Tea Gardens, their owners/Managing Directors and amounts due on that account of from each of them ; and

(c) the further action proposed to be taken against them so that delay and defaults in the matter of workers provident Fund may be wiped off ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, in due course.

Jhanjhra Coal Mining Project

10317. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the job potential of the Jhanjhra Coal Mining project, the biggest of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. projects developed with Russian collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : Jhanjhra Coal Mining Project is expected to employ 3127 personnel in a phased manner upto 1991-92.

Posts lying vacant in Foreign Units of External Service Division of All India Radio

10318. SHRI SAMINUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.:

(a) the number of Copyists/Typists and Assistants working in the Foreign Language Units of the External Services Division of All India Radio alongwith their pay scales ;

(b) the number of such posts which are lying vacant with date alongwith the information about the action taken to fill up the posts ;

(c) the details of the promotional avenues for Copyists/Typists in Foreign Languages ; and

(d) the number of such employees who have reached the maximum of the pay-scales or have crossed the 3/4th span of their pay-scales alongwith dates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) There are five Assistants and two Copyist/Typist working in the External Services Division of All India Radio now. The fee scale of these categories is Rs. 425-640. However, the post of Assistant (Persian) carries a fee scale of Rs. 550-750.

(b) Three posts of Assistant and one post of Typist are lying vacant. As per the requirement rules, the post are to be filled from open market. Efforts were made to fill up the posts ; however as persons with requisite proficiency in the Foreign Languages concerned were not readily available, the posts could not be filled up. However, in view of the Government's Scheme to convert Staff Artists into Government servants, these posts have not been filled up.

(c) The posts of Copyists/Typists in foreign language Unit of External Services Division are filled up on contract basis. These posts are meant for the specific recruitment of particular foreign language. No immediate higher posts requiring such experience exist in Foreign Language Units in External Services Division.

(d) One person has reached the maximum of the fee scales with effect from 1.12.1970. No one has crossed 3/4th span of the fee scales.

Allocation and Utilisation of Funds for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

10319. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been allocating funds for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers in the various States since 1978-79 ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount granted to States during the above period ;

(c) whether there are some States which have failed to achieve the desired results and could not utilise the granted money ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Labour has been providing financial assistance to the State Governments on matching grant (50 : 50) basis under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers since 1978-79. The scheme envisages provision of rehabilitation grant upto a ceiling limit of Rs. 4,000/- per bonded labourer, half of which is given as central share. So far, a sum of Rs. 1086.06 lakhs has been released to the State Governments as central share of assistance under this scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers since the inception of the scheme in 1978-79 till 1983-84. The State-wise details are as under :

	State	Funds released (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	122.23
2.	Bihar	123.80
3.	Gujarat	0.39
4.	Karnataka	348.99
5.	Kerala	9.53
6.	Madhya Pradesh	20.09
7.	Orissa	244.85
8.	Rajasthan	41.30
9.	Tamil Nadu	10.04
10.	Uttar Pradesh	164.84
	Total :	1086.06

(c) and (d). As against the sum of Rs. 1086.06 lakhs released, the State Governments have furnished utilisation certificates for a sum of Rs. 531.00 Lakhs and the remaining amount is reported to be in the process of utilisation. Rehabilitation of bonded labourers is a time consuming process and it depends upon a number of factors such as climatic and economic conditions, availability of inputs and assets to be supplied to the freed bonded labourers and, as such, the possibility of some delay in the process of rehabilitation of bonded labourers cannot be ruled out.

बीड़ी कामगारों की आय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट

10320. **श्री रामप्रसाद अहिरवार** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीड़ी उद्योग के कामगारों के संबंध में उनकी आय दर्शाने वाली मासिक तिमाही अथवा

वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) और (ख) यद्यपि, बीड़ी श्रमिकों की आय के संबंध में कोई मासिक/तिमाही/वार्षिक रिपोर्ट संकलित नहीं की जा रही है, तथापि, बीड़ी उद्योग में कार्य और रहन-सहन की दशाओं के संबंध में श्रम ब्यूरो द्वारा एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। श्रम ब्यूरो द्वारा सर्वेक्षण संबंधी रिपोर्ट 1981 में प्रकाशित की गई। इस रिपोर्ट में बीड़ी उद्योग में आय, व्यय और उपयोग नमूने संबंधी सूचना दी गई है। बीड़ी बनाना न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अधीन अनुसूचित रोजगारों में से एक रोजगार है। न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों के आंकड़े, जिनमें बीड़ी उद्योग में न्यूनतम मजदूरी भी शामिल है, श्रम ब्यूरो द्वारा अपने महत्वपूर्ण प्रकाशनों अर्थात, भारतीय श्रम आंकड़े, न्यूनतम मजदूरी तथा इण्डिया लेबर जर्नल में नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं।

राजस्थान के जालौर और सिरोही जिलों में उप-डाकघर, डाकघर और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोला जाना

10321. **श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980 से 1983-84 की अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान के जालौर और सिरोही जिलों में कितने-कितने उप-डाकघर, डाकघर और टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोले गए ; और

(ख) सरकार का विचार कितने और ऐसे उप-डाकघर और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने का है तथा ये कब तक खोले जाएंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

1980 से 1983-84 की अवधि के दौरान	जालौर	सिरोही
1. खोले गए उप-डाकघर	शून्य	1
2. खोले गए शाखा डाकघर	11	24
3. खोले गए लम्बी दूरी के पी०सी०ओ०	18	4

वित्तीय वर्ष 1984-85 में खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित डाकघर

1. उप-डाकघर	शून्य	शून्य
2. शाखा डाकघर	2	6
3. लंबी दूरी के पी०सी०ओ०	13	9

Representation from Inmates of Mahila Ashram, Karnal

10322. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister has received a memorandum dated 9 April, 1984 from the inmates of Mahila Ashram, Karnal ;

(b) if so, the details of their demands ;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to settle the demands ; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Demands made by the new migrant families from erstwhile East Pakistan living in the Mahila Ashram, Karnal (Haryana) in the memorandum dated 9.4.1984.

There are 68 new migrant families from erstwhile East Pakistan in the Mahila Ashram at Karnal, Haryana. Of these, 56 families have become rehabilitable. A scheme for the resettlement of these families has since been sanctioned and necessary funds have also been placed at the disposal of Haryana Government for implementation of the scheme.

2. The inmates have put in various demands. The position is summed up as under :—

(i) Site of resettlement

The migrant families have represented that they may either be settled at the site where the latrine blocks of the Ashram are situated or if they are to be shifted elsewhere then they may be allotted 150 sq. yds. per family for construction of a shop-cum-residence.

The site where the Mahila Ashram is situated is earmarked for expansion of social welfare complex and cannot be made available for resettlement of these families. The Haryana Government has selected a piece of land measuring 2 bighas and 19 biswas of land at Karnal for the resettlement of these families.

(ii) Resettlement assistance

The inmates have requested for a non-refundable loan of Rs. 15000/- per family and rehabilitation grant of Rs. 10,000/- per family and maintenance assistance for one year.

Loan assistance for business/small trade will be given to the eligible families at the rate of Rs. 5,000/- per family. The accommodation for these families will be constructed by the State Govt. with additional institutional finance. The Contribution of the Government of India will be to the extent of Rs. 8000/- per a house and Rs. 1000/- for a shop. The families will be given maintenance assistance for a period of three months according to the approved pattern.

(iii) Increase in the rate of cash doles

The inmates have represented that the rate of cash doles may be increased to Rs. 100/- per inmate.

2. The State Government, with whom the matter was taken up, has increased the rate of cash doles from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 75/- per inmate from 1.7.1983.

(iv) Restoration of cut imposed on the cash doles

Detailed rules have been laid down by the State Government in this behalf and these rules are applicable to all the Homes run by the State Govt. The State Govt. has not agreed to waive this cut.

(v) Repairs to the hutments occupied by the inmates

The hutments were constructed in 1950

and these have out-lived their life and are in dilapidated condition. The State Govt. had carried out certain repairs to these huts and have also installed two additional water connections. The inmates will have to be shifted to the new site of resettlement selected by the State Govt.

(vi) Complaints against certain officials of the Ashram.

The Ashram is under the administrative control of the State Government, who are already seized of matter, as the representation has also addressed to them.

Posting of Engineers in Sales and Mining Discipline in Coal India Ltd., and its subsidiaries

10323. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all mining engineers who had assumed office in Sales discipline under Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries, were withdrawn and posted to mining discipline ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have any information about pending vigilance enquiry against any of such mining engineers posted in sales discipline ;

(d) if so, their particulars and place of posting ;

(e) whether any such officer was redesignated and elevated in his position ;

(f) whether any mining engineer having been charge-sheeted by Vigilance was transferred from Sales discipline twice but subsequently said transfer orders were not only cancelled but he was posted in important position in Sales discipline ;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(h) if not, the actual facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (h) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Complaints Against M/s Eastern Gas and Power Company, Calcutta

10324. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of complaints have been made to the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Calcutta against its Indane dealer M/s. Eastern Gas and Power Company, Harish Mukherjee Road, Calcutta by the enlisted consumers regarding various malpractices being perpetrated by the said dealer in the matter of supply of domestic LPG to the consumers ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ;

(c) the action being taken against the dealer ; and

(d) further action being proposed to render proper service to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). A few complaints have been received and they mainly relate to the following :

(i) Inordinate delay in supply of refills to customers,

(ii) Misbehaviour by the staff,

(iii) Not following proper pattern of refill supplies to customers.

(c) Dis-satisfied consumers are being transferred to other parallel dealers catering to this area. In addition a caution letter has been issued by I.O.C. to the dealer for improving the services to the customers.

(d) One more LPG distributorship has been planned in this area. A letter of intent has been issued to the candidate selected and on commissioning of the distributorship, it is expected that the customer service in the area will improve.

Power Units not Commissioned as per Schedule

10325. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many power plant units under construction in the country could not be commissioned as per schedule ;

(b) if so, the number of such power plants ;

(c) the reasons of delay in commissioning of these plants ; and

(d) the time by which these plants are likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The names of the power projects/units scheduled for commissioning during Sixth Plan but are being delayed are given in attached Statement-I along with the likely dates of commissioning.

The main reasons for delay in commissioning of projects are given in attached Statement-II.

Statement-I

Name of power projects/units scheduled for commissioning during Sixth Plan, which may slip out of the Plan

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Unit	Capacity (MW)	State	Likely date of commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
	Hydro			
1.	Western Yamuna Canal Unit 1 to 6	6x8	Haryana	85-86/86-87
2.	Mukerian Units 4 to 6	3x15	Punjab	86-87
3.	Andhra Units 1 to 3	3x5	Himachal Pradesh	85-86
4.	Rongtong Units 1 to 4	4x0.5	Himachal Pradesh	85-86
5.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar Units 1 to 4	2x25 +2x45	Rajasthan	85-86/87-88
6.	Ukai L.B.C. Units 1 and 2	2x2.5	Gujarat	85-86
7.	Kadana Units 1 and 2	2x60	Gujarat	86-87
8.	Pench Units 1 and 2	2x80	M.P./Maharashtra	85-86
9.	Tillari	60	Maharashtra	85-86
10.	Bhira Tail Race Units 1 and 2	2x40	Maharashtra	86-87
11.	Balimela Dam Units 1 and 2	2x30	Andhra Pradesh	87-88

1	2		3	4	5
12.	Kalinadi St. I (Supa Dam Power House Units 7 and 8)		2x50	Karnataka	85-86
13.	Indamalayar Units 1 and 2		2x37.5	Kerala	85-86
14.	Kakkad Units 1 and 2		2x25	Kerala	87-88
15.	Sarvalar		20	Tamil Nadu	85-86
16.	Kadampari PSS Units 1 to 4		4x100	Tamil Nadu	85-86
17.	Rengali Unit-2		50	Orissa	85-86
18.	Upper Kolab Units 1 to 3		3x80	Orissa	85-86/86-87
19.	Ramman Units 1 to 4		4x12.5	West Bengal	86-87
20.	Panchet Hill		40	D.V.C.	86-87
21.	Lower Borpan Unit-I (Karbi Langp)		50	Assam	86-87
22.	Dikhu Unit 1 and 2		1x0.25 +1x0.75	Nagaland	85-86
23.	Kopili P.H. Units 3 and 4		2x50	N.E.C.	85-86
Thermal					
1.	Panipat	Unit-3	110	Haryana	85-86
		Unit-4	110	-do-	85-86
2.	Anpara 'A'	Unit-1	210	Uttar Pradesh	85-86
		Unit-2	210	-do-	85-86
		Unit-3	210	-do-	86-87
3.	Tanda	Unit-1	110	-do-	85-86
		Unit-2	110	-do-	86-87
		Unit-3	110	-do-	86-87
		Unit-4	110	-do-	87-88
4.	Wanakbori	Unit-4	210	Gujarat	85-86
5.	Korba West	Unit-4	210	Madhya Pradesh	85-86
6.	Chandrapur	Unit-3	210	Maharashtra	85-86
7.	Raichur	Unit-1	210	Karnataka	85-86
		Unit-2	210	Karnataka	85-86
8.	Neyveli Second Mine Cut.	Unit-1	210	Central	86-87
		Unit-2	210	Central	85-86

1	2	3	4	5
9	Muzzafarpur	Unit-2	110	Bihar	85-86
10.	Kolaghat	Unit-1	210	West Bengal	86-87
		Unit-2	210	-do-	85-86
11.	D.P.L.	Unit-6	110	-do-	85-86
12.	Bokaro 'B'	Unit-1	210	D.V.C.	85-86
13.	Bongaigaon	Unit-4	60	Assam	85-86
14.	Chandrapur Extn.		30	-do-	86-87

Statement-II

Main reasons for delay in completion of power projects

(1) Weak Project management.

(2) Delay in supply of plant and equipment (including non-sequential supply).

(3) Inadequate availability of funds.

(4) Delay in land acquisition and in getting forest land for non-forest use and resettlement of people likely to be affected by projects, (consequent to the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980).

(5) Inadequate site investigation.

(6) Delay in civil works. A number of times the equipments are lying idle at the site as the civil works are not made ready within time for the project authorities.

(7) Delay in finalisation of engineering specifications for the project.

(8) Delay in placement of orders for auxiliary equipment/award of contract.

(9) Unhappy industrial relations.

(10) Shortage of key construction materials.

(11) Geological factors (in the case of HE Projects).

Development of Technology for production of Phosphorous Fertilizers

10326. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a simple and inexpensive technology has been developed by scientists of the Haryana Agricultural University to produce phosphorous enriched compost fertilizers which will help the country to save foreign exchange ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to exploit it ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Haryana Agricultural University has developed a technology for preparation of phosphorus enriched compost (phospho compost) by using Mussorie rock phosphate and organic waste. This material contains 6.5 to 8% total phosphorus and can serve as a partial substitute for phosphatic fertilizers. The experiments conducted on wheat,

arhar, mung and cowpea have shown it to be as effective as single superphosphate.

(c) The University has been conducting training courses, farmers' fairs, field days, etc. to demonstrate and educate the farmers regarding this technology.

Losses Suffered as a Result of Flaring of Gas

10327. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have at any stage estimated the huge losses being suffered as a result of the large-scale flaring of gas per day, particularly the flaring taking place offshore ;

(b) if so, the losses being suffered in terms of cubic meters and money per day ; and

(c) the steps being taken to curb these losses by providing off-shore compression facilities and to ensure the optimum utilisation of the gas ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). Flaring as a percentage of gas production was about 39% in 1983-84. It has remained around this figure for the last 3 years despite a very rapid increase in the overall production of gas. It is estimated that on an average about 3.9 million cubic meters of gas is flared offshore every day. Information regarding the national value of the gas flared is being collected.

(c) Augmentation of the compression facilities for transportation of gas from the offshore to land has already been taken in hand and orders for the platforms, etc., have already been placed. These are likely to be completed in 1985. With the augmentation of these facilities and the availability of consumers, flaring of offshore gas should be reduced to a large extent.

Setting up of Pharmaceutical units in Orissa

10328. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up some pharmaceutical units in the State of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the names of the drug units set up by Central Government so far during the last five years in the country, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. have already set up a formulation unit in Orissa in collaboration with the State Industrial Development Corporation at a cost of Rs. 136.52 lakhs.

(c) The following Drug Units have been set up during the last five years in the country :

By IDPL in collaboration with State Industrial Development Corporations

1. U P. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Lucknow (U.P.)
2. Punjab Maize Products Ltd. (Sangrur) (Punjab).
3. Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Jaipur (Rajasthan)
4. Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd., Bhubneshwar (Orissa)

By Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., in collaboration with State Industrial Development Corporations

1. Maharashtra Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Nagpur (Maharashtra).
2. Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Panaji (Goa).
3. Karnataka Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bangalore (Karnataka).

In addition to the above, IDPL have set

up the following new plants in the last five years :

1. Formulation unit at Gurgaon (Haryana).
2. Formulation unit at Madras (Tamil Nadu).
3. Nicotinamide Plant at Muzaffarpur (Bihar).

Settlement under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between Representatives of I.O.C. Contractors and Mineral Oil Workers Union Digboi (Assam)

10329. SHRI R.P. Das : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a settlement under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the representatives of IOC (AOD) contractors and the Mineral Oil Workers Union, Digboi was arrived at on 22 December, 1983 before ALC, Assam ;

(b) if so, whether the said agreement has been implemented ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) if answer to (b) be in negative, whether Government propose to take steps to get the agreement implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Import of Bulk Drugs and Drug Intermediates

10330. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total imports of bulk drugs and drug intermediates by foreign companies during the last three years, year-wise, with details of bulk drugs, drug intermediates, source of imports and CIF prices ; and

(b) the details regarding the CIF prices paid for the same items by Indian companies during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The value of bulk drugs, drug intermediates, including chemicals, and solvents, imported during 1980-81 to 1982-83 is as under :

Year	Value (in Rs. crores)
1980-81	102.91
1981-82	134.40
1982-83	140.91

Details of imports sector-wise and/or source-wise are not available.

Shifting of Office of the Sub-Post Office at Kheda Vejheda in Shahjahanpur District, U.P.

10331. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which the office of the Kheda Vejheda sub-Post Office in Shahjahanpur District in Uttar Pradesh is located in village Khempur instead of setting it up in Kheda Vejheda village when the building for the office is available in a public place in Kheda Vejheda village ; and

(b) whether the office will be shifted to village Kheda Vejheda soon in public interest ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The Departmental Sub Post Office Kheda Vejheda in District Shahjahanpur is functioning in the village Kheda Vejheda itself and not in Khempur.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation sent to Chairman Coal India Limited, Calcutta from Madhya Pradesh Koyla Shramik Sangh, Bishrampur (M.P.)

10332. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will

the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a representation dated 5 April, 1984 was sent to the Chairman, Coal India Limited, Calcutta from Madhya Pradesh Koyla Shramik Sangh (CITU), Bishrampur (M.P.) ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the representation contained report about alleged physical attacks on Union activities including the President of Union by some anti-social elements while they had gone to discuss with the Manager on similar incidents that happened the previous day ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to enquire into these happenings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

I.O.C. Policy Regarding Allotment of Kerosene Oil Agencies to Freedom Fighters

10333. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. regarding kerosene oil agencies in 1981 for freedom fighters ;

(b) how many kerosene oil agencies have been given to freedom fighters during January, 1981 to January, 1983 and the particulars thereof ; and

(c) whether there is any provision to give agency to freedom fighters without advertisement ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) There was a 10% reservation for award of dealerships/distributorships of all petroleum products to Social Workers/Freedom Fighters under 1981-82 Plan of the Oil Industry. This was later on reduced to 5% for Freedom Fighters exclusively under 1982-84 (Part-I) Plan onwards.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

बम्बई टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का गठन

10334. **श्री एन०के० शेजवलकर** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति का कब तक गठन किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि महाप्रबंधक बम्बई टेलीफोन को टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के न होने से असुविधाओं और परिहार्य कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ग) टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों को प्राप्त शक्तियों और सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) बम्बई टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के शीघ्र गठन की संभावना है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों के सदस्यों को प्राप्त अधिकार और सुविधाएं संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई हैं।

विवरण

सदस्यों को प्राप्त अधिकार और सुविधायें :—

(क) नियमों के अन्तर्गत न्यायोचित तथा न्याय-संगत आधार पर ओ०वाई०टी० तथा गैर ओ०वाई० विशेष श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत प्रतीक्षा सूची के विभिन्न आवेदकों के तुलनात्मक योग्यता क्रम का संयुक्त

मूल्यांकन कर बिना वारी के टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के निर्णय लेने में विभाग की सहायता करना।

किसी भी एक एक्सचेंज में भारी संख्या में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देते समय प्रत्येक सदस्य, बिना बारी के तीन टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की सिफारिश कर सकता है। फिर भी ऐसे मामलों की कुल संख्या 100 टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों या एक्सचेंज में भारी संख्या में जारी किए जाने वाले टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के 5 प्रतिशत, जो भी कम हो से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(ख) टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के सदस्य को अपनी सहायता अवधि के दौरान बिना बारी के एक टेलीफोन प्रदान किया जाता है। उक्त टेलीफोन के लिए कोई किराया वसूल नहीं किया जाता है, और बिल भेजने की द्विमासिक अवधि के दौरान 1200 निःशुल्क कालें दी जाती हैं।

(ग) टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के सदस्य समिति की बैठक में सम्मिलित होने के लिए वास्तविक यात्रा भत्ता जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा 50 रुपए हैं, पाने के हकदार हैं।

Award of LPG Retail Dealerships Reserved for Scheduled Castes

10335. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from Members of Parliament concerning award of LPG retail dealership at Bhabhaan District, Basti (U.P.) reserved for Scheduled Castes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and correc tive action taken/proposed ;

(c) whether there have been similar complaints for the last three years from other Districts in U.P. and if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon ; and

(d) whether complaints such as at (a) and (b) above have been received from States other than Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof for the last three years and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Terms and Conditions of Services of the Executives in Central Coal Washery Organisation

10336. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether it is a fact that still a few executives of Central Coal Washery Organisation have not been offered the terms and conditions of service of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and they are still continuing on the terms and conditions of Steel Authority of India Ltd. though the organisation has been merged with B.C.C.L. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : All the Executives on the rolls of CCWO as on 1.1.1976 of the erstwhile Hindusthan Steel Limited (now Steel Authority of India Limited) were offered options to accept the salary structure and terms and conditions of service of Bharat Coking Coal Limited. All of them exercised their option in favour of Bharat Coking Coal Limited's salary structure and terms and conditions of service which was duly accepted by Bharat Coking Coal Limited. However, some non-executives earning promotions to the executive positions in Central Coal Washeries Organisation, have not been given option to come under Bharat Coking Coal Limited's executive salary structure and terms and conditions of service so far. The fitment benefits to these Executives will be offered after the question of revision of salary structure for executives in Coal India Limited, is decided.

Petrol Pumps Directly run by Oil Companies

10337. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrol pumps directly run by the Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and other Government owned Oil Companies in the country ;

(b) the profits made on the losses suffered by these petrol pumps ;

(c) the pay scales of the employees in these petrol pumps ;

(d) whether a large number of workers are treated as casual employees in these pumps ; and

(d) whether the low margin on petrol prices made available to retail dealers is the cause for the pumps running at a loss ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demand of Coir Workers for Increase in Wages

10338. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether coir workers have demanded increase in their wages ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b). Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, State Governments are the appropriate authorities for fixation and revision of minimum wages for employments in coir industry. According to the information available, State Governments of Kerala Orissa and Tamilnadu have fixed wages for workers in Coir Industry. Any further revision in the minimum wages will have to be considered by the respective State Governments. Central Government have received no representation in this regard.

Opening of New Telephone Exchanges and Post Offices in Maharashtra

10339. SHRI RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new telephone exchanges and post offices planned to be opened in Maharashtra in the next two years ;

(b) the locations of each Exchange and post office ; and

(c) the further steps Government propose to take to improve telecommunications facilities in Maharashtra ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) (i) 65 new telephone exchanges have been planned to be opened in 1984-85. The number of Tele. Exchanges to be opened in 1985-86 have not yet been finalised. (ii) The target for the opening of post offices in 1984-85 is 180. The targets for the 7th Plan period not yet approved by the Planning Commission.

(b) The location of post offices is not yet finalised for 1984-85. For 1985-86 it will be decided in 1985-86, when annual targets are allotted.

(c) The information is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Steps proposed to improve Telecom. facilities in Maharashtra

(A) (i) Provision of 44 LDPTs in Dhulia Distt. under Multi-Access Rural Radio Scheme.

(ii) Provision of 14 LDPTs with Arvi (Pune) as Base Station subject to technical feasibility and availability of indigenous equipment.

(B) (i) Expansion of MAX-I Exchanges by 9800 lines in 1984-85 and by 7800 lines in 1985-86.

(C) **Following Coaxial Schemes are planned**

(i) Kolhapur—Ichalkarenji 2.6 MHZ.

(ii) Thana—Panvel 2.6 MHZ.

(iii) Aurangabad—Jalna—Parbhani—Nanded 2.6 MHZ.

(iv) Thana—Poona—Dhulia 12 MHZ Expansion.

(v) Nagpur—Bhandra Section of Nagpur Sambalpur 12 MHZ Scheme.

(vi) Surat—Dhulia 2.6 MHZ.

(vii) Bhandra—Tumsar—Gondia 2.6 MHZ.

(viii) Nagpur — Seoni — Jabalpur 12 MHZ.

(D) Following UHF Schemes are under implementation :

(i) Cadel Road—Butcher Island.

(ii) Bombay—Pen.

(iii) Barse—Osmanabad.

(iv) Bhir—Osmanabad.

(v) Buldana—Akola.

(vi) Silvasa—Bulsar.

(vii) Bulsar—Ahwa.

(viii) Bombay—Alibag.

(ix) Hathkhomba—Ratnagiri.

Indo-Nepalese Multi-Purpose River Valley Projects

10340. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 716 on 17-4-1984 regarding availability of power to meet minimum requirements in Bihar and Eastern States and state :

(a) whether in view of the acute power scarcity, both in India and Nepal, steps are being taken to clinch the issues of Koshi and other Indo-Nepalese Multi-purpose River Valley projects at the earliest ;

(b) if so, the details thereabout including the steps for high level political talks ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether due to the Sagar Matha (Everest) and Kanchanjangha glaciers being in the catchment area of Koshi and steep fall in Barahkshetra, hydel generation can begin even before construction of the full Dam ; and

(e) if so, the steps to examine the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Various Indo-Nepalese multipurpose river valley projects are under discussion with HMG Nepal. The Indo-Nepal talks held in the recent past at official and technical levels have registered forward movement. Since technical details of different projects require consideration in depth and need to be sorted out, it will be premature to hold high level political talks at this stage.

(d) and (e). There are possibilities of deriving early benefits from the Canal Power House Station proposed under the Koshi High Dam Project. During construction of the dam, the dam site power station might yield partial benefits from the project with the construction of the dam to such a height when the ponding in the reservoir, upto the minimum draw down level is possible. This aspect could be considered in details at the time of taking up of the project for construction.

Import and Availability of 'Thio Thiamine' to Small Scale Bulk Drug Units

10341. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the inter-

mediates drug like Thio Thiamine is not available to the small scale bulk drug units to enable them to fulfil the gap between demand and indigenous production from basic stages ;

(b) whether Government propose to import the final bulk drugs of the above or substitute intermediates at a higher outflow of foreign exchange thus not allowing import of cheaper intermediates which can be converted into concerned bulk drugs by the smale scale units ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Thiothiamine, a penultimate drug intermediate placed in the list of limited Permissible Items (Appendix 3) of the Import Policy, 1984-85 is used in the production of Vitamin B1. Vitamin B1 is produced by M/s IDPL from the basic stages and they are in a position to service the entire requirement of Vitamin B1 in the country. Vitamin B1 is a canalised drug item and no canalised import was resorted to in 1983-84. There is no proposal to import Vitamin B1 in the near future.

New Telephone Connections in Broach Division of Gujarat State

10342. SHRI AHMED MOHAMMED PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for new telephone connections pending in the Broach Division at the end of December, 1983 ;

(b) the number of out-of-turn telephone connections provided in the Broach Division during the years 1980, 1982 and 1983 ;

(c) whether any complaint regarding corruption or malpractices in providing telephone connections in Broach Division of Gujarat State, has been received ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the defaulters ; and

(e) the number of new Public Call Offices and New Telephone Exchanges opened in Broach Division during the year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) 1086 applications for new telephone connections were pending in Broach Division at the end of December, 1983.

(b) No out of turn telephone connections were provided in Broach Division during 1980-83.

(c) and (d). Two complaints were received. First complaint was received in June, 1982 from Khedut Mandali Society Ltd., Adwala, Taluka Amod, Distt. Broach regarding corruption against SDOT Broach for new telephone connection. Investigations revealed that allegation could not be substantiated. No action was deemed necessary.

The second complaint was telegraphically received from M/s Laxmi Hardware Mart, Mangalam Shopping Centre, GIDC, Ankleshwar in Broach Division on 22.12.83 about corruption by Asstt. Officer in providing OYT telephone. Before investigation could be commenced, complaint was withdrawn by the party expressing thanks for immediate action and positive approach towards his complaint.

(e) The number of Public Call Offices and new telephone exchanges opened in Broach Telegraph Division are as under :

Year	No. of P.C.Os. opened		No. of new telephone exchanges opened
	Local	Long Distance	
1980-81	2	3	1
1981-82	1	3	1
1982-83	5	6	6
1983-84	Nil	2	Nil

हिन्दुस्तान समाचार की आय में वृद्धि

10343. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा**: क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान समाचार का प्रबन्ध दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा किए जाने के पश्चात इसकी आय में किस सीमा तक वद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) ग्राहकों की संख्या में किस सीमा तक वृद्धि/कमी हुई है ;

(ग) कितनी नई शाखाएं खोली गई हैं ; और

(घ) कितनी शाखाएं बन्द की गई हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच०के०एल० भगत) : (क) समाचार एजेंसी की आय में वृद्धि/कमी की सीमा का निर्धारण सहकारी वर्ष 1981-82 के इसके लेखों का आडिट, तो चल रहा है, पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही किया जा सकता है।

(ख) इसके अंशदाताओं की संख्या में प्रत्यक्षतः कमी हुई है।

(ग) समाचार एजेंसी की प्रबन्ध समिति के अधिक्रमण के बाद कोई भी नई शाखा नहीं खोली गई है।

(घ) जबकि किसी भी शाखा को औपचारिक रूप से बन्द नहीं किया गया है, कुछ शाखाओं को अपने कार्य संचालन में वित्तीय कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

हिन्दुस्तान समाचार का प्रबंध ग्रहण

10344. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" समाचार एजेंसी का किस तारीख को प्रबंध ग्रहण किया गया था ;

(ख) उसके बाद कितने प्रशासक और प्रशासकीय मंडल नियुक्त किए जा चुके हैं ;

(ग) प्रशासन और प्रशासकीय मंडलों को हर बार भंग करने अथवा बदलने का क्या प्रयोजन था ; और

(घ) प्रत्येक प्रशासक अथवा प्रशासकीय मंडल की क्या उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धियां रहीं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच०के०एल० भगत) : (क) "हिन्दुस्तान समाचार" की प्रबन्ध समिति का अधिक्रमण पंजीयक, सहकारी संस्था, दिल्ली प्रशासन, द्वारा 10-5-1982 को किया गया था।

(ख) समाचार एजेंसी के लिए समय-समय पर अब तक प्रशासक के रूप में चार व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति की गई हैं तथा अंतिम दो प्रशासकों की नियुक्ति के समय प्रशासन मंडलों का भी गठन किया गया था।

(ग) नए प्रशासकों/प्रशासकों के मंडलों की नियुक्ति इसलिए आवश्यक हो गई थी, क्योंकि पहले वालों ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया था।

(घ) जीर्ण समाचार एजेंसी को नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिए किए गए प्रयास समाचार एजेंसी की प्रबन्ध समिति का अधिक्रमण होने के पश्चात नियुक्त किये गये प्रशासकों की असाधारण उपलब्धि रही है।

Increase in Grant to the Chest Clinic at Nimtila District, Murshidabad to Purchase Medicines for the Treatment of Bidi Workers

10345. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Districts

of Murshidabad and Malda in West Bengal constitute the operational area of the Chest Clinic at Nimtila in Murshidabad District specially meant for the treatment of the Bidi workers.

(b) whether it is also a fact that a meagre amount of Rs. 15,000 is given annually to the said clinic by the Labour Welfare Department of the Central Government as grant for purchasing medicines ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the grant given to the chest clinic can meet only a small fraction of the total requirement of medicines ;

(d) in view of the vast number of Bidi workers in the aforesaid districts, whether Government propose to give the clinic an enhanced amount as grant ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Initially an amount of Rs. 15,000/- was sanctioned for medicines and the proposal for increase of the amount for medicines would be considered after reviewing the functioning of the Chest Clinic.

Soft Drink Advertisements on TV and AIR

10346. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 3547 and 3696 on 16 August, 1983 and state :

(a) the similar details of the same brand of soft drinks advertisements broadcast over Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta Akashvani stations between 1 December, 1983 and end of April 1984 ;

(b) the similar details of the same brand of soft drinks advertisements broadcast on Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Doordarshan between 1 December, 1983 and end of April, 1984 ; and

(c) which of these advertisements did not contain the statutory notice required under clause 11 (3) of FPO 1955 despite the deadline of 30 November, 1983 stated in Starred Question No. 628 on 9 April, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The details of the advertisements featuring soft drinks, namely, Rasika, Thrill, Limca, Campa Cola and Campa Orange and broadcast on Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras stations of Akashvani during the period 1-12-1983 to 30-4-1984 are given in the enclosed Annexure-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8375/84]. No advertisement of soft drinks viz., Gold Spot, Appela, Campa, Sprint, Tripp, Cola Lite, Funday, Tingler and 77 (Double Seven) have been broadcast during this period.

(b) No advertisements of soft drinks viz., Gold Spot, Rasika, Appela, Campa and Funday were telecast during this period. The details regarding the other soft drinks are given in Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8375/84].

(c) The advertisements over AIR did not contain the statutory notice. However, AIR will implement this requirement with effect from 15.5.1984 ; the Commercial Broadcasting Service centres and the Central Sales Unit have been advised suitably.

So far as Doordarshan is concerned, Campa Drinks have started showing the statutory notice with effect from March, 1984. Other products have not yet started showing the statutory notice. Doordarshan has reiterated the instructions to the soft drink manufacturers that the statutory requirement should be complied with by 15th June, 1984.

Memorandum from the EPF Staff Union Kerala

10347. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Staff Union, Kerala has given a memorandum to. Government on the demands of the Provident Fund Employees ;

(b) if so, their demands ;

(c) whether Government have considered any of these demands and taken any decision thereon ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The Employees' Provident Fund Staff Union had given three memoranda during 1983-84 on the demands of the Provident Fund employees.

(b) The demands are listed in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). While some of the demands have been considered and decisions taken thereon by the Government, the remaining demands are under examination.

Statement

List of Demands

1. Settlement of Charter of demands of the All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation.
2. Inclusion of Provident Fund workers under the Fourth Pay Commission.
3. Recognition to Employees' Provident Fund Staff Union, Kerala.
4. Transfer Policy.
5. Disturbance allowance to the staff of Sub-Regional Offices.
6. Sanction of drought relief advance.
7. Construction of office buildings and staff quarters.
8. Withdrawal of adverse recommendation of the Ramanujam Committee.
9. Payment of House Rent Allowance while encashing Earned Leave.
10. Promotional avenues to the staff.
11. Recognition of Trade Unions.
12. Arbitrary enhancement of work-norms.
13. Review of the Productivity Linked Bonus Scheme.
14. Revised ratio between Clerks and Head Clerks.
15. Creation of adequate number of posts of Assistant Accounts Officers.
16. Immediate filling up of the post of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (Accounts).
17. Confirmation of staff.
18. Removal of restrictions of Encashment of Leave.
19. Implementation of certain recommendations of Faqir Chand Committee/ Ramanujam Committee.
20. Immediate promotions to the posts of Assistant Accounts Officers.

अलीगढ़ जिले में सलेमपुर में स्वचालित काम्पलेक्स

10348. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अलीगढ़ जिले के सलेमपुर में स्वचालित संयंत्र काम्पलेक्स की स्थापना को मंजूरी प्रदान कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वित्तीय वर्ष 1984-85 में इस परियोजना पर व्यय के लिए सरकार ने कितनी राशि आबंटित की है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई राशि आबंटित नहीं की गई है तो इस परियोजना के लिए 1981 में मंजूर की गई राशि को अब तक उपलब्ध न कराए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) 1984-85 की वार्षिक योजना में, सलेमपुर में प्रस्तावित एरोमेटिक्स परियोजना सहित कुछ परियोजनाओं के लिए 10 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Production of Ampicillin by IDPL

10349. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that IDPL is manufacturing Ampicillin Trihydrate from basic stages ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in January, 1984 they had floated a tender enquiry for getting manufactured Ampicillin Trihydrate from an intermediate stage from a number of small scale manufacturers ;

(c) the production of Ampicillin Trihydrate and 6-APA separately by IDPL themselves since last one year till date, month-wise ;

(d) the quantity of Ampicillin Trihydrate and 6-APA procured from the market by them during the last three years till date, month-wise ; and

(e) how Government justify canalisation of 6-APA, the intermediate required by small scale units ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The management of IDPL have reported that an enquiry was issued by them in January 1984 with a view to ascertaining the market price. No orders were placed on the basis of this enquiry.

(c) and (d). A statement is attached.

(e) The cost of production of indigenous 6 APA being higher than the landed cost of imported 6 APA, import of this drug intermediate has been canalised to encourage indigenous production and to distribute the benefit of cheaper imports on an even basis.

Statement

(c) Production of 6 APA and Ampicillin Trihydrate by IDPL :

	Month	Qty. manufactured in kg.
6 APA	1983-84	
	April '83	100.00
	Oct. '83	3321.75
	Nov. '83	2341.15
	Dec. '83	1101.60
	Jan. '84	3100.00
	Feb. '84	3291.75
	March '84	3843.80
	Total	17100.15
Ampicillin Trihydrate	June '83	130.40
	March '84	101.40
	Total	231.80

(d) Procurement by IDPL of Ampicillin Trihydrate

Month		Qty. procured in kg.
1981-82		Nil
1982-83		
September '82		450
October '82		480
November '82		1890
December '82		600
January '83		350
February '83		1300
March '83		1210
	Total	6280
1983-84		
April '83		1243
May '83		225
July '83		570
August '83		735
September '83		465
October '83		439
November '83		90
December '83		1375
January '84		1585
February '84		50
	Total	6777

Procurement of 6 APA by IDPL :

1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 } Nil

Implementation of Tribunal Awards by Managements of BCCL and CCL

10350. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI MOTILAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Tribunal Awards not implemented by the management of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Central Coalfields Ltd., till 1st April, 1984 ;

(b) whether he is aware that in the ref. case No. 136/82 concerning Kathara Colliery of CCL, the Award was given in favour of the workmen on 11th July 1983 who were given advance of Rs. 600/- each by the management assuring implementation of the Award, if so, facts in detail ;

(c) whether it is a fact that even in that case also, the management has gone for appeal after six months ;

(d) whether non-implementation of the Award and prolonged litigation is a bad labour practice for a public sector management, and has created great resentment amongst the workers ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Industrial Tribunal gave an award in case No. 136/82 in favour of the workmen. The Management filed a writ petition in the High Court which stayed the operation of the award vide its order dated 9.3.84.

(d) and (e). It has always been the earnest desire of the Government and the Coal Companies to maintain and develop harmonious industrial relations. Periodical review/monitoring of implementation of awards given by Industrial Tribunals is being done at CIL and its subsidiaries at the

corporate level. In most cases the awards are implemented expeditiously and only in rare cases they are challenged after the company obtains Government's permission.

DESU Suffering Losses and Posting of Additional General Manager

10351. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is continuously losing while in other metro-cities, similar organizations are not ;

(b) the annual expenditure of DESU from 1979 to 1983 and its income and corresponding of similar bodies for Bombay, Madras and Kanpur ;

(c) whether Government post additional General Manager in each metrocity electricity organization ;

(d) the number of Additional General Managers posted to DESU since 1960 indicating the nature of their duties, salary drawn and period of their posting as Additional General Manager and annual expenditure since their posting on non-recurring items and separately under other charges ; and

(e) whether Government propose to constitute a Judicial Committee to probe into suitability of this posting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Cancer Drugs

10352. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts are being made to manufacture cancer drugs indigenously ;

(b) if so, the period by which the production of such cancer drugs are expected to be started in the country ; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Industrial approvals were issued for the manufacture of Anti-Cancer drugs Vincrystin, Vinblastine and Cis-Platinum. Production of Vincrystin, Vinblastine and Cis-Platinum has since commenced.

Supply of Linear Alkyl Benzene by IPCL, New Delhi

10353. SHRI TAYYAB HUSSAIN : SHRI SUNDER SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Petro-Chemicals Limited is using its discretion in supplying Linear Alkyl Benzene ;

(b) whether IPCL is supplying LAB to units which are neither-registered under small scale industries nor power-operated in violation of the order No. 6(1)/81-SST Bd. dated 11 September, 1981 of Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries ;

(c) whether Government are losing huge amounts of excise duty since IPCL is supplying LAB to units which are neither power-operated nor registered with small scale industries ;

(d) whether IPCL is supplying very less quantity of LAB to Industries which are power-operated and registered under small scale industries through Director of Industries and other authorities have sent their assessment for 5 tons to IPCL ; and

(e) the guidelines for supplying LAB to registered small scale industries which are power-operated ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (e). Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) has a distribution policy for supply of Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) to small scale units. No distinction is made between such

units which use power and those who do not use power.

(b) IPCL is at present supplying LAB to the units registered under SSI or DGTD. LAB was also supplied to a few registered customers during its free availability.

(c) Excise duty on LAB is collected by IPCL at the time of sale.

(d) IPCL's policy is to supply the full requirement of LAB upto 5 tonnes a month to the existing customers in small scale sector.

Anti-Pollution Machinery Installed at Indraprastha Power Station

10354. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Universal Oil Products of the United States had installed anti-pollution machinery called 'electrostatic precipitators' on the eve of Asiad at a cost of Rs. 3 crores at the Indraprashtha Power Station of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the US firm had assured efficiency of the machinery of 99.7 per cent ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that within months of the installation, the DESU officials discovered that the device had failed to achieve the desired result ;

(d) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have approached the American firm in regard to failure of machinery ; and

(e) the response of the US firm and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir, M/s U.O.P. of USA had executed the work of supply, extension, modification and gas conditioning of electrostatic precipitators of Unit 2, 3 and 4 of I.P. Station before Asiad 82.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) DESU have vigorously pursued the matter with the firm to make necessary modifications/improvements for achieving accepted/contracted performance level. But the firm has not yet responded by taking any corrective/remedial action. BHEL has been requested to examine the existing system and submit proposal for modification/extension of the ESP system of Unit No. 2, 3 and 4 so as to improve the performance.

Concessional rate of Customs Duty on import of Intermediates Drugs

10355. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of drugs alongwith the name of intermediates from which drugs are made in the country ;

(b) the concessional rate of customs duty on import of these intermediates, unit-wise ; and

(c) the reasons why the concessional rate of customs duty has not been implemented in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). A number of Drugs are produced in the country from Drug Intermediates. Some of these intermediates are produced in the country and some are imported. Some important intermediates required for the production of essential drugs are levied a concessional rate of customs duty. Names of these intermediates and the drugs for which they are used are given in the attached Statement.

Concessional Custom duty on intermediates required for the production of Bulk Drugs is granted on merits.

Statement

List of drug intermediates which carry concessional rate of Customs duty of 25%

S.No.	Name of the Drug Intermediates	Major bulk drugs for which used
1	2	3
1.	Novaldiamine	Chloroquine Phosphate
2.	Ethoxymethylene Di-ethyl Malonate	Chloroquin Phosphate and Amodiaquin Hcl.
3.	Dicyandiamide	Sulpha Drugs
4.	Mono Sodium Gluconate	Folic Acid
5.	Tioc	Erythromycin
6.	Furfurylamine	Frusemide
7.	Acetonitrile	Vitamin B-1
8.	Acrylonitrile	
9.	Furfuraldehyde	Nitrofurantoin
10.	6-APA	Ampicillin, Amoxycyclin and other semi-synthetic Penicillins.
11.	Pancreas	Insulin
12.	8-Hydroxyquinoline	Helogenated quinolines like Di-iodohydroxyquinoline and Iodochlorohydroxyquinoline
13.	Guanidine Nitrate/Hcl.	Trimethoprim and Vitamin B-1
14.	Quinoline	B-Hydroxyquinoline and Helogenated quinolines like Di-iodohydroxyquinoline and Iodochlorohydroxyquinoline.
15.	DL-2 Aminobutanol	Ethambutol
16.	D-Alpha Pheyl Glycine Chloride Hydrochloride	Ampicillin and Amoxycillin
17.	D (—) alpha phenyl glycine ethyl potassium salt	Ampicillin

1	2	3
18.	Dane's salts	Amoxycillin and D (—) P-Hydroxy phenyl glycine ethyl Potassium salt.
19.	3 : 4 Xylidine	Vitamin B-2
20.	2 : 6 Xylidine	Xylocaine
21.	Iodine	Iodochlorophydroxyquinoline and some formulations
22.	D Alpha Phenyl Glycine base	Ampicillin and Amoxicillin
List of intermediates carrying a customs of 90%		
23.	Pyrazinamide Monocarbolic Acid	Pyrazinamide
24.	L-base	Chloramphenicol

Guidelines issued by Election Commission on antecedents of persons in Bihar

10356. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government have been asked to verify the antecedents of persons in electoral rolls whose names did not figure in the previous rolls in certain areas ;

(b) the text of the guidelines issued by Election Commission for doing so and total number of persons whose names have thus been deleted and the names of the districts where this has happened ; and

(c) the names of the districts in Bihar and also in other States where such verification is being done or is intended to be carried out ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Election Commission, while directing the intensive revision of electoral rolls for 1983-84 has issued certain guidelines to the Chief Electoral Officers of Bihar and the States of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Andaman and Nicobar Islands with regard to the inclusion of names in the electoral rolls for the first time. A copy of the Election Commission's letter dated the 25th August, 1983 containing the guidellnes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8376/84] The Election Commission has stated that there were no cases of deletion of names from the rolls because their names did not exist at all in the earlier rolls. The Commission has also furnished the following figures representing the number of persons whose names were not included in the rolls of 1984 because the claimants were unable to establish their claims to Indian Citizenship :

State	District	
Bihar	Purnea District	865
Manipur	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—
Nagaland	Tuensang District	62
Sikkim	—	—
Tripura	South Tripura District	21
	North Tripura District	2
West Bengal	Cooch Bihar District	18
	Jalpaiguri District	39
	Malda District	7
	Nadia District	761
	24-Parganas District	476
	Calcutta District	1
	Hooghly District	1
	Birbhum District	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman District	33
Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng District	21
	Tirap District	33
Mizoram	Lunglei District	20
	Chhimtuipui District	192

Misuse of Medical Facilities in O.N.G.C.

10357. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is misuse of medical facilities in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that malpractices are rampant among the employees resulting in huge medical expenses ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the medical expenses incurred by O.N.G.C. during the last three years (year-wise) as a result thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to improve the situation and to check the malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

देश की उन्नति और समृद्धि पर प्रकाश डालने के लिए राष्ट्र के नाम संदेश का प्रसारण

10358. श्री भीम सिंह :
श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अपने शासन के चार वर्ष पूरा करने पर सरकार के नियन्त्रणाधीन प्रसारण माध्यम से हाल में राष्ट्र के नाम एक संदेश प्रसारित किया था : जिसमें देश के विकास और सम्पन्नता का विशेष उल्लेख किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस अवसर पर विपक्षी दलों को भी देश की समस्याओं, विकास आदि के बारे में अपना संदेश प्रसारित करने हेतु आमंत्रित किया था ;

(ग) क्या यह प्रथा बन्द कर दी गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) जी, हां। सरकार के प्रमुख के रूप में प्रधानमंत्री ने वर्तमान सरकार के चार वर्ष पूरे हो जाने पर 15 जनवरी 1984, को राष्ट्र के नाम एक संदेश प्रसारित किया था।

(ख) से (घ) परिपाटी के अनुसार, केवल सरकारी रूप से मान्यता प्राप्त विपक्षी नेता को ही इस प्रकार के प्रसारणों के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाता है ; क्योंकि संसद में सरकारी रूप से मान्यता प्राप्त कोई भी विपक्षी नेता नहीं है, अत: विपक्षी नेता को कोई पेशकश करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Avoiding discrimination among ruling and opposition parties by Doordarshan and Akashvani

10359. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a suggestion that they should discuss with the leaders of all parties the question of avoiding discrimination among ruling and Opposition parties by media like Doordarshan and Akashvani ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Suggestion of this nature has been received. There is, however, no discrimination by Doordarshan or AIR in coverage of various political parties. Clearcut guidelines already exist for coverage by AIR and Doordarshan which inter-alia enjoin on the broadcast media to 'disseminate information or news in a fair and balanced manner by giving contrasting points of view on differing view points. These guidelines are being followed by the two media scrupulously. There is, therefore, no necessity to convene a meeting of the opposition parties on this subject.

Retired Information Officers Working as Accredited Correspondents

10360. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of retired Information Officers have been working as accredited correspondents at the headquarters of Government of India ;

(b) the particulars of the officers as on 1 January, 1984 and the papers they represent ;

(c) whether the Accreditation Committee has applied in the above cases all the rules that are applicable to the applicants who apply for accredition on behalf of newspapers ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the statement attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the retired Information Officers who is at present accredited to PIB	Post held at the time of retirement	Newspaper they represent
1.	Shri B.B. Mathur	Director, Public Relations	Siasat, Hyderabad
2.	Shri C.S. Savoor	Deputy Principal Information Officer	Rajasthan Patrika, Jaipur
3.	Shri G.D. Chandan	Information Officer	Munsif, Hyderabad
4.	Shri M.L. Kapur	Information Officer	Samaj, Jalandhar
5.	Shri H.L. Kapoor	Information Officer	National Herald, New Delhi.
6.	*Shri Ram Lok	Information Officer	National Press Agency, New Delhi

*Note : Shri Ram Lok is not at present accredited.

मैसर्ज थामसन प्रेस (इंडिया) लिमिटेड फरीदाबाद

10361. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे** : क्या **विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : क्या यह सच है कि थामसन प्रेस (इन्डिया) लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद एक विदेशी कम्पनी थी और यदि हां, तो इसे खरीदने वाले लोगों के नाम क्या हैं और यह किस तारीख को खरीदी गई तथा इसके निदेशक मंडल के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 591 की परिभाषा के अनुसार थामसन प्रेस (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, विदेशी कम्पनी नहीं है। इस कम्पनी को, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार, दिल्ली द्वारा 23-7-1962 को पंजीकृत किया गया था। तथापि 29-6-83 तक बनाई गई तथा कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार, दिल्ली को प्रस्तुत कम्पनी की वार्षिक विवरणी के अनुसार, इसकी इक्यूटि शेयर पूंजी का 40 प्रतिशत मैसर्स थामसन इन्टरनैशनल कारपोरेशन, कनाडा द्वारा धारित है। उक्त वार्षिक विवरणी के अनुसार कम्पनी के निम्नलिखित निदेशक हैं :—

नाम	राष्ट्रीयता
1. माननीय लार्ड केनेथ एच० थाम्पसन आफ फलीट	भारतीय
2. जे० एम० कोलबार्ट	ब्रिटिश
3. जान ए० टोरी	कनाडियन
4. एच० पी० नन्दा	भारतीय
5. वी० वी० पुरिया	भारतीय
6. अरुण पुरिया	भारतीय
7. सुदेश के० खन्ना	भारतीय

Telephone facilities at the residences of Officers of Delhi Judicial Service

10362. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the category of Class-I Officers and the majority of Class-II Officers of Delhi Administration of DANI Service in the pay scale of Rs. 650-1200, have been provided telephone facility at their residences ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of 138 officers of Delhi Judicial Service in the pay scale of Rs. 700-1300, Rs. 1200-1800 and Rs. 1500-2000, only ten Officers have been provided telephone facility ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove this discrimination to Judicial Officers ; and

(d) if no action is proposed to be taken, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) According to information received from Delhi Administration, most of the officers of Class-I of Delhi Administration have the facility of residential telephone. Information is not readily available in respect of Class-II officers.

(b) 7 officers of Delhi Judicial Service in the pay scale of 1500-2000 have been provided with residential telephones.

(c) and (d). The residential telephones to the Government officials are provided in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) issued from time to time. While doing so, the nature of the job of the officers is taken into account. There is no discrimination against judicial officers in this regard and accordingly, question of taking any action in the matter does not arise.

Non Issuance of EPF Contribution Deduction Slips to the Workers of Mangalore Ganesh Bidi Workers in Tirunelvelly District

10363. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production agents of Mangalore Ganesh Bidi works in Tirunelvelly District, are deducting Provident Fund contribution from their about 50,000 women bidi workers for the past few years but no receipts are being issued to them ;

(b) if so, whether the workers have complained about this matter to Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madras and Deputy Regional Provident Fund Commissioner at Madurai ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c). According to the provident fund authorities, there are no production agents of M/s. Mangalore Ganesh Bidi works. There is, however, one establishment known as M/s. Muruga Home Industry, which is employing 50,000 employees and is implementing the provisions of the Act voluntarily, although the Supreme Court has stayed the operation of the notification extending the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 to Bidi Industry. The Provident fund authorities have not, however, issued the annual statement of accounts to the members, pending final decision of the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, the provident fund account of the outgoing members are being settled to the extent of employees share only. A decision regarding payment of employer's share and issue of annual statement of account will be taken in the light of the judgement of the Supreme Court when it is received.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, Static-cum-Mobile Dispensaries in Mica, Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Lime Stone Dolamite and Bidi Workers Welfare Organizations

10364. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of hospitals, dispensaries, Static-cum-mobile dispensaries alongwith date of sanction and date of actual commissioning separately for each region in Mica, Iron ore and Manganese Ore, Limestone and Dolamite and Bidi Workers Welfare Organisation ;

(b) the sanctioned strength of Medical Officers/Specialists for each hospitals, dispensary and Static-cum-mobile dispensary ;

(c) the number of posts of Medical Officers/Specialists region-wise and fund-wise lying vacant, indicating the exact date of vacancy ;

(d) the efforts made to fill up these vacant posts ;

(e) the number of ad-hoc appointees as Medical Officers, where they are working and date of their appointments ; and

(f) the number of new dispensaries proposed to be opened during the year 1984-85 in each region and in each Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House (Annexure I). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8377/84].

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House (Annexure II). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8377/84].

(d) Against various posts of Specialists and Medical Officers, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Health nominates officers belonging to Central Health Service Cadre. The Department of Health is being requested to post Medical Officers and Specialists against vacant posts. The matter is being pursued with that Department.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House (Annexure III). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8377/84].

(f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House (Annexure IV). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8377/84].

डेसू द्वारा भूतपूर्व आबंटियों से बकाया धनराशियों की वसूली

10365. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "डेसू" पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सरकारी आवासों के भूतपूर्व आबंटियों से संबंधित बिजली की बकाया धनराशियों को वर्तमान आबंटियों से वसूल कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या "डेसू" उपभोक्ताओं से प्रतिभूति जमा राशि लेती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो "डेसू" द्वारा कनेक्शन काटते समय उपभोक्ताओं की प्रतिभूति धनराशि/जमा-राशि से बिजली के बिलों का समायोजन न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) भूतपूर्व आबंटियों के बकाया बिलों की धनराशियों को वर्तमान आबंटियों से वसूल करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) सरकार इस प्रथा को कब तक समाप्त करेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के अनुसार सरकारी आवासों में रह रहे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामलों में बिजली की बकाया राशि की नए आबंटियों से 13 सितम्बर, 1976 के बाद से वसूली नहीं की जा रही है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) उपभोक्ता की जमा प्रतिभूति में से काटे गए कनेक्शनों के खपत बिलों के अन्तिम निपटान के समय बिजली की बकाया राशि समायोजित कर दी जाती है।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सागर से तेल निकालने के लिए उपस्करों की खरीद

10366. **श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :**
श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

क्या **ऊर्जा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 मार्च, 1984 के "पंजाब केसरी" के दिल्ली संस्करण में "समुद्र से तेल एकत्रण यंत्रों की खरीद में लाखों रुपए का घोटाला" शीर्षक से छपे समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के घोटाले को रोकने के लिए विभागीय अधिकारियों द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार के मामलों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं ; और यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस मामले को किसी समिति द्वारा जांच किए जाने के आदेश देगी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) जी, हां। फिर भी निर्णय, तकनीकी उपयुक्तता, संचालन सम्बन्धी विश्वसनीयता और डिलीवरी कार्यक्रमों के अनुरूप लागत को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया गया था।

(ख) से (ङ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

Functioning of Second Distillery in Sikkim

10367. SHRI P.M. SUBBA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that second distillery is functioning in Sikkim ;

(b) if so, whether the distillery secured the necessary permission under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry had written a letter to the State Government directing them not to allow the second distillery to operate ; and

(d) the steps so far taken by his Ministry to ensure that these directives are carried out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (d). The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and all rules/orders including notified orders, directions and notifications made thereunder have been extended to the State of Sikkim with effect from 5th March, 1983, through a presidential notification dated 2nd March, 1983. In pursuance of Department of Industrial Development's Notification—S.O. No. 329(E) dated 23rd April, 1983, calling upon the industrial undertakings situated in the State of Sikkim and engaged in the industries specified in the First Schedule to the Act to obtain a certificate of registration under Section 10 of the Act, 2 distilleries namely, M/s. Sikkim Distillery Rangpo and M/s. Himalayan Distillery, Rangpo have submitted necessary applications in this regard. A view is yet to be taken by Central Government on these applications.

Following a report received about grant of licences by the State Government for setting up of distilleries in Sikkim, a letter was written by the Union Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers on 13th May, 1983, to the Governor and Chief Minister clarifying to them the policy of the Central Government with regard to the manufacture of potable alcohol and for its proper implementation in the State.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बागेश्वर में पेट्रोल पम्प का खोला जाना

10368. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **ऊर्जा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रस्तावित पेट्रोल पम्प उत्तर प्रदेश के बागेश्वर जिला अल्मोड़ा में खोल दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह विलम्ब सदन में उनके द्वारा दिए गए आश्वासन के विपरीत नहीं है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) तेल उद्योग ने फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्र का विकास करने के लिए अपनी 1982-84 की विपणन योजना के मसौदे में अक्तूबर, 1983 में बागेश्वर को शामिल किया था । बाद में, योजना के मसौदे पर, तेल कम्पनियों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा विचार-विमर्श किया गया और बागेश्वर के स्थान को छोड़ दिया गया था क्योंकि भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड का वहां पर पहले से ही एक फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्र था । इस फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्र की एच० एस० डी० की औसत बिक्री 44 किलो लिटर प्रतिमास है, जो मात्रा सम्बन्धी निर्धारित 80 किलो लिटर के प्रतिमास प्रतिमान से काफी कम है । इसलिए दूसरे फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्र को उपयुक्त नहीं समझा गया ।

(ग) उपरोक्त(ख) को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जी, नहीं ।

Hindustan Samachar Co-operative Society

10369. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the month-wise action taken to improve the economic condition of Hindustan Samachar Co-operative Society after its managing committee was superseded by the Delhi Administration ; and

(b) the results of measures undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). As per the information received from the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi Administration, since the date the Managing Committee of the news agency was superseded, efforts were made to revitalise the society by stepping up the process of recoveries from defaulters, making efforts by raising loans from co-operative banks and other sources and expanding the financial base of the society by amending the bye-laws. A clear picture of success of these measures would, however, emerge only after completion of audit at present undertaken by the Office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi Administration.

Recommendations made by Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Not Implemented by DESU

10370. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that exchange of reservations between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not being done in DESU as per the Government orders ; if so, how many posts in various categories have been exchanged to S.C. and S.T. employees and vice-versa in Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether it is a fact that necessary R and P Rules have not been amended so far as recommended by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) As intimated by DESU, wherever suitable candidates are available in the other category, the exchange of reservation between SC and ST is being done by them as per Government

orders on the subject. Accordingly, in Group 'C' and 'D' posts, 44 vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes have been filled up by making appointments of Scheduled Caste candidates by way of exchange of vacancies.

(b) R and P Regulations for the various posts in DESU are framed by the MCD in consultation with the UPSC and are notified by the Delhi Administration. Since DESU is following the instructions relating to the reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes issued by the Government, these are kept in view while framing R and P Regulation for the posts.

(c) In view of the above reply, the questiod does not arise.

Liquor Bottling and Blending Units

10371. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of liquor bottling and blending units in the country, State-wise and particularly in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) the annual production of individual liquor and blending units ; and

(c) the number of letters of intent issued for fresh units in the country (State-wise figures) and the number of applications still pending for issue of letters of intent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (c). Distillation or brewing of alcoholic drinks were included in Schedule IV, to the notification of 16th February, 1973, as a specially regulated Industry, w.e.f. 19.11.75. Consequent thereto all units not having Industrial licences but covered under the I (D and R) Act were required to obtain COB licences. The names of the companies with capacities who have been granted Carrying-on-Business licences (COB) under the I (D and R) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) and Country Liquor (CL) including bottling and blending are given in the Statement-I. No COB Licence has been issued by the Central Government to any undertaking in Tamil Nadu. The production figures of the units are not readily available. However, as reported by State Governments, the total consumption of potable alcohol from indigenous production was 2867.55 lakh litres during the alcohol year 1982-83. In addition, 8 companies whose names are given in Statement-II were granted letter of intent with certain conditions in response to their COB applications. These companies have made representations against the conditions and a view is yet to be taken on them. Two applications for grant of COB lincences from M/S Khoday Industries Limited, Bangalore, are pending for decision.

3 letters of intent and one permission letter have been issued for manufacture of IMFL for 100% export.

Statement-I

(Licensed Capacity in lakh litres)

1		2
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	M/s. Co-operative Company Limited, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh	1117
2.	M/s. Ajudhia Distillery, Moradabad.	2959
3.	M/s. Rampur Distillery and Chemicals Works.	1989

1		2
4.	M/s. Upper Doab Sugar Mills Ltd., Pilkham.	1733
5.	M/s. Upper Doab Sugar Mills Ltd., Shamali.	896
6.	M/s. Carew and Company Ltd., Rosa.	1960
7.	Central Distt. and Chem. Works Ltd.	2672
8.	Narang Industries Limited	2762
9.	Shadilal Distillery Works	1735
10.	Simbhaoli Inds. (P) Ltd.	1178
11.	Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd.	831
12.	Saraya Distillery	2364
Haryana		
1.	Panipat Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd.	5645
2.	Indo-Lower Braw Breweries Ltd.	600
Jammu and Kashmir		
1.	Devans Modern Breweries	331
Himachal Pradesh		
1.	Himachal Pradesh Ind. Dev. Corporation	1100
2.	Rangar Breweries Ltd.	1100
3.	Mohan Meakin Ltd.	385.40
Kerala		
1.	Travancore Sugar and Chemicals Ltd.	1600
2.	Coop-Sugars Ltd.	3820
Rajasthan		
1.	Sona Distillery (P) Ltd.	450
Karnataka		
1.	Mysore Sugar and Company	206
2.	Pampasar Distillery	8180

1		2
3.	Amrut Distilleries (P) Ltd.	980
4.	West India Distilleries (P) Ltd.	1100
5.	Upar Sugar Works Limited	6282
6.	Yezdi Distillery	709
7.	Virayu Pvt. Ltd.	255
8.	Gemini Distillery	9910
9.	Kulburgi Distt.	1100
10.	Vorion Chemicals and Distilleries Limited	1100
Punjab		
1.	Patiala Distillery	1100
2.	Jagatjit Industries	15647
3.	Bhagat Industrial Corpn.	5311
4.	Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd.	627
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Vindale Distillery	128
2.	Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co. Ltd.	3533
Maharashtra		
1.	Govt. Distillery	1725
2.	Jaminer Taluk Cane Prod. Coop. Society	675
3.	Brihan Distillery	3686
4.	Tilaknagar Distillery	3907
5.	Kay Distillery (Kay Chemical Industries Limited)	1100
6.	Vidarbha Liquor Corporation	1282
7.	Raman Distillery	1100
8.	Shree Satpuda Tapi Parisar Sahkari Sakar Karkhana.	3282
9.	United Agencies Ltd.	419

1		2
10.	Rahuri Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana	6140
11.	Maharashtra Manufacturing Corpn.	1100
12.	Parwara S.S.K. Ltd.	8540
13.	Satkari S.S.K. Ltd.	5033
14.	Polychem Ltd.	500
15.	Nira Valley Corp. Dist. Ltd.	1100
16.	South Konkan Distilleries	1100
17.	Panchganga S.S.K. Ltd.	820
18.	Shri Krishna S.S.K. Ltd.	4420
19.	Walwa Taluka S.S.K. Ltd.	1100
20.	Niphad S.S.K. Ltd.	1100
21.	Konkan Agro Marine Ind. Pvt. Ltd.	1100
22.	Kasang Coop. Dist. Ltd.	1100
23.	Tarna Shetkari Sakhar Karkhana Limited	1100
24.	United Coopn. Dist. Ltd.	1976
25.	Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd.	2129

Statement-II

1. M/s. Mc Dowell and Co. Hyderabad (A.P.)
2. M/s. Mc Dowell and Company Hathidah, Bihar.
3. M/s. Mc Dowell Co. Ltd. Ponda (Goa).
4. M/s. Daurala Sugar Works Ltd.
5. M/s. Maharashtra Distilleries Limited.
6. M/s. Polychem Ltd. Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay.
7. M/s. Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd. (Hyderabad, A.P.)
8. M/s. Mohan Meakins Breweries Ltd., Solan, Himachal Pradesh.

Manufacturing and Import of Ethambutol Tablets

10372. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that manufacturers of Ethambutol tablets have overcharged the TB patients during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the sale prices pack-wise and the approved prices of Government fixed for the leading manufacturers during these two periods ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the leading manufacturers of Ethambutol were also involved in the import of D-2 Aminobutanol under the name of DL-2 Aminobutanol ; if so the facts thereof ;

(d) if so, the action taken against such manufacturers ; and

(e) the quantity of D-2, DL-2 Aminobutanol and D-Tartaric Acid imported by six major manufacturers of Ethambutol during the last three years, year-wise, names of manufacturers, quantity imported by each of each item alongwith CIF price and source ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The leader prices approved by the Government for various packs of Ethambutol formulations are given below :

Sl. No.	Strength of Ethambutol Tablets	Pack size	Leader price as approved by the Government	Date of Approval
1.	200mg./Tablet	10's	3.60	21.4.82
			4.72	4.8.83
2.	—do—	6's	2.38	24.8.81
		10's	2.80	4.8.83
3.	400mg/Tablet	10's	6.30	21.4.83
			7.98	4.8.83
4.	—do—	6's	4.18	24.8.81
			4.96	4.8.83
5.	600mg./Tablet	10's	11.50	4.8.83
6.	—do—	12's	13.80	4.8.83
7.	—do—	6's	7.04	4.8.83
8.	800mg./Tablet	6's	9.18	4.8.83
9.	—do—	10's	15.08	4.8.83
10.	—do—	12's	18.14	4.8.83

Details regarding packs produced and their sale prices are being ascertained.

(c) and (d). A Technical Team visited the factories of six leading manufacturers of Ethambutol. The Team is yet to submit its findings. After their findings are received and it is noticed that any such import has taken place appropriate action would be taken.

(e) Information to the extent available is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Name of the intermediate *i.e.* D-2 Aminobutanol, DL-2 Aminobutanol and D-Tartaric Acid	Stock as on 1st January, 1983 (Tonnes)	Imports/ procurement during the year 1983 (Tonnes)
1.	Lupin Labs. Pvt. Ltd.	DL-2 Aminobutanol	7.995	106.47
		D-Tartaric Acid	21.4	176.15
2.	Aarati Petro-Chemical Industries Limited	D-Tartaric Acid	4.708 (Indigenous)	(a) 26.0 (Imported) (b) 54.898 (Indigenous)
		DL-2 Aminobutanol	5.345	54.471
3.	Dexo Laboratories	DL-2 Aminobutanol	0.76	78.675
		D-Tartaric Acid	Nil	82.0
4.	Themis Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	D-2 Aminobutanol	Not available	10.0 (1983-84)
		DL-2 Aminobutanol	Not available	30.0 (1983-84)
		D-Tartaric Acid	Not intimated.	

State-wise Production of Molasses and Alcohol

10373. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the Statewise production figures of alcohol from different sources during the last five years ;

(b) the State-wise production of molasses and distribution of molasses as actually affected during the last five years ; and

(c) the target figures for production of alcohol from all sources in the year 1984-85, source-wise break-up of target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) The Statewise production figures of alcohol are given in Annexure-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8378/84].

(b) The Statewise production of molasses and its consumption for different purposes is indicated in Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT.-8378/84]. In respect of deficit States consumption includes molasses received from Surplus States.

(c) As per estimates made by the Central Molasses Board in January, 1984, during the current alcohol year 1983-84 (Dec. 1983-Nov. 1984), there would be production of 6544.84 lakh litres of alcohol from molasses.

Import of Cine Positive Raw Cinematic Colour Films

10374. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and the amount of cine positive raw cinematic colour films imported during the years 1980-81 and 1982-83 ; and

(b) the estimated requirements of cine cinematic colour films for each of the next five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Technical Services by Hungary in the Field of Energy in Rural Areas

10375. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hungary has offered its technical services in the field of energy in rural areas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Labour being Enticed to Thailand

10376. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied that Indian labour are being enticed to Thailand by an international labour racket ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Indian National used to take them to Thailand for employment in collusion with his brother who is a national of that country. Indian Embassy took up the matter with the local police and he has been sentenced.

The procedure for granting suspension of emigrant check requirement on the Passport has been streamlined and the Passport holder is required to file an affidavit that he is not going out for employment.

आगरा में उच्च शक्ति वाले दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर की स्थापना

10377. **श्री शिव शरण वर्मा** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आगरा, उत्तर प्रदेश में उच्च शक्ति वाला दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक कार्य करना शुरू कर देगा ;

(ग) क्या वहां एक स्टूडियो भी स्थापित किया जाएगा ;

(घ) क्या वहां कैमरामैन भी नियुक्त किए जाएंगे ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। उच्च शक्ति वाला ट्रांसमीटर 1984-85 के उत्तरार्ध के दौरान चालू हो जायेगा। तथापि, आगरा में दूरदर्शन सेवा वर्ष के दौरान पहले ही अल्प शक्ति वाले दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर से चालू हो जायेगी।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

New Thermal Power Projects for Eastern Region Identified by Central Electricity Authority

10378. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Electricity Authority has since identified five new thermal power projects for the Eastern Region ;

(b) if so, whether these will be set up in the Central sector ; and

(c) if so, when these will be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) does not identify sites for power projects. It carries-out techno-economic appraisal of the project proposals received from various Project Authorities from time to time. CEA has accorded techno-economic clearance to expansion stage of Farakka Super Thermal Power Project (2×500 MW) and first stage of Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project (4×210 MW) located in Eastern region and to be executed in Central Sector. Main construction work in respect of these projects is likely to be taken-up in the early years of Seventh Plan.

STD Facility in All Districts of Orissa

10379. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide STD facility in all the district headquarters of Orissa during the Seventh Plan Period ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) It is planned to provide STD facilities in all the District Headquarters of Orissa. This plan will be implemented progressively during 7th and subsequent plan periods.

(b) The provision of STD facilities to any place involves the completion of following connected works :

(1) Installation of automatic exchange of appropriate type at that station.

(2) Installation of reliable transmission medium including multiplexing equipment required for linking that station to national network.

(3) Installation of appropriate terminations in the trunk automatic exchange to which the station is to be connected.

(4) Installation of required terminating equipment in the local exchange at that station.

Out of 13 District Headquarters, one of them namely Cuttack is already having STD facilities. The remaining District Headquarters will be provided with STD facilities progressively after completion of the above four items of work in respect of each station.

नौकरी चाहने वालों को धोखा देना

10380. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और देश के अन्य भागों में कुछ ऐसे गिरोह सक्रिय हैं, जो लोगों को नौकरी दिलाने का नकली "धंधा" करते हैं तथा नौकरी के इच्छुक लोगों से बड़ी धनराशि ऐंठते हैं और बाद में उनके द्वारा इन नौकरी के इच्छुक लोगों को डराकर भगा दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन गिरोहों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक ऐसे कितने गिरोहों का भण्डाफोड़ किया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जाती है कि इस तरह के गिरोहों में दिल्ली में रोजगार अधिकारी अंतर्ग्रस्त नहीं हैं ;

यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जब ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं तो इन्हें सम्बन्धित पुलिस प्राधिकारियों को भेज दिया जाता है, ताकि पुलिस उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही कर सके।

(ग)लगभग 900 गिरोहों का भण्डाफोड़ किया गया है।

(घ) भारत सरकार द्वारा रोजगार कार्यालयों में बेईमानी और भ्रष्टाचार की जांच की आवश्यकता के बारे में समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, जिसमें दिल्ली प्रशासन शामिल है, को बताया गया है। इन अनुदेशों के अन्तर्गत रोजगार कार्यालयों में नियोजित सारा स्टाफ आता है जिनमें रोजगार अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं। पिछली बार अनुदेश 16-1-1984 को जारी किए गए।

Increase in timings of Hyderabad T.V. Centre

10381. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have represented to Central Government to increase TV timings of Hyderabad TV Centre at par with Madras TV Centre and to improve the quality and time of rural development programme ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Presently, Doordarshan Kendra Hyderabad is on the pattern of Upgraha Doordarshan Kendra with a small Black and White Studio set-up in a temporary building. The work for construction of a permanent set-up is already in hand, and after completion, colour programme will also be produced from Hyderabad Kendra.

ENG equipment for production of field based programme has been provided in the Kendras as a part of INSAT project. Telugu news Bulletins have also been started with effect from 14th November, 1983.

लखीमपुर-खीरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एक माइक्रोवेव स्टेशन की स्थापना

10382. **श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा** : क्या **संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखीमपुर-खीरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एक माइक्रोवेव स्टेशन स्थापित करने की योजना उनके विचाराधीन थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना को अब तक कार्यान्वित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस प्रकार की योजना पर अब तक विचार न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) मौजूदा पारियात को देखते हुए सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली का औचित्य नहीं बनता।

Publication of Book "Peoples and Problems"

10383. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a London publisher named Hodder and Stoughton has published a book called "Peoples and Problems" by Smt. Indira Gandhi ;

(b) whether this book is a collection of speeches of the Prime Minister of India on various occasions ;

(c) whether it is a fact that all these speeches of the Prime Minister were published by DAVP and distributed to Members of Parliament and others ; and

(d) who holds the copyright of the above book called "On Peoples' and Problems" ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is a collection of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's speeches and writings.

(c) Not all, but some of the speeches published in the book "On Peoples' and Problems" have also been published by DAVP.

(d) "Indira Gandhi".

Outside Assistance for Ramagundam Project

10384. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance has been sought from any agency outside the country for N.T.P.C.'s Ramagundam Project, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the present situation in N.T.P.C. Ramagundam Project with regard to civil works, power generation and distribution amongst different States, etc. ; and

(c) the designed capacity of the above unit and the progress made in achieving the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project (3 units of 200 MW each and 3 units of 500 MW each) of National Thermal Power Corporation is being partly financed by the World Bank and OPEC to the extent of US $ 550 million and US $ 50 million respectively. A loan of Rs. 50 crores (approx.) from Saudi Fund for Development and West German assistance of Rs. 75 crores (approx) are also expected to be available for the 500 MW phase of this project. Major civil works for three units of 200 MW each have been completed and the work pertaining to site levelling and main plant foundations is in progress for the 500 MW phase.

The first unit (200 MW) of this project, which was commissioned four months ahead of schedule in October, 1983, has achieved full load operation and presently supplying power to Andhra Pradesh. N.T.P.C. has taken up the finalisation of bulk supply agreements with all the beneficiary States to facilitate supply of power to these States.

The work at remaining units is progressing satisfactorily.

Telephone Exchanges Remaining Unutilised in the Country

10385. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Telephone Exchanges are found not fully utilised in the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that new telephone connections are not given on the pretext that Telephone Exchanges are already over-crowded ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the Telephone Exchanges remaining unutilised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. However, some exchanges are not fully utilised to their connectable capacity.

(b) No, Sir. No new connections are given from some of the exchanges which are actually over-loaded.

(c) The average loading of the exchanges in most Telephone Districts is about 90% ;

while in Circles the average is about 85%. Only in small exchanges in rural areas spare capacity is available as the demand is not adequate.

Filling up of Vacancies of Chief Justice in High Courts

10386. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the High Courts not having Chief Justice at present ;

(b) how long these posts have been lying vacant ;

(c) the reasons for not filling up these posts ; and

(d) the steps taken to fill them up ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). The following High Courts are having acting Chief Justices from the dates indicated against each :

Sl. No.	High Court	Since when
1.	Allahabad	29-11-1983
2.	Andhra Pradesh	08-04-1984
3.	Kerala	28-09-1983
4.	Madhya Pradesh	03-01-1984
5.	Punjab and Haryana	29-11-1983

(c) and (d). The question of appointment of regular Chief Justices in these High Courts is engaging the attention of the Government.

Representation from New Recruits in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Regarding their Placement in HPC-A Grade

10387. SWAMY INDERVESH :
SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10873 on 10.5.1983 regarding recruitment in ESSO after nationalisation and state :

(a) whether the grade and pay scale of the post of Assistant Engineer according to the rules framed in July, 1976 was based on Public Sector norms ;

(b) whether after the said rules were framed, some new recruits in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited represented against their placements in HPC 'A' grade the post of Asstt. Engineer as the post belonged to HPC-B grade and they were put forthwith in the relevant grade of the post ; and

(c) if so, the details of such officers stating date of their placements in HPC-B grade ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The post of Assistant Engineer is classified in HPC 'A' Grade and not B Grade. Therefore, the question of considering representations for placement in HPC 'B' Grade does not arise.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

टेलीविजन साफ्टवेयर ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट का प्रकाशन

10388. **डा० प्रताप बाघ** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का टेलीविजन साफ्टवेयर ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार दूरदर्शन के वर्तमान स्वरूप और ढांचे में परिवर्तन करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा दूरदर्शन में मौलिकता और सृजनात्मकता को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) सरकार ने दूरदर्शन साफ्टवेयर दल की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करने के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

(ख) विशेष दूरदर्शन विस्तार योजना को ध्यान में रखते हुए, महानिदेशक, दूरदर्शन तथा अपर महानिदेशक, दूरदर्शन के पदों का दर्जा हाल ही में बढ़ा दिया गया है। कोई अन्य संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों पर इस समय विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ) दूरदर्शन का अपने कार्यक्रमों में मौलिकता तथा सृजनात्मकता को प्रोत्साहन देने का सतत प्रयास रहा है। बाहरी प्रतिभाओं को दूरदर्शन के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने का अवसर प्रदान किया जाता है।

Demand for Increase in Commission Paid to Distributors for L.P.G. Cylinders

10389. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the commission being paid for L.P.G. cylinders to distributors who run the distributorship of Indian Oil Corporation/ Hindustan Petroleum/Indo-Burmah Petroleum/Bharat Petroleum, and when this commission to distributors was fixed ;

(b) whether the distributors have demanded more commission per L.P.G. cylinder, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to increase the commission on L.P.G. cylinders distributed to the consumers in view of the heavy investments and other infrastructures made by the distributors ; and

(d) if so, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Rupees 3.62 per cylinder. This was fixed effective from 1.3.1981.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The demand is for a commission of Rs. 5.50 per cylinder. This is one of the items before the Cost Review Committee.

(d) The report of the Committee will be available by the end of July, 1984.

Removal of Casual Workers of Directorate-General of All India Radio

10390. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of casual workers of Directorate-General, All India Radio, have been removed from their jobs ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have put in more than three years service in the job ;

(c) whether in view of the recent orders of the Home Ministry, they should have been made regular in their jobs ;

(d) whether new incumbents have been recruited in place of the persons so removed ;

(e) if so, the reasons for the removal of old employees ;

(f) whether Government propose to employ the persons so removed ; and

(g) if not, the main reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) In pursuance of Government latest economy instructions on expenditure and actual requirement of organisation, 10 casual workers were disengaged w.e.f. 3.3.1984.

(b) and (c). According to Ministry of

Home Affairs recent orders of 5.1.1984 if a daily wage has put in 240 days of service as daily wage worker during each of the last two years he is eligible for regular appointment against a vacancy in Group 'D' post, provided his recruitment was made through Employment Exchange and he fulfills the other conditions of eligibility. At present Directorate-General, All India Radio has no regular vacancy of a Peon against which any of these daily wagers could be absorbed.

(d) to (g). As and when need arises, it is decided to engage daily wage workers. In view of the commencement of hot season all the 10 persons who were disengaged were asked to report for work. Two persons who reported, have been reengaged w.e.f. 18.4.1984. None of the other 8 persons reported for work. 11 more casual workers sponsored by Employment Exchange have been engaged w.e.f. same date i.e. 18.4.1984.

लखनऊ दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने वाले कलाकारों को पारिश्रमिक

10391. **श्री बनारसी दास** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखनऊ दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने वाले कलाकारों को कोई पारिश्रमिक दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पारिश्रमिक निर्धारित करने का मानदण्ड क्या है ;

(ग) क्या 29 जून, 1982 को दूरदर्शन पर एक कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करने वाले पत्रकार और कवि श्री दिवाकर प्रकाश को केवल 50.00 रुपये पारिश्रमिक दिया गया ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो पारिश्रमिक निर्धारित करने का मानदण्ड क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) पारिश्रमिक की राशि कार्यक्रम के स्वरूप तथा भागीदारी की किस्म पर निर्भर करती है।

(ग) और (घ) जी, हां। श्री दिवाकर प्रकाश ने 29-6-1982 को टेलीकास्ट किये गये कामगार सभा नामक कार्यक्रम में भाग लिया था तथा उन्हें 50/-रु० की राशि का भुगतान किया गया था जो ऊपर भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित मानदण्ड के अनुसार इस कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने के लिए सामान्य शुल्क था।

Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd., Orissa

10392. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited in Orissa has owned different industries ;

(b) the number of industries and companies they have floated in Orissa and in other places in India upto date ; and

(c) present total assets of the Saraf group of companies up-to-date ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd. There are three undertakings of Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Industrial House, registered under MRTP Act, viz.,

(i) Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd.

(ii) B. Panda and Co. (P) Ltd. and

(iii) Indian Metals and Carbide Ltd.

(b) Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd. have floated a new company in Orissa viz. Indian Charge Chrome Ltd. Information regarding industries and companies floated in other places in india is not available.

(c) As per the latest available informa-

tion, the assets of M/s Ferro Alloy Corporation Ltd., a company registered under MRTP Act, in which SARAF Group appears to be directors were Rs. 75.89 crores as at 30.6.1983.

Off-shore Vessels Required by O.N.G.C. for Off-shore Exploration Projects

10393. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of off-shore vessels required by Oil and Natural Gas Commission for exploration of its off-shore projects in the country ;

(b) the steps taken by Oil and Natural Gas Commission to procure these vessels ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The requirements of the ONGC for OSVs are estimated at 42 by 1985.

(b) and (c). Against the above requirements ONGC have been allowed to acquire 37 OSVs and they have already placed orders for the acquisition of 13 OSVs from foreign shipyards and 24 OSVs from Indian shipyards.

DPC for Grades II, III and IV of Central Information Service

10394. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts in Grades II, III and IV of the Central Information Service, media-wise and designations-wise ;

(b) the reasons for not holding meetings of the Departmental Promotion Committee for promotion from Grades III to II for more than two years, even when vacancies existed in Grade II inspite of the rule that DPC should be held every year ; and

(c) whether it has been decided to include functionally interchangeable posts of Grade II and III in two Groups A and B of CIS against the original Constitution of the service and against career interests of Grade III and IV ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) A statement containing the required information is attached.

(b) There were no vacancies under the promotion quota in Junior Scale (Grade-II) of the Central Information Service Group 'A' in 1982 and 1983. Consequently the question of holding a DPC for promotion from Grade III to Grade II during the years did not arise. Vacancies have occurred in 1984 under this quota and action has already been initiated to fill up these vacancies by promotion of officers from Grade-III to Grade II.

(c) No, Sir. Grade-III posts which are in the scale of Rs. 650-1200 continue to be in Grade-III and Grade-II posts which are in the scale of Rs. 700-1300 continue to be in Grade-II. Grade-II posts are in CIS, Group 'A' while Grade-III are in CIS, Group-'B'. Nothing has been done to the detriment of the career interests of Grade III and IV.

Statement

Name of Media Units	Number of Posts in Grade II, III and IV		
	Junior Scale (Gr. II) of CIS, Group 'A'	Grade III Group 'B' (Gazetted)	Grade IV, Group 'B' (Non-gazetted)
1	2	3	4
Press Information Bureau	Asstt. Information Officer-84	Asstt. Information Officer-46	Information Asstt.-144.

1	2	3	4
Dte. General : All India Radio	Asstt. News Editor/ News Reporter-84.	Asstt. News Editor/Correspondent/Asstt. Dir(M)/Asstt. News Editor (M)/ Reference Officer/Asstt. Editor/Asstt. Director-95	Sub-Editor/ Publicity Asstt/Reference Asstt.-19
Dte. General Doordarshan	Asstt. News Editor-20	—	—
Publications Division	Asstt. Editors-6	Asstt. Editor/ Asstt. Editor (CWMG)-47	Sub-Editor/ Reference Asstt./Sub-Editor (CWMG)-54
Dte. of Field Publicity.	Field Publicity Officers/Asstt. Programme Officers-8	Field Publicity Officer/Asstt. Programme Officer/Asstt. Regional Officer-198	—
Dte. of Advertising and Visual Publicity.	—	Asstt. Editor/ Asstt. Research Officer/Asstt. Director-18.	Sub-Editor/ Publicity Asstt./ Research Asstt.-7
Research and Reference Divn.	Asstt. Research Officer-5	Asstt. Research Officer-1	Research Asstt.-10
Dte. Public Relations (D)	—	Asstt. Public Relations Officer/Asstt. Editor-22	Sub-Editor/ Information Asstt.-15.
Registrar of Newspapers for India.	—	Registration Supervisor-2.	Publicity Asstt./ Registration Asstt-13.
Films Division	—	Commentary Writer/Script Writer-19.	Research Asstt.-5
Ministry of Home Affairs, Bureau of Police Research and Development	—	Editor, Indian Police Journal-1	—
Grand Total :	207	449	267

Regularisation of Casual Labour Employed in the Ministry

10395. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the casual labourers in his Ministry/subordinate offices are automatically made regular after working for certain number of days, if so, the details in this regard ;

(b) the number of casual labourers in his Ministry subordinate offices who have been made regular during the last one year ;

(c) the number of casual workers who are working for more than two years and have not been made regular and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Use of Private Trucks by Oil Companies in Cochin to Transport Petrol

10396. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the oil companies such as Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum, etc. operating from Cochin are using private trucks to send petrol to different parts of Kerala ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether these companies will be instructed to use their own trucks for transporting petrol ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The oil companies use private tank trucks on contract basis, in addition to their own, to transport petroleum products to different parts of Kerala.

(b) The oil companies use private trucks because their own fleet is not sufficient to meet the requirement.

(c) No, Sir. It is not feasible to replace the private trucks by companies trucks in view of large number of trucks involved in such movements, fluctuation in availability of rail capacity, financial and administrative constraints, etc.

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में बिजली उत्पादन परियोजनाओं का निर्माण

10397. **प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत :** क्या **ऊर्जा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंडल द्वारा हाल ही में आयोजित एक बैठक में उन्होंने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में बिजली उत्पादन के महत्व को स्वीकारा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निकट भविष्य में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में बिजली परियोजनाओं के निर्माण की अनुमति दिए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार संयुक्त क्षेत्र में भी इन परियोजनाओं को चलाने का है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) भारतीय वाणिज्य और उद्योग मण्डल संघ द्वारा 16 सितम्बर, 1983 को आयोजित की गई वर्कशाप का उद्घाटन करते हुए ऊर्जा मंत्री ने इस बात पर बल दिया कि ऊर्जा के विकास की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से केवल सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की है। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि केप्टिव विद्युत संयंत्रों के बारे में सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट है। केप्टिव विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिए विद्युत की अनुमति दी जाएगी यदि विद्युत की मांग पर्याप्त रूप से अधिक हो तथा सतत और विश्वसनीय विद्युत की सप्लाई जरूरी हो। तथापि, तेल

पर आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाएगा। जिन उद्योगों में संसाधित भाप की आवश्यकता होती है, उनके लिए विद्युत और ऊष्मा के संयुक्त उत्पादन की सुविधा वाले केप्टिव विद्युत संयंत्रों को केवल प्रोत्साहन ही नहीं दिया जाता बल्कि वास्तव में इन पर जोर दिया जाता है। विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए निजी क्षेत्र के प्रस्तावों पर गुणवत्ता के आधार पर विचार किया जाएगा बशर्ते वे अपने निजी स्रोतों में से पर्याप्त निवेश करें। विद्युत विकास के क्षेत्र में निहित निवेश की मात्रा को ध्यान में रखते हुए किसी भी हालत मे निजी क्षेत्र केवल बाह्य भूमिका ही निभा सकता है।

(ख) और (ग) औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प 1956 के अन्तर्गत, विद्युत के उत्पादन और वितरण को विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित किया गया है। तथापि, यदि राष्ट्रीय हित में, अपेक्षित हो तो निजी स्वामित्व वाली मौजूदा यूटिलिटिज का विस्तार करने अथवा नई यूनिटों की स्थापना करने पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। निजी/संयुक्त क्षेत्र से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की जांच तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टि से और वास्तव में हुई बढ़ौत्तरी की दृष्टि से अथवा प्रयोग किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित संसाधनों तथा उनकी उपयुक्तता की दृष्टि से तथा समग्र राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना के अन्तर्गत उनकी अनिवार्यता को देखते हुए की जाएगी।

Violation of Labour Laws by Public Sector Undertakings

10398. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent study undertaken by Government has shown gross violation of labour laws including Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, Minimum Wages Act and Payment of Wages Act by the Public Sector Undertakings ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action being contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b). While no study has been undertaken, the office of the Chief Labour Commissioner under the Department of Labour had reviewed the position of violation of labour laws by the public sector undertakings from the information collected by it in course of enforcing various labour laws. The review done of a cross-section of public sector undertakings *inter alia* revealed violations of various labour laws including Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, Minimum Wages Act and Payment of Wages Act. Under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, these violations related to employment of contract labour in prohibited categories of work ; employment of contract labour without obtaining the registration ; failure to intimate commencement of work by contractors ; failure to intimate change in certificate of registration ; non-maintenance of register on contractors ; failure to ensure presence of various representatives at the time and place of disbursement of wages by the contractors ; non-display of notice ; non-submission of annual return, etc. In regard to Minimum Wages Act, these violations related to payment of less than minimum rates of wages prescribed.

The violations, as and when noticed by the Inspecting Officers, are brought to the notice of the Managements for rectification of the irregularities. In case the undertaking fails to rectify, legal action by way of prosecution is also taken. Claim cases are also filed in cases of non-payment/less payment of legal dues.

Scheme of Labour Productivity Awards

10399. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up a scheme of labour productivity awards for sustained improvements at enterprise level ;

(b) if so, when such schemes are going to be implemented and in which Industry ; and

(c) the details of these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The National Productivity Council had drawn up a scheme which was considered at the Tripartite meeting on Productivity. It was decided that the scheme should be considered by the respective industrial committees.

Removal of Names from Electoral Rolls in Bihar

10400. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many names have been removed from the electoral rolls and how many claims for inclusion in electoral rolls have been rejected by the Electoral Registration authorities in Bihar on the ground that the persons are not Indian citizens ;

(b) how many names have been so removed and how many such claims have been rejected on other grounds such as having names at more than one place, persons not ordinarily resident, etc. ; and

(c) in how many cases, persons in each of the categories (a) and (b) above, decisions by the authorities are still pending ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). The required information is awaited by the Election Commission from the Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar, and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received from the Commission.

Orders placed on Private parties Ignoring Government Firms

10401. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in a Bengali Weekly, 'Coalfield Times' of 3 October, 1983 published from Calcutta on placing orders on the private parties ignoring Government firms by Central Coalfields Ltd. ; and

(b) if so, facts in detail and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Publishing of baseless Reports by Press

10402. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed that some newspapers are publishing absolutely false and baseless reports spreading rumours as well as wrong information which are not good in the interest of the country ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The Press Council of India, a statutory autonomous body set up with the objective of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India, has reported that it has been, from time to time, receiving complaints from various quarters alleging false and baseless reports being published by certain newspapers in the country. The Council has taken appropriate action as per the provision of Section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978 against the erring newspapers.

Recruitment in Damodar Valley Corporation

10403. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the recruitment made

by the Damodar Valley Corporation in the last two years with unit-wise break-up ;

(b) percentage of the displaced persons from the panel list and Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes in that ;

(c) whether he is aware of his assurance that the displaced persons would be given preference in any future employment by approaching the local Employment Exchange ; if so, whether that assurance was kept ;

(d) whether in recruitment the Maithon unit of the Damodar Valley Corporation expressed ignorance of any such assurance by the Minister in Parliament in 1983 and refused to take a note of that even when supplied a photostat copy of the proceedings; and

(e) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Recruitment to Group A and B posts are made by the Headquarters on a centralised basis while recruitment to Group 'C' posts are made unit wise. The information on the unit wise recruitment made during the last two years for the various categories is given below :

Posts	Total No.	Displaced persons	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Group A	135	Not applicable	3 Nos	Nil
Group B	532	Not applicable	7 Nos	1
Group C				
(i) SCD Hazaribagh	3	Nil	3 Nos	Nil
(ii) GOMD V (Hazaribagh)	1	Nil	1	Nil
(iii) GOMD III (Jamshedpur)	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iv) Tilaiya Hydel Stn.	4	Nil	4	Nil
(v) Maithon Guest House	1 (Ex-Serviceman)	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) to (e). D.V.C. had written to Director of Employment and training, Government of Bihar for giving preference to displaced persons. The Director Employment and Training while accepting that they have no objection to the submission of list of displaced persons by the employment exchange, stated that candidates should establish their identity as such at the employment exchange concerned. D.V.C., as per the existing State Government norms can make selections for Group 'C' posts only from the panels provided by the employment exchange.

Contract given to 'Gammon India' in NLC

10404. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a private company 'Gammon India' had been given contract in Neyveli Lignite Corporation ;

(b) whether the said company is following safety measures to avoid accidents ; if so, the details of such measures ; and

(c) whether the said company is paying minimum wages as fixed by Government to the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The firm had been given a contract for construction of three Chimneys and three Cooling Towers.

(b) Neyveli Lignite Corporation has reported that the firm has been following all safety measures in accordance with the rules.

(c) Yes, Sir.

दिल्ली में गैस के अतिरिक्त सिलेण्डर की सप्लाई

10405. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन आयल कार्पोरेशन ने जनवरी, 1984 से दिल्ली में गैस के अतिरिक्त सिलेण्डर की सप्लाई करना आरम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक एजेंसी को 15 मार्च, 1984 तक कितने अतिरिक्त सिलेण्डर दिए गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या एल०पी०जी० के उप प्रबन्धक ने भी उपभोक्ताओं को अतिरिक्त सिलेण्डर सीधे दे दिए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में 1 जनवरी, 1984 से 15 मार्च, 1984 की अवधि के दौरान ऐसे कितने सिलेण्डर दिये गए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) जी, हां। तथापि, यह पिन टाइप के उपकरण रखने वाले ग्राहकों तक ही सीमित है।

(ख) जारी किये गए अतिरिक्त सिलेण्डरों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

जनवरी 1984—1458

फरवरी 1984—5070

मार्च 1984—2408
(15 मार्च तक)

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) इण्डियन आयल कार्पोरेशन द्वारा प्राथमिकता के आधार पर जारी किये गये अतिरिक्त सिलेण्डरों की संख्या लगभग 1460 है।

Grant of Recognition to Trade Unions in View of Code of Industry Adopted by the National Labour Conference in 1958

10406. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some understanding between the workmen and management has to be arrived at within the spirit of the 7th item of the criteria regarding recognition in view of the Code of Industry adopted by the National Labour Conference in 1958 ;

(b) if so, whether any conference of all Trade Unions in Provident Fund Organisation to adopt a procedure to grant recognition through the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund Organisation was convened ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding points raised and decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c). The existing procedure for grant of recognition was drawn up in consultation with the Staff Federation before recognition was granted for the first time in 1974. It was then decided that recognition should be granted under the Code of Discipline in industry. The same procedure has been continued since then. It has not been felt necessary to convene meetings of the trade union organisations for the purpose each

time verification is taken up.

Taking Over of Sick Pharmacy Units and Loss Suffered by Them

10407. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the sick pharmacy units taken over by Government ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these units are still running in losses ; if so, the loss suffered during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the reasons for such losses ;

(c) the steps taken to improve the production and make the units profitable ;

(d) the details of pharmacy units which are still lying sick ; and

(e) the policy of Government to run them for the sake of labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e). Three sick pharmaceutical units taken over by the Government of India viz. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Bengal Immunity Company Limited continue to incur losses. Losses incurred by the Companies during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 were as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1982-83	1983-84 (Provisional)
1. Smith Stanistreet Pharm. Ltd.	27.70	14.84
2. Bengal Chemicals and Pharm. Ltd.	175.00	209.74
3. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	338.85	367.97

Partial utilisation of the installed capacity due to various factors like market constraints, shortage of power and need for renewal and replacements of machinery are the main reasons for the above units still incurring losses.

These companies are taking steps to increase and diversify their production and sales and remove the bottlenecks in the utilisation of installed capacities and sales promotion.

White Washing of the Quarters of Mohulbani Bhoura South Area XI of BCCL

10408. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) when was last white-washing done of the quarters of Mohulbani Bhoura South, Area XI of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. giving the date, amount spent on that and the name of the contractor doing that white-washing, facts in details ;

(b) whether it is a fact that within three months, a new estimate is being prepared for re-white washing, if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether he is aware that in road and drain-making, quarter repairing, sand transport the same work is done on paper repeatedly drawing inflated bills in the Area XI monopolised by a few contractors ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The last white-washing has been done recently in March, 1984. The work was executed by two contractors namely Shri Tripurari Tewary and M/s

Bright Construction who have been paid Rs. 15,785.93 and Rs. 35,470.16 respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No such instance has come to notice.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Films Depicting Socio-Economic Upliftment of Government and Focusing Exploitation of Tribals

10409. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production units of Films Division have started the production of 16mm films depicting the art, culture, socio-economic upliftment of Government, and mainly focusing the exploitation of tribals ;

(b) if so, the title of the films so far produced and the language adopted for such films which are mainly meant for the tribals, unit wise ;

(c) money spent on each film by his Ministry ;

(d) the films produced by the Production units and films produced by the films producers financed by the Production Units, if any ; and

(e) unit-wise films produced during 1983-84 and to be produced during 1984-85 as planned and programmed for production with their titles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGHT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). (*i*) *16mm featurettes produced by Eastern Regional Production Centre, Calcutta ;*

Sl. No.	Year of production	Title with Language/ dialect	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4
1.	1982	Bhorer Alo (Bengali)	Rs. 2,35,000.00
2.	1983	Kalawei Na Ki Kti Jong Ngi (The future is our) (Khasi)	Rs. 2,50,000.00
3.	1983	Jeebaku Debi Nahin (Oriya)	Rs. 1,36,118.86
4.	1983	Sonamurar Kiran Kishore (Bengali)	Rs. 2,55,000.00
5.	1983	Paokham Ama (Manipuri)	Rs. 2,55,000.00
6.	1984	Mohomuktee (Santhali)	Rs. 2,05,000.00

1	2	3	4
7.	1984	Jagran (Oriya)	Rs. 2,45,000.00
8.	1984	Yapi (Adi)	Rs. 2,25,000.00
(ii)	*16mm featurettes produced by Southern Regional Production Centre, Bangalore*		
9.	1983	Krishna Dombanada (Kannada)	Rs. 2,38,219.00
10.	1983	Sugandhagiri (Malayalam)	Rs. 2,06,400.00
11.	1983	Adivi Poovulu (Telugu)	Rs. 2,40,000.00
12.	1984	Suggi Kunitha (Kannada)	Rs. 2,30,000.00

Representation Regarding Plight of Telecommunications in Bhivandi, District Thane (Maharashtra)

10410. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he and Deputy Minister in his Ministry have received a representation regarding plight of Telecommunications in Bhivandi, District Thane in Maharashtra from the President, Bhivandi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bhivandi ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government so far ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

कानपुर में अनाधिकृत टेलीफोनों का पता लगाया जाना

10411. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 22 फरवरी, 1984 के दैनिक 'आज' कानपुर में नया गंज में सट्टेबाजी का भंडाफोड़, 30 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा कानपुर में अब तक कितने अनधिकृत टेलीफोनों का पता लगाया गया है तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों और कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) दिनांक 22 फरवरी, 84 के कानपुर के "आज" हिन्दी दैनिक में प्रकाशित समाचार को निराधार बतलाया गया है। कानपुर शहर के पुलिस प्राधिकारियों ने अभी तक न तो इस समाचार की पुष्टि की है और न ही कानपुर टेलीफोन के उन अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों के नाम ही बतलाए हैं जिन्हें पकड़ा गया था अथवा छापे में पहचाना गया था, जैसा कि समाचार है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

बिहार राज्य में टेलीफोन यूनिट की स्थापना

10412. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या संचार

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार, केन्द्र सरकार से राज्य में टेलीफोन यूनिट स्थापित करने की मांग काफी समय से कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त मांग के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं, केवल सन् 1979 में बिहार राज्य शासन के उद्योग मंत्री से, बिहार में इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज के एक कारखाने की स्थापना पर विचार करने के लिए एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ग) आई०टी०आई० की टेलीफोन उपकरण, निजी स्वचल एक्सचेंज/ग्रामीण स्वचल एक्सचेंज/ ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज की अधिकतर परियोजनाएं मौजूदा एककों की परियोजनाओं के विस्तार के रूप में हैं। सरकार ने, जुलाई, 1982 में औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास की दृष्टि से मनकापुर (गोंडा) उत्तर प्रदेश में आई०टी०आई० के अधीन पहला डिजिटल इलेक्ट्रानिक स्विचिंग कारखाना स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया था। सरकार ने, दूर संचार समिति (सरीन समिति) और सरकारी उद्यमों की विशेषज्ञ समिति (फजल समिति) की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बंगलौर में आई०टी०आई० के अधीन, 5 लाख समतुल्य लाइनों की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता वाला दूसरा इलेक्ट्रानिक स्विचिंग प्रणाली का कारखाना स्थापित करने का भी निर्णय लिया है। आई०टी० आई० का और कारखाना लगाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

बिहार राज्य इलेक्ट्रानिक विकास निगम को इलेक्ट्रानिक ग्रामीण स्वचल (आर०ए०एक्स०) उपस्कर की प्रतिवर्ष 50,000 लाइनें बनाने के लिए एक आशय पत्र दिया गया है।

Promotion of Scheduled Castes in DESU

10413. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons belonging to Scheduled Castes were promoted in D.E.S.U. in accordance with an agreement entered into with union ;

(b) if so, the reasons why Scheduled Tribe employees have not been accorded the same treatment ;

(c) the reasons why the reserved vacancies for Scheduled Tribes have been de-reserved ;

(d) the reasons why de-reserved posts are offered to general candidates without following the proper procedure ; and

(e) the reasons why these posts are not carried forward ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRY ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Some Scheduled Caste employees were promoted on ad-hoc basis in the years 1979 and 1980 based on the relaxation agreed upon during the meeting held with DESU Scheduled Caste/Tribe Workers Association. No Scheduled Tribe employee was eligible to be considered for promotion at that time with similar relaxation.

(c) to (e). The reserved vacancies for Scheduled Tribe candidates have not been de-reserved, but these have been carried forward to be filled up in future as and when they become eligible. In the meantime, the vacancies have been filled up purely on *ad-hoc* basis from amongst general candidates in the interest of work.

Import of Drugs and Medicines

10414. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the drugs and medicines which have been imported from the different countries during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and

1983-84 and the amount involved ;

(b) whether the drugs and medicines imported can be manufactured in India at lesser cost than what is spent on their import ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The value of the bulk drugs and finished formulations including intermediates, chemicals and solvents as also mechanical contraceptives, imported during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 is as follows :

Year	Value crores
1981-82	136.77
1982-83	148.48
1983-84 (Up to Oct' 83)	79.54

A statement showing major imports of drugs in 1982-83 and 1981-82 is attached.

(b) and (c). Only such drugs and medicines as are not manufactured indigenously or where the indigenous production is not sufficient to meet the requirement of the country, are normally allowed to be imported. The cost structure of the indigenous produced medicines *vis-a-vis* the imported medicines varies from drug to drug.

Government generally encourages indigenously production particularly if it leads to import substitution and at the same time ensuring availability of essential drugs at reasonable prices.

Statement

Statement showing the Items whose Import is more than One Crore during the Year 1981-82 and 1982-83

Sl. No.	Name of the Drug	CIF Value (Rs.) (in Lakhs) 1981-82	CIF Value (Rs.) (in Lakhs) 1982-83
1	2	3	4
1.	Rifampicin	663.02	12,05.70
2.	Chloroquin Salts (Bulk)	411.56	5,23.27
3.	L-Base (Aminodiol)	570.20	4,04.35
4.	Vitamin B6	190.90	2,04.34
5.	Prednisolone	61.35	1,87.60
6.	Amoxicillin Trihydrate	229.03	1,86.22
7.	Cephaloxin	29.44	1,58.17
8.	Theophylline	99.80	1,54.67
9.	Ampicillin Sodium	127.31	1,49.82
10.	Contraceptive Mechanical (Value only)	43.57	1.44.85

1	2	3	4
11.	Ampicillin Trihydrate	210.82	1,37.13
12.	Pyrazinamide	113.45	1,24.75
13.	Griseofulvin	126.52	1,22.03
14.	Oxytetracycline	92.30	1,16.35
15.	Ephedrine	47.00	1,14.79
16.	Dexamethasone and its salts	98.24	1,13.93

Coal Reserves in Ranchi, Palamau and North Karanpura in Hazaribagh

10415. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the coal reserves, both of quantity and quality in Ranchi, Palamau and North Karanpura area and Hazaribagh ;

(b) the projects approved so far to extract the coal from these fields ;

(c) the plan for the future, details thereof ;

(d) the bottlenecks standing in the mining there, details thereof ?

(e) whether he has received representation from State Government for expeditious opening of the projects in these backward areas ; and

(f) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The total estimated reserves in North Karanpura coalfield comprising the Distts. of Ranchi, Palamau and Hazaribagh in Bihar, is approximately 10,000 m.t. Out of this total reserves superior coal is estimated to be 3,600 m.t. and of inferior coal 6,400 m.t.

(b) So far eight Projects have been approved for extraction of coal from the North Karanpura coalfield.

(c) Central Coalfields Ltd., has plans to open new projects and expand others in this coalfield during the Seventh Five Year Plan, so as to increase the production of coal from 4.35 m.t. in 1983-84 to 10.50 m.t. in 1989-90. Six projects are under formulation/to be formulated during the 7th Plan period.

(d) Lack of infrastructure facilities like communication, power, supply, water supply are the main bottlenecks in the development of this coalfield.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Wind and Solar Energy

10416. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Working Group was set up by Government for planning a large scale utilisation of wind and solar energy in the country ;

(b) if so, whether it has submitted its report to Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). The Government has recently constituted a Working Group for the preparation of the Seventh Five Year Plan for the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. The terms of reference of the Working Group, inter-alia, are to recommend policy and programmes for the next five years for new sources of energy including wind and solar energy. The Working Group has not submitted its Report to the Government as yet.

Closing of Iron Ore Mines in Tribal Dominated Regions of Bihar and Orissa

10417. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government to close down some iron-ore mines in the tribal-dominated regions of Bihar and Orissa, which will render a number of tribal workers jobless ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such closure ; and

(c) whether Government have also made alternative arrangements for the livelihood of these tribal people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No such decision has been taken by the Government. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is reported to be making procurement of iron ore in the Eastern Region from the States of Orissa and Bihar for the purpose of exports as well as for supply to domestic Steel Plants.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Representation from Trivandrum Divisional Association of National Federation of Insurance Field Workers

10418. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Trivandrum Divisional Association of National Federation of Insurance Field Workers of India has submitted any representation to Government in January, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, the main points of the representation and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The General Secretary, National Federation of Insurance Field Workers of India, Trivandrum Division, addressed a representation dated the 30th January, 1984 to the Senior Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Divisional Office, Trivandrum, with a copy endorsed to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Trivandrum.

(b) The main points in the representation are : denial of annual grade increment, reduction in basic pay and allowances and termination from employment in the case of Development Officers.

The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras took up the matter in conciliation. The conciliation proceedings have not yet concluded as per the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reduction in the Frequency of Delivery of Postal Articles in Delhi

10419. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the frequency of delivery of letters and other postal articles by Posts and Telegraphs Department in Delhi ;

(b) whether recently the frequency of the delivery of postal articles by Postal Department has been reduced or there is a move to reduce it ; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are aware that

a great inconvenience would be caused to the public due to reduction in the frequency of the delivery of postal articles ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Posts and Telegraphs Department to restore the old frequency ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The frequency of delivery of letters and other postal articles from Delivery Post Offices in Delhi is 3 times a day except in 8 post offices where it is 4 times a day.

(b) The frequency of delivery of mail in any post office depends on the pattern and volume of receipt of mail. Instructions have been issued to field units to rationalise the number of deliveries so as to restrict the same to a maximum of 3 per day.

(c) The number of delivery is fixed with due consideration to economy and efficiency without causing inconvenience to the public.

(d) Does not arise.

Telephone Exchanges in Kerala under Group Dialling System

10420. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Telephone Exchanges of Kerala brought under group dialling system at present, details thereof ;

(b) whether Government propose to bring the Kanjivamkulam Exchange of Trivandrum District of Kerala under that system ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Out of a total of 552 telephone exchanges in Kerala, 290 exchanges have been brought under Group dialling system. This form network around 40 group dialling centres.

(b) Kanjivamkulam is already having group dialling facility.

(c) Group dialling facility is available from Kanjivamkulam to Neyyattinkara, Balaramapuram, Poovar, Ottasekharamangalam, Parassala, Vellarada and Karakoram and vice-versa.

Opening of a Holiday Home at Munnar or Kumily for the Employees of Kerala Telecommunication Circle

10421. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of welfare activities undertaken by the Telecommunication Department for the employees ;

(b) the details of such activities implemented in Kerala Telecommunication Circle ;

(c) whether there is a proposal to open a Holiday Home at Munnar or Kumily for the employees of Kerala Telecommunication Circle ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in that direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The welfare activities undertaken by the department are : financial assistance during prolonged or serious illness surgical operations assistance for losses due to flood, fire etc. ; assistance to family in cases of death of an employee ; scholarships for the children of employees ; opening of recreation clubs and canteens ; establishment of holiday homes ; reservation of T.B. beds for the treatment of employees and their family members suffering from T.B. ; assistance to handicapped employees and their family members by way of subsidy for purchase of artificial appliances etc.

(b) All the above activities are being undertaken by Kerala Telecommunication Circle. The employees of Kerala Telecommunication Circle can avail of the facilities of 21 holiday homes all over the

country including those at Trivandrum and Kumily in Kerala Circle. The T.B. beds have also been reserved in Sanatorium of Chest Diseases, Pulayanarkottah in Kerala Circle.

(c) and (d). There is a proposal to start a holiday home at Munnar. Efforts are being made to acquire land and construct a building for this purpose. No suitable building is available at present. A holiday home at Kumily has since been established in the rented accommodation and has started functioning from 1.5.84.

Complaints from All India Postal Employees Union Class III, Moradabad

10422. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received an open letter dated 2 April, 1984 from All India Postal Employees Union, Class III, Moradabad Division, Moradabad ;

(b) if so, the main points of the letter ;

(c) whether Government are taking steps to investigate the complaints ; and

(d) whether any action has been taken thereon ; if so, the nature of investigation ordered ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The letter refers to five Memoranda earlier submitted by the Union to the Postmaster General, Lucknow. These Memoranda are not available in the P and T Directorate and a report has been called for from the Postmaster General on them.

(c) and (d). Further action, if any, will be taken after examination of the report of the Postmaster-General.

Industry in Gujarat Suffer Due to Power Shortage

10423. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the industry in Gujarat has been adversely affected due to shortage of power during the year 1983-84 ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to restore the normal supply of power to Gujarat State during the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Gujarat was able to meet its energy requirement by and large fully during 1983-84. There was a gap in supply and demand during day hours and in order to bridge that gap, the State had imposed demand cut on an average 20-25% on HT industries. The gap in supply and demand has been mainly due to : (i) prolonged outage of Tarapur unit No. II (210 MW) for re-fueling. (ii) prolonged outage of Ukai thermal unit No. I (120 MW) for overhauling and 110 MW unit of Ahmedabad Electric Company for stator repair and (iii) restricted generation availability from other thermal sets in service due to heavy maintenance works.

(b) With the recommissioning of units under outage in May, 1984 and commissioning of additional generating capacity, the power position in Gujarat is expected to be satisfactory in 1984-85.

Supply of LPG in Malappuram District in Kerala

10424. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether District Malappuram in Kerala has been neglected in supply of LPG for cooking facilities and the exact position of the district in this respect ; and

(b) the details of steps proposed to be taken for adequate supply of LPG to places in the District ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There are four towns in Malappuram district having population of over 20,000 viz., Malappuram, Manjeri, Ponnani and

Tirur. LPG facilities are already available at Malappuram and Manjeri. One LPG agency is expected to be commissioned at Tirur by July, 1984. Ponnani has been included in Oil Industry's LPG Marketing Plan for 1982-84 (Part II).

State-wise Allocation of Electricity and Monetary Help

10425. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state : the zone-wise and State-wise allocation of electricity in megawatts as well as in monetary help during the Sixth Five Year Plan, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged commissioning of 19666 MW of additional capacity. The State-wise and yearwise commissioning of additional capacity as envisaged at the beginning of Sixth Five Year Plan is indicated in the attached Statement. Yearwise approved outlay for various States is also indicated in this Statement.

Statement

1. Sixth Plan capacity addition programme (in MW)—Year-wise and Region/State-wise.

Name of Region/State	1980-81 (MW)	1981-82 (MW)	1982-83 (MW)	1983-84 (MW)	1984-85 (MW)	Total (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Region						
Haryana	60	—	—	183	211	454
Punjab	—	50	48.5	206	367.5	672
Himachal Pradesh	15	—	21	2	—	038
Uttar Pradesh	272	200	320	430	750	1972
Rajasthan	—	110	160	193	33	496
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central	220	480	420	420	—	1540
Total :	567	840	969.5	1434	1361.5	5172

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Western Region						
Gujarat	—	420	425	60	270	1175
Madhya Pradesh	120	210	684	54	420	1488
Maharashtra	500	810	446	678	210	2644
Central	—	—	210	420	—	630
Total :	620	1440	1765	1212	900	5937
Southern Region						
Andhra Pradesh	310	445	340	—	—	1095
Karnataka	135	270	270	210	310	1195
Kerala	—	—	75	—	50	125
Tamil Nadu	—	210	120	100	200	630
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central	235	235	—	420	630	1520
Total :	680	1160	805	730	1190	4565
Eastern Region						
Bihar	65	110	220	220	110	725
Orissa	110	110	—	180	160	560
West Bengal	330	218	440	330	50	1368
D.V.C.	210	—	—	40	210	460
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andaman and Nicobar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central	—	—	—	—	210	210
Total :	715	438	660	770	740	3323

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North-Eastern Region						
Assam	105	103	—	90	110	408
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tripura	—	—	5	—	—	5
Central/NEC	—	105	150	—	—	255
Total :	105	209	155	90	110	669

2. Sixth Plan approved outlay—Year-wise and State-wise

(in Rs. Crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	159.32	155.53	173.53	135.00	200.00
2. Assam	74.80	77.47	90.70	108.35	108.05
3. Bihar	120.88	137.49	155.73	15.50	169.60
4. Gujarat	110.00	163.07	209.00	265.00	260.00
5. Haryana	73.73	80.46	102.50	135.15	137.97
6. H.P.	20.81	23.32	29.92	37.20	45.00
7. J. and K.	21.25	28.74	24.36	27.75	35.00
8. Karnataka	99.50	121.50	141.81	174.06	168.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Kerala	50.07	50.09	50.00	62.50	71.50
10. M.P.	222.03	264.00	300.00	343.80	400.50
11. Maharashtra	318.61	350.94	440.00	449.29	450.34
12. Manipur	3.78	3.80	4.47	4.50	5.34
13. Meghalaya	8.59	9.00	9.00	9.50	11.00
14. Nagaland	2.63	2.90	3.12	3.43	3.70
15. Orissa	73.45	75.44	84.00	91.20	95.74
16. Punjab	104.31	133.60	189.38	215.05	215.05
17. Rajasthan	117.27	117.12	114.09	122.08	122.03
18. Sikkim	2.60	2.26	2.50	2.30	2.98
19. Tamil Nadu	154.96	167.06	220.00	272.42	237.17
20. Tripura	3.57	3.74	4.61	5.55	5.55
21. U.P.	301.35	354.95	100.16	485.44	485.44
22. West Bengal	144.70	144.00	163.35	141.01	141.01
23. U. Territories	38.25	41.98	53.15	63.63	74.40
24. Central Plan	508.42	701.00	929.26	1322.47	1764.42

Production of potassic fertilizer Indigeneously

10426. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any effort has been made by Government for producing potassic fertilizer indigeneously since 1981-82 in view of their rising imports from ten thousand tonnes in 1955-56 to 644 thousand tonnes in 1981-82 and no local production of potassic fertilizer during these 26 years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). There is no significant indigenous deposit of potassic material amenable to commercial exploitation. Hence, potassic fertilizers are not produced within the country and their entire requirements are met through imports.

Construction of Auto Exchange Buildings for Jeypore, Koraput and Rayagada

10428. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telecommunication Circle Orissa has prepared a feasibility report for replacement of existing manual exchanges of Jeypore, Koraput and Rayagada by Auto-Exchanges and submitted to his Ministry for its approval and sanction of funds for the same ;

(b) if so, when it was sent by the Circle and the detailed estimates thereof ;

(c) whether these proposals have been examined by his Ministry ; and

(d) if so, the funds provided for Jeypore, Koraput and Rayagada for construction of Auto-Exchange buildings during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 and the instruments provided for installation of Auto-Exchanges thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Existing manual Exchanges at Jeypore, Koraput and Rayagada have been planned for automatisation. The proposal has not been submitted to the Ministry.

(b) Project estimates are under preparation and would normally be sanctioned by the Circle.

(c) The project estimates would be examined by the Directorate if the estimates are not found to be remunerative by the Circle since all such projects have to be referred to the Directorate.

(d) Funds are provided for the construction of telephone exchanges buildings in the Budget Estimates of 1984-85. The automatisation is likely to be completed during the 7th Plan. Equipment and the instruments would be supplied by the factory. The equipment have been allotted in the 1982-83, 1984-85 and 1983-84 Supply Programme respectively. 8.88 lakhs for Jeypore exchange building, 10 lakhs for Koraput exchanges building and 8.88 lakhs for Rayagada Exchange building have been sanctioned.

Opening of Branch, Sub and Head Post Offices in Koraput District of Orissa during 1984-85

10429. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of branch, sub and Head Post Offices opened so far and proposed to be opened during the year 1984-85 by the Orissa Circle in Koraput District ;

(b) if the present norms and criteria for opening of post offices in tribal and backward areas are liberal, the reasons for delay in upgradation of important Branches to Sub-Post and opening the head post offices in that District ;

(c) whether his Ministry propose to issue instructions to the Orissa Circle for reorganisation of Branch, Sub and Head Post Offices to create new offices keeping in view the communication bottleneck, location of villages, hilly and interior pockets of the District for the development of postal services ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a)

	BPOs	SOs	HOs
Opened so far Proposed to be opened during 1984-85	507	91	3
	4	13	nil

(b) Only for the opening of Branch Post Offices there are special relaxed norms in tribal areas. For departmental sub offices and head post offices there are no special norms for tribal areas.

(c) and (d). Special targets are placed at the disposal of Postmasters General depending upon the extent of tribal and backward areas. While the norms for opening of departmental sub offices and Head Offices are uniforms throughout the country. Special directives for this purpose is therefore not considered necessary.

200 K.V. Line from Jeypore to Talcher in Orissa

10430. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Orissa had started the construction 200 K.V. Line from Jeypore to Talcher and provided money to Orissa State Electricity Board for the same ;

(b) if so, whether Government of Orissa have suggested to his Ministry for the construction of the said line after spending crores of rupees from the State Exchequer ;

(c) if so, the reasons for requesting the Central Government to execute it ; and

(d) the steps taken by his Ministry for clearance of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Orissa State Electricity Board had started the construction of a 400 KV single circuit transmission line from Jeypore to Talcher. The OSEB has intimated that it has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 8.96 crores on the project.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Jeypore-Talcher 400 KV transmission line has been identified as one of the lines which would ultimately form part of the National Power Grid. Accordingly, the Govt. of India and the Government of Orissa have agreed for the construction of this line under the Central Sector.

(d) The proposal to execute the Jeypore-Talcher line by the National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation as a Central Sector line has already been approved.

Commission Paid to Dealers of Petroleum Products

10431. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the amount of commission paid to petrol dealers per litre of petrol ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a large scale adulteration in petroleum products due to poor commission rates ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The rate of commission payable to dealers for sale of petrol is as follows :

Slab (Sales in KL per annum)	Rate of Commission	
	Rs./KL	Paise per litre
01 to 360	135	13.5
361 to 600	99	9.9
601 to 1080	87	8.7
above 1080	70	7.0

(b) No, Sir.

Captive Power Generating Units

10432. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed that the captive power generating sets installed by various industrial units are very costly ;

(b) whether it is a fact that when there is a need to conserve energy such generating sets consume more than double the quantity of fuel like diesel oil, etc. ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would still encourage setting up of such individual generating sets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). The cost of captive power generating sets depends upon the unit size and the nature of the fuel required for its operation. Decisions to set up captive power plants are taken on concrete proposals received from industrial units on merit of each specific case. In general, industrial units are permitted to instal captive power plants where the requirements of power are sufficiently large and continuous and reliable power supply is necessary. Oil based captive power plants are not encouraged. In industries which require processed steam, captive power plants with facility for combined power and heat generation are encouraged. The significance of captive power generation is to be viewed in its role of supplementing power supply to meet the power requirements of the industries.

Profits Earned by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. during 1982-83 and 1983-84

10433. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of profit earned by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain Oil Refineries in the country are running in losses ;

(c) if so, the details of these Refineries and loss suffered during the said period and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a)

	Profit before tax *ONGC*	Profit before tax *OIL*
1982-83	Rs. 1,182.87 crores	Rs. 221.09 crores
1983-84	Rs. 1,659.64 crores (Prov)	Rs. 194.76 crores (Prov)

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Production and Import of Soda Ash

10434. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the factories which are producing Soda Ash in the country ;

(b) the quantity of soda ash produced by these factories during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(c) the annual requirement of soda ash in the country ;

(d) the quantity of soda ash imported during the said period to meet the demand ;

(e) whether there is any proposal to establish new units to meet the indigenous demand in near future, if so, the details

thereof ; and

(f) Government policy in regard to import of soda ash during the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) At present, there are five units engaged in the manufacture of Soda Ash in the country. These units are :

(1) M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited ;

(2) M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals ;

(3) M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemicals Works Limited ;

(4) M/s. Hari Fertilizers Limited ; and

(5) M/s. Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited.

(b) to (d). The requisite information, as available, is as under :

(Quty. in Lakh tonnes)

Year	Estimated demand	Production	Imports
1981-82	6.80	6.32	1.48
1982-83	7.30	6.35	0.30 (upto September, 1982)
1983-84	7.90	7.81	Not readily available.

(e) Yes, Sir. The details of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences granted for establishment of new units for the manufacture of soda ash are given in the attached Statement.

(f) Soda Ash is under Open General Licence (OGL) during 1984-85.

Statement

Details of the proposals approved by the Government for the establishment of new units for the manufacture of Soda Ash.

S. No.	Name of the Company	No. and date of IL/LI	Annual capacity (Tonnes)	Location
	Industrial Licences			
1.	M/s. Punjab National Fertilizers and Chemicals	CIL : 138(82) dt. 5.4.82	66,000	Naya Nangal (Punjab)
2.	M/s. Hindustan Fertilizers Limited	L/18(1)/ 6/71-Ferts. I dt. 27.12.71	60,000	Haldia (West Bengal)
	Letters of Intent			
1.	M/s. Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation.	LI : 379(79) dt. 15.11.79	3,00,000	Veraval (Gujarat)
2.	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation.	LI : 828(80) dt. 30.12.80	1,20,000	Machhilipatnam, (Andhra Pradesh)
3.	M/s. Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited.	LI : 353(82) dt. 31.5.82	66,000	Phulpur (Uttar Pradesh)

Soft Drink Advertisements on all India Radio and Doordarshan and in Newspapers

10435. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1248 on 22 November, 1983 and Starred Question No. 620 on 9 April, 1984 and state :

(a) the reasons why even after the deadline of 30 November, 1983, soft drink advertisements on All India Radio and Doordarshan do not contain the statutory notice required under clause 11(3) of Fruit Products Order, 1955 ;

(b) the reasons why Central Board of Film Certification has not revoked censor certificates of soft drink advertisement films that do not contain the said statutory notice and the reasons why it has certified such films even after it was advised by Government to adhere to FPO, 1955 ; and

(c) the reasons why the Registrar of Newspapers has not brought to the notice of all newspapers the requirement of clause 11(3) of FPO, so that they do not accept such advertisements without the statutory notice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sharing of the Cost of Bridges and Roads by Bhakra Beas Management Board

10436. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhakra Beas Management Board has agreed to the demand of Himachal Pradesh Government representatives of people from Himachal Pradesh, for sharing the cost of bridges and roads to be constructed in the regions affected by the emergence of Govind Sagar Lake, consequent upon the construction of Bhakra Dam in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the names of the bridges/roads and the estimated cost of each project ;

(c) the date on which the BBMB has given its approval for sharing the cost either fully or partially ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for this delay in accepting the claim of Himachal Pradesh now that the State has been given a 'Partner' status ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). Since, substitute/alternate bridges, as recommended by Inter-Departmental Group formed by the Government of India, (Ministry of Transport), had already been constructed at various locations in the reservoir area at BBMB expenses, the other partner States of BBMB are not agreeable to share the cost of any new bridge(s) as they feel this is not their responsibility.

Proposal for the Parenting of Talai SAX with Ghumarwin in CBN-M Exchange in Bilaspur

10437. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state .

(a) whether the proposal for the parenting of Talai SAX with Ghumarwin CBN-M Exchange in Bilaspur District has been sanctioned as the community of interest is between Talai and Ghumarwin and not between Talai and Bassar.

(b) if so, the date on which it has been sanctioned and the date of its installation ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in installation and likely date by which it would be installed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) Parenting of Talai SAX with Ghumarwin Exchange in Bilaspur District is not justified from trunk traffic point of view and is not financially viable.

Modification in Rules for the Sanction of out of Turn Telephone Connections on Permanent Basis

10438. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the rules for the sanctioned of out-of-turn telephone connections on permanent basis in various categories ;

(b) the number of the parties/persons who have applied for such connections in State/Union Territory Capitals during the past three years and the number of such persons as have been sanctioned permanent telephone connections during the past three years ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to modify the rules governing the allotment ; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof and the likely date by which modifications would be made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Permanent telephone connections can be sanctioned on out-of-turn basis to provide traffic relief to heavy callers, or due to an area change in multi-exchange systems when the 'main telephones' or the 'external extension' is involved in the area transfer. Heads of Telecom Circles/Telephone Districts can also sanction telephones in deserving cases on merits at their discretion from the 'OYT-Special' and 'Non-OYT-SS' priority categories and other deserving cases can be sanctioned from the P and T Directorate on out-of-turn basis.

(b) The number of requests for out-of-turn sanction would be quite large and it may be difficult to compile the desired information since no specific record of such cases is maintained.

(c) and (d). There is no specific proposal under consideration. However, the policy on telephone allotment is kept under constant review.

Terms and Conditions for Sanction of Public Call Offices

10439. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions for the sanction of Public Call Offices to private parties at places where post offices do not exist :

(b) whether any such aapplications for fufilling the terms and conditions have been received at any place in N.W. Circle (Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh) and the details of the parties who have submitted the applications for this purpose including the dates on which they have been received ;

(c) the dates on which the P.C.O's including the one at Piploo in Una District of Himachal Pradesh, have been sanctioned.

(d) whether the P.C.Os. have been installed at such places and the dates of their installation ; and

(e) if not, the likely date of installation and the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The Long Distance Public Call Offices to private parties at stations where Post Offices do not exist, are opened on payment of prevailing percentage rates on per annum basis on the total capital cost of the project. Besides a private party shall also deposit a sum of Rs. 500/- as security deposit. In addition an agreement form which is made available by the local divisional office is required to be submitted.

(b) The applications received for fulfilling the terms and conditions during 1983-84 are given below :

1. Himachal Pradesh —Nil

2. Punjab —One application from Gram Panchayat Bilaspur in Distt. Faridkot was received in July, 1983.

3. Haryana and Chandigarh —Nil

(c) 1. The PCO at Bilaspur has been sanctioned on 22-3-1984.

2. The application for PCO at Piploo in Una District was received from Parbandhak Sabha, Thakar Dawara Piploo on 29-12-83. Rent and Guarantee terms have been quoted and acceptance of which is still awaited.

(d) PCO at Bilaspur has not yet been installed.

(e) PCO at Bilaspur will be installed after the receipt of stores.

Drilling Work by O.N.G.C. at Bothra in 24 Parganas

10440. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of drilling by Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Bothra in 24 Parganas has been stopped ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the names of other places where work of drilling Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been going on ; and

(d) the reasons why the work of preliminary investigation in Calcutta city, has been delayed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In addition to Bodra, drilling by ONGC in West Bengal is going on at Maju and Dhananjaypur.

(d) There was no delay. The work has been completed.

Safety Measures in Coal Mines

10441. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coal mining is a hazardous and risky job for the workers and officers engaged ;

(b) if so, the compulsory safety measures adopted in each mine ;

(c) whether there is any post of Director (Safety) in all the subsidiary companies ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All mines are worked under the provisions of Mines Act, 1952, supervised by the Director General of Mines Safety, in order to ensure safety of workers employed therein.

In addition to these statutory provisions, recommendations of Committee on Safety in Mines (1979), various Courts of Enquiry appointed by the Government of India into major mine accidents as also of the Conferences on Safety in Mines are being implemented to maintain high standards of safety.

Apart from the Directorate General of Mines Safety, an Internal Safety Organisation under General Manager (Safety) has been set up in each subsidiary company of Coal India Ltd. to oversee the safety aspects, to highlight the deficiencies in the mine workings and to guide the management to take corrective measures.

A Safety Board with Chairman, Coal India Limited at its head, is reviewing the safety measures from time to time.

The Standing Committee on Safety under the Chairmanship of Minister of Energy is also reviewing and monitoring the safety measures and implementation of recommendations of various safety committees etc.

(c) and (d). The safety aspects are being looked into by Director (Tech.) or Director (Corporate Planning and Production) in the subsidiaries of CIL who is assisted by General Manager (Safety) and other officers. It is felt that the present set-up is adequate to look after statutory and other safety requirements.

Officers from Coal India Limited and its Subsidiaries deputed for training abroad

10442. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether officers from Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries are regularly deputed for imparting training abroad, if so, number of officers from Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries sent for training during last three years, mentioning the training in various disciplines and countries where they were sent for training ;

(b) whether officers against whom vigilance enquiries/complaints of serious nature were pending had been selected and sent abroad for such training, if so, the names and places of their posting ;

(c) whether officers imparted foreign training for various disciplines, were posted in positions where works were related to subjects other than those for which training was imparted ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the action Government contemplate to take to utilise the services of such trained officers for the benefit of coal industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The details about the number of officers from Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries sent for training during last three years mentioning the training in various disciplines and countries where they were sent for training are indicated in enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Where training is related to gaining knowledge on direct operation and maintenance of any foreign equipment, the person trained is invariably put on that job on return from training. In case of those who are trained in management of new technology or for general management, they are mostly posted in positions relating to the knowledge gained. In a few cases where it has been otherwise, measures have been and are being taken by Coal India Ltd. to ensure that they are deployed in positions related to this training. CIL have instructed all subsidiary companies that, to ensure that such training is fully utilised, no inter-company or intra-company transfers for such persons will be effected without the prior approval of CMD, CIL.

Statement

No. of Officers	Discipline	Country
1	2	3
	1981-82	
19	Mining and Geology	UK, FRG, Austria, USA.
48	Engineering	France, FRG, USA.
5	Management	Japan, Singapore.
2	Training	UK, Singapore.
	1982-83	
13	Mining and Geology	UK, FRG, Austria.
17	Engineering	UK, Austria, Sweden, Singapore.

1	2	3
8	Management	UK.
1	Training	Austria.
4	Personnel	UK.
	1983-84	
37	Mining and Geology	UK, USA, Austria.
26	Engineering	UK, USA, FRG, France, Denmark.
12	Management	UK.
5	Training	UK.

Selection of candidates for training abroad

10443. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed any criteria for selecting candidates from amongst the officers from Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries for deputing them for training abroad under various schemes ;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued by Government in this regard, if so, the salient points and the date of issue of such guidelines ; and

(c) whether the guidelines were followed for selecting officers for training abroad during the last three years, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have issued instructions to Coal India Ltd. with regard to the nomination of officers for training abroad. One letter was issued on 23.10.81 and the other on 9.3.82. The salient features of the instructions contained in these letters are :

(i) No officer will be deputed for training abroad without the approval of the Minister for Energy.

(ii) The CIL would ensure that only names of such persons were recommended who have not been deputed on any training programme abroad earlier. This was to enable a larger number of officers to be exposed to advanced training programmes abroad.

(iii) The officers recommended for training programmes should preferably be below the age of 45 years. It was intended that the exposure of officers of a comparatively younger age to training programmes abroad will be beneficial in the long run for the coal companies.

(c) The guidelines have been followed.

Time-bound scheme for translation of Rules, Manuals, etc. received from various Ministries

10444. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the volume of rules, manuals and contract forms, received from various Ministries still pending for translation in his Ministry ;

(b) the time by which translated version of the said material is likely to be sent to the concerned Ministries ;

(c) whether there is any time-bound scheme in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The volume of pending matter in typed pages (each page containing approximately 250 words) is as follows :

(i)	Rules	1,332 pages
(ii)	Subordinate Legislation in the form of Manuals	300 pages
(iii)	Contract forms and other legal documents	100 pages

(b) to (d). While every effort is made to finalise and make available the translations to the Ministries as expeditiously as possible, it is difficult, in view of the nature of the work, to specify any accurate time-limit or adhere to any rigid time-bound scheme. This is because the work is of a continuing nature and almost every day fresh material is received for translation. The work has to be done having regard to the relative urgency and priorities of the different items to be translated. For example, if a voluminous manual is required to be published urgently, the other work has to be kept in abeyance. Further, when the material to be translated is of a technical nature, it becomes necessary to have discussions with the administrative Ministries/Departments as also with technical experts for finalising the translation. Sometimes the matter which is being translated has to be kept pending by reason of the decision of the administrative Ministry to make some modifications therein. However, it is expected that the pending matter, which will have to be attended to alongwith new items of work, will be disposed of in the course of a year.

Foreign Assistance for Development of Power Stations

10445. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign countries have offered their services to assist India in the development of power Sector ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken by Government to accept the offer ; and

(d) the names of the States where this assistance is likely to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). Some broad offers have been received from countries including West Germany, U.K., USSR, Switzerland, France, Italy, Sweden, Poland, Yugoslavia, Japan, Austria, Canada, Romania and the United Arab Emirates expressing their interest for participation in power projects in India by way of supply of power equipment or installation of power projects on turnkey basis with possibilities of financing through Government credit, suppliers' credit and commercial loans. Rihand and Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Projects (NTPC) and Chamera Hydro-electric project (NHPC) are being set up utilising external assistance from U.K., USSR and Canada respectively.

Discussions have taken place with USSR authorities regarding the Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station in Bihar (NTPC). They have agreed to open a line of credit to finance the project. The terms and conditions of cooperation in the construction of this project would be defined separately in an inter-governmental agreement.

The matter in regard to partly financing the Anapara 'B' Thermal Power Station (U.P.) is under discussion with the Government of Japan.

Certain other lines of credit are also being availed of from time to time for the power sector.

F.E.R.A. Drug Companies Producing Bulk Drugs from Penultimate Stages

10446. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even though more than five years have passed since the announcement of the 1978 Drug policy, some of the foreign drug companies have failed to up-grade production of certain bulk drugs from the penultimate stage to the basic one ;

(b) if so, the details of these defaulting drug multinationals and the drugs involved ;

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take against these defaulting companies for their failure in going basic and to produce economically viable drugs ;

(d) whether some of these companies are planning to dilute their foreign equity to 40 per cent or less, to help them wriggle out of the drug policy stipulation ; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction to this mechanism being resorted to, by these drug companies ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (e). In the absence of any provision under the I (D and R) Act, 1951 to call back the existing industrial licences and impose fresh conditions thereon, the policy decision contained in paragraph 21 of the New Drug Policy can be implemented fully only after the amendment of the said Act. However, in cases where foreign companies have applied for recognition of installed capacities under the September, 1980 Policy, this is being stipulated as a condition, as provided for in Ministry's Press Note dated 17.10.81 subject to techno-economic feasibility and parameters of the Drug Policy like, sectoral reservations, etc.

(b) A statement showing the names of foreign drug companies and the bulk drugs produced by them from penultimate stage which were identified after the announcement of 1978 Drug Policy is attached. The following companies out of those mentioned in the Statement have since become non-FERA companies :

(i) M/s Glaxo Laboratories

(ii) M/s Organon (I) Ltd.

(iii) M/s S.G. Chemicals (earlier M/s Suhrid Goigy).

(iv) M/s Geoffrey Manners.

(d) and (e). Companies with direct foreign equity upto 40% are not covered by the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and they are treated on par with Indian companies for all purposes.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Foreign Drug Company	Name of Bulk Drugs produced from Penultimate Stage
1	2	3
1.	M/s Alkali and Chemicals Corpn. of India Ltd.	Primidone Halothane
2.	M/s Bayer (India) Ltd.	Detigon Substance (Chlorphedianol base) Incidal substance (Meshydrolin) Badional (Acetanilid-4-Sulphonyl Carbamide) Uvilon (Piperazine Phosphate)
3.	M/s Burroughs Wellcome and Co. (India) Ltd.	Isoprenaline Sulphate Paracetamol Allopurinol
4.	M/s Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.	Dexamethasome Trimethyl Acetate Sulphaphenazole and Sulphasomidine Phthalyl Sulphathiazole 3-Methyl Sulphaphenazole (Vesulong) Formo Sulphathiazole (Formocibazole) Dihydralazine Sulphate Guanethiadin Sulphate Cyclopenthiazide Calcium Coramine Hydrochlorothiazide.

1	2	3
5.	M/s Glaxo Labs (I) Ltd. Bombay,	Chlorphenesin
6.	M/s Hoechst Pharms. Ltd., Bombay	Tolbutamide Prenylamine Lactate Pyrrolidino Methyl Tetracycline Novalgin Calcium Sodium Salt of N-4-Methyl Benzene Sulphonyl Carbamic Acid Methoxy Ethyl Ester Novalgin Quinine.
7.	M/s Organon (I) Ltd., Calcutta	Estradiol Benzoate Estradiol Phenyl Propionate
8.	M/s Pfizer Ltd., Bombay	Chlorpropamide
9.	M/s Merck Sharp and Dhome Ltd.	Cyproheptadine
10.	M/s Geoffrey Manners	Benzamine Penicillin Meprobamate
11.	M/s Suhrid Geigy (New M/s S.G. Chemicals)	Carbamazepine Halopyramine Hydrochloride Chlorquinaldol Heptabarbitone

Distortion in Wage Structure

10447. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Might is right in wage 'jungle'" appeared in the 'Statesman', New Delhi of 14 April, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for distortions in the wage structure of even the public sector undertakings ;

(c) whether unrealistic method of computation of the consumer price index is being followed presently ; and

(d) the steps being taken to set the matters right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The difference in the scales of pay, rates of D.A. and other fringe benefits as obtaining in several public sector undertakings is largely due to historical reasons and also due to compulsions of collective bargaining by the unionised employees in the respective undertakings.

(c) and (d). A technically sound procedure is followed in the compilation of Consumer Price Index Numbers. The guidelines are provided by the Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living on all technical and statistical matters. Thus each series is an improvement over the previous series.

Overhauling of Labour Legislation and De-politicisation of Trade Unions

10448. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the

Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a strong demand for an overhaul of the present labour legislations and de-politicisations of trade unions was made at the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry recently in New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their demand and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b). No specific demand has been received by this Ministry. It is however seen from press reports that a number of demands were made during the annual session, which called for action on the part of the managements, the unions and the Government.

Telephone Services in Calcutta
Telephone Exchanges

10449. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of unserviceable telephone connections are increasing day by day particularly under the Exchanges of 33, 34, 35, 41, 42 and 46 of Calcutta Telephones ;

(b) whether complaints regarding poor services of telephones within the other areas of Calcutta Telephones have also increased as a result of unserviceability of above exchanges ;

(c) if so, the facts thereof including total number of unserviceable telephone connections in the above Exchanges due to various faults including underground cable faults during the last three months ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to increase the serviceability of such telephone connections to do away with the increasing telephone faults ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Number of unserviceable telephone connections are decreasing day by day including the exchanges of 33, 34, 35, 41, 42 and 46 exchanges of Calcutta Telephones.

(b) Complaints about faults per 100 stations in a month in Calcutta Telephones have come down to 35.7 in 82-83 from 44.6 in 1981-82.

(c) The total number of telephone connections which went faulty due to underground cable faults during the months of January, February and March, 1984 are 16371, 16449 and 16845 respectively.

(d) The following actions are taken continuously to increase the serviceability of telephone connections and to reduce the telephone faults further and further :

(i) improving the coordination with other utility agencies so that the damage to the underground cable network is minimised.

(ii) gas pressurisation of junction and primary cables.

(iii) laying of ducts and taking cable through ducts.

(iv) inter-exchange junctions are augmented by POM systems and digital M/W systems.

(v) supplementing the junction cable network.

(vi) diversion of cable from metre railway routes.

(vii) installing of more cabinets and pillars to provide more flexibility and to quick testing in case of fault.

(viii) replacement of old telephone instruments by new ones.

(ix) replacing of aluminium house wiring by copper wiring.

Waiting List for L.P.G. Consumers in Area Falling under M/s. Sukh Dham Gas Service, Delhi

10450. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether waiting list for L.P.G. consumers has not yet been cleared since 1979 in the area falling under M/s. Sukh Dham Gas Service, Lawrence Road, Delhi ; and

(b) the measures being adopted to bring the waiting list at par with areas of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). The waiting list of M/s Sukh Dham Gas Service, Lawrence Road, Delhi has been cleared upto Serial No. 7,000 dated 31.1.1979. One more distributorship in the area of Shakurbasti/Rani Bagh is likely to be commissioned shortly. In addition, another distributorship has been advertised for Lawrence Road. With the commissioning of these distributorships, the waiting list of M/s. Sukh Dham Gas Service will be cleared more speedily.

Recognition of E.P.F. Unions/ Federations

10451. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund is the agency of the employees of the Provident Fund Organisation and the rules and procedure for granting recognition to the unions/federations functioning in the Organisation, are approved by the Central Board of Trustees, E.P.F. ;

(b) if so, whether any rules, procedures for granting recognition to the unions/ federations, were framed and approved in consultation with the employees representatives before granting recognition ; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c). The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, in its meeting held on 7.11.1973 approved the principles for grant of recognition under the 'Code of Discipline in Industry' to the employees' Unions/Federations in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, after consulting the Federations then functioning in the Organisation.

Buildings taken on Rent in Delhi by IDPL

10452. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite the fact that the IDPL is under loss continuously by several crores of rupees, it is spending recklessly on the hiring of buildings in the capital for housing its officers, offices and godowns ;

(b) whether he will lay a statement on the Table showing the particulars of various buildings rented by the IDPL in the capital for residential and office purposes as on 1st April, 1984, the rent paid monthly or yearly, advance rent paid, if any, the purpose for which rented, the period of lease and the additional expenditure incurred by the IDPL in each case on the day-to-day maintenance of these buildings ; and

(c) the steps being taken by his Ministry to cut down such lavish spending and shift all these offices to Gurgaon close to Delhi or other plant sites ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). The management of IDPL have reported that the accommodation hired by them in the capital is only need based. Hiring of commercial space for Marketing Division, Head Office, Regional Sales Office and Bulk Sales Depot is unavoidable as the functioning of these offices cannot be carried out efficiently and economically from outside Delhi. A statement giving the details of buildings hired by the company in the capital is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8379/84].

Purchase of Spares of Buoy and Terminal

10453. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :
SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that officials of his Ministry went to U.S.A. for purchase of spares of buoy and terminal ;

(b) whether it is a fact that his Ministry rejected the tenders of SOFEC Inc., which was lowest bidder ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the SOFEC Inc. is technically modernised firm in the world without maintenance cost and trouble-free operation ;

(d) whether the Ministry appreciated the tender of SOFEC Inc., U.S.A. as lowest in prices, technical suitability, Exim Bank credit facilities and bank performance guarantee ; and

(e) if so, what made the Ministry agree to pay 17 per cent more foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not possible to confirm that the SOFEC Inc., is technically modernised firm without maintenance cost and trouble-free operations.

(d) and (e). The decision was taken keeping in view the cost consistent with technical suitability, reliability of operation and delivery period.

Promotion of UDCs to Higher Posts in the Office of Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi and EPF Organisation

10454. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether Upper Division Clerks working in the office of the Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi get promotion to the post of Labour Enforcement Officer direct but the UDCs working in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation are not even promoted to the post of Head Clerk even after completion of more than ten years continuous service in the particular cadre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : Upper Division Clerks along with Superintendents in the Offices of Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) are eligible for promotion to the post of Labour Enforcement Officer (Central) against 25% of vacancies in that cadre. According to the existing Requirement Rules, posts in the cadre of Head Clerks/Assistants in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation are filled by promotion of Upper Division Clerks and Stenographers (Juniors) against 75% of the vacancies. The remaining 25% of vacancies are filled by officials who qualify in the departmental competitive examination which is restricted to Upper Division Clerks and Stenographers (Junior) with 3 years service. Opportunities and period of waiting for promotion from one post to next higher post vary from office to office, depending upon the cadre position, availability of posts in the higher grade, etc.

Anomaly in the Pay Scales of EPF Employees

10455. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pay scales of the staff working in the E.P.F. Organisation are much less than the other Government undertakings viz., Bokaro Steel Plant, Indian Oil Corporation, etc. ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such disparity when the nature of the work is similar ;

(c) whether Government will remove the anomaly in pay scales and revise the pay scales of the staff of the E.P.F. Organisation ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (d). The pay scales of the staff working in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are patterned on the pay scales prevailing for the corresponding categories of the Central Government employees. The question of revision of the pay scales of the staff of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation will be considered on the basis of the decisions of the Central Government on the recommendations of the 4th Central Pay Commission, as and when they are taken.

Transfer of E.P.F. Inspectors and Enforcement Officers

10456. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2244 on 6 December, 1983 regarding non-inspection of establishments by E.P.F. Inspectors and state :

(a) the particulars of erring Provident Fund Inspectors, region-wise, from whom explanations have been called for and outcome of the said explanations ;

(b) whether the performances of Provident Fund Inspectors and Enforcement Officers of the E.P.F. Organisation have been carefully scrutinised so that necessary disciplinary action against them may be taken in the larger interest of low paid workers who have been deprived of the P.F. benefits ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(d) whether Government will issue necessary directions to Central Provident Fund Commissioner, New Delhi for transfer of all those Field Officers, who have already completed three years service in a particular region ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Leaking of Buildings of Post Offices in Kalyan Town in Thane Distt. of Maharashtra

10457. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some post offices in Kalyan town in Thane District of Maharashtra reported large scale leaking in rainy season last year ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent such happenings this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) It is a fact that buildings of Kalyan R.S. Post Office and Kalyan City Post Office were leaking in the monsoon last year. Urgent repairs were carried out to prevent leakages.

(b) This year also preventive measures are being taken to guard against leakages before the monsoon starts.

Establishment of New Polyester Fibre Units in the Country

10458. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of polyester fibre units functioning in the country at present and the Quantity of polyester fibre produce by them annually ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish more such units in the country, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the places which have been recommended for establishing such units and the action taken by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) At present five units in the country are manufacturing

polyester staple fibre. The production of polyester staple fibre by these units during the last three years was as follows :

Year	Production (tonnes)
1981-82	29,700 approximately
1982-83	26,000 "
1983-84 (April-December)	20,000 "

(b) and (c). Industrial licences/letters of intent have been issued for the setting up of new units for the manufacture of polyester staple fibre in the following places :

Sl. No.	State/Location	Capacity (tonnes/annum)
1.	Assam (Bongaigaon)	30,000
2.	Orissa (Dhenkanal)	15,000
3.	Karnataka	15,000
4.	Madhya Pradesh (Jhabua)	15,000
5.	Uttar Pradesh (Barabanki)	15,000
6.	Punjab	15,000

Thermal Projects of Gujarat Pending for Approval by Central Government

10459. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Thermal Power Projects which have been sent to Central Government by Government of Gujarat for approval in the Sixth Plan ; and

(b) the action taken by Central Government to clear them and the total power likely to be generated after the commissioning of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The details, including power generating capacity of the thermal power projects received from the Gujarat Electricity Board during the Sixth Five Year Plan upto April, 1984 are shown in the enclosed statement.

Sabarmati TPS (1 × 110 MW), which was approved in February 1982, is expected to be commissioned during 1984-85. Kutch Extension Scheme (70MW) and Gandhi Nagar Extension Scheme 4th Unit (210 MW) have been accorded techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority and are awaiting investment decision. The remaining schemes can be considered for techno-economic clearance only after necessary inputs such as coal, gas and water etc. have been tied-up.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Capacity (MW)	Date of receipt of project report
1	2	3	4
(i)	Sabarmati TPS (Replacement-cum-rationalisation scheme) (Ahmedabad Electricity Co.)	1 × 110	December, 1980
(ii)	Kutch TPS (Lignite based)	1 × 70	June 1981

1	2	3	4
(iii)	Narmada TPS	4 x 500	May 1982
(iv)	Gandhi Nagar TPS Extn. (4th Unit)	1 x 210	June 1982
(v)	Kawas TPS (Gas based combined cycle plant)	3 x 130	August 1982
(vi)	Sikka TPS Extn. (2nd unit of 120 MW)	1 x 120	July 1983
(vii)	Sabarmati TPS (Replacement-cum-modernisation scheme) Ahmedabad Electy. Co. Ltd.	1 x 110	April 1984

Permission to Employees of Bombay Doordarshan for Working Outside

10460. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of his Ministry has been drawn to the fact that some employees of Bombay Doordarshan are working outside without permission and against established code of conduct ;

(b) whether an employee on a Government contract with Bombay Doordarshan is Directing feature films in the Film Industry ;

(c) whether another employee of Bombay Doordarshan is acting in outside films and has acted in films titled 'Lover', 'Trishul' and is now acting in another film ;

(d) whether still another Bombay Doordarshan employee had acted in the film 'Beabroo' which has been released ;

(e) whether a technician of Bombay Doordarshan is working on payment with many producers ; and

(f) whether Bombay Doordarshan have permitted above employees to earn money on outside asigoments if so, policy of Government on this issue ?

TBE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (e). Some employees of Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay, are reported to have participated in the production of films outside.

(f) In some cases permission was given for the participation in production of films on merits of each case. Appropriate action is being taken in cases where employees have unauthorisedly participated in production of outside films.

Potential of Tidal Waves to Generate Electricity in Sunderbans Area in West Bengal

10461. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether preliminary studies conducted in 1966 revealed that there was a potential for harnessing tidal waves to generate electricity in the Sunderbans Area in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far or pro-

posed to be taken to prepare any feasibility report for launching upon this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The development of tidal power in the country has been engaging attention of Government. Possibilities of tidal power development have so far been identified at three locations. The Government of West Bengal had launched a programme for the development of the Sunderbans Deltaic Region in later part of the sixties, as part of which the question of generating electricity through tidal power in this area has been studied by them. Based on the recommendations in the report prepared by a UNDP expert in 1976 and observations carried out by them the WBSEB prepared a feasibility report for tidal power development in the area. This report envisages 2×2 MW installation in Durgaduani creek and was discussed in the CEA following which guidelines for further investigations to carry out feasibility study were sent to the WBSEB in June 1983. Information on the subject was also sent by the CEA to the State Planning Board, Government of West Bengal, in April 1984.

Earlier in December, 1980 the WBSEB had intimated the CEA that, with a view to determine design and operational parameters, a model study of the scheme had been taken up in collaboration with I.I.T., Kharagpur. The CEA have requested the WBSEB to sent a copy of the report on the model studies carried out so far. This is awaited from the WBSEB.

Recruitment of Employees in Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office, Delhi on Forged Registration

10462. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employment Exchange, Delhi has denied having sponsored the names of two employees in the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office, Delhi who arranged employment on forged registration of Employment Exchange ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this type of recruitment is contrary to the rules and the persons are liable to be dismissed from service and the case should have been handed over to the police ;

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to dismiss the persons and to initiate legal action against them ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (d). There was a complaint in 1981 about the appointment of two persons as Lower Division Clerks in the Office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi, on alleged bogus employment exchange registrations. On receipt of this complaint, the Employment Officer, Darya Ganj, Delhi was approached by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi, to seek confirmation about the bonafides of the lists in which the names of both the candidates had been sponsored alongwith the names of others. The Employment Officer regretted his inability to furnish the required information on the plea that the relevant records had been destroyed on expiry of their retention period.

When the list of selected candidates had been communicated to the Employment Exchange after the selection, no objection was raised by them about the inclusion of the two candidates with the alleged bogus registrations.

In view of the position stated above, it will not be possible to pursue the matter now.

नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों का नियमित किया जाना

10463. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूरदर्शन मण्डी हाउस, नई दिल्ली में चतुर्थ श्रेणी में दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर काम करने वाले ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो रोजगार दफ्तर

के माध्यम से आए थे और पिछले दो वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष में जिन्होंने 240 दिन पूरे कर लिए थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को गृह मंत्रालय के दिनांक 21 मार्च, 1979 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 49014(3)/77-ई०एस०टी० (सी०) और दिनांक 5 जनवरी, 1984 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 49014(4)/83 एस०टी०सी० (सी०) के अनुसार नियमित किया गया है और कितने कर्मचारियों को नियमित नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के ग्रुप (डी) के उन कर्मचारियों को जो पिछले तीन वर्षों से तदर्थ आधार पर काम कर रहे हैं फिर से नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी में लाया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि एशियाई खेलों के दौरान चतुर्थ श्रेणी के जिन कर्मचारियों को तृतीय श्रेणी में पदावनत किया जा रहा है यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच०के०एल० भगत) : (क) आठ ।

(ख) आठ दिहाड़ी वाले कर्मकारों में से, 7 को सर्वथा तदर्थ आधार पर चपरासी के रूप में नियुक्त कर दिया गया है तथा शेष एक दिहाड़ी वाले कर्मकार को नियुक्ति प्रस्ताव भेज दिया गया है ।

(ग) तदर्थ आधार पर कार्यरत समूह "घ" के किसी भी कर्मचारी को दिहाड़ी वाले कर्मचारी की श्रेणी में पुनः नहीं लाया गया है ।

(घ) 1982 के दौरान, दूरदर्शन में तदर्थ आधार पर अवर श्रेणी के रूप में पदोन्नति किए गए चतुर्थ श्रेणी के 18 कर्मचारियों में से एक व्यक्ति को कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा नामित नियमित उम्मीदवार के उपलब्ध हो जाने पर चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पद पर प्रत्यावर्तित कर दिया गया है ।

Lack of Timely and Accurate Official Information from Administrative sources in the events of Punjab

10464. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the views expressed by an Editors' Guild team about the lack of timely and accurate official information from administrative sources on the recent events in Punjab ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to co-ordinate media and public relations for prompt and authentic information ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Government have seen a press report to this effect.

(b) The team is reported to have observed, *inter-alia*, that while there was a lack of timely and accurate official information from police or administrative sources of the events in Punjab, Chandigarh was probably better served but the position in Amritsar and Jalandhar was inadequate. It has accordingly been suggested that this draw back may be remedied.

(c) A daily monitoring of the press reports on the events in Punjab and comments thereon in the Jalandhar Press is undertaken with a view to correct any wrong reporting or plug information gaps. At the national level, the authorities concerned daily meet media representatives and make available to them authentic information on various events.

The local authorities in Punjab have also been advised to follow similar practice.

Autonomy for TV and AIR

10465. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to widen the coverage of Television of different parts of the country before the forthcoming General Elections to Lok Sabha ;

(b) if so, against this background, whether it is proposed to take the Television out of the total control of Government, to prevent any chances of its misuse for the benefit of the ruling party at the Centre ; and

(c) if so, whether steps will be taken to ensure more autonomy to mass media like Television and All India Radio ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Government propose to provide TV service to about 70% population of the country during 1984-85.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Govt. have decided not to set-up an autonomous bodies for Akashvani and Doordarshan because such an organisation is not necessary to enable these Media Units to discharge their basic objective, viz. serving the people. Functional autonomy, however, is available to these organisations.

थामसन प्रेस, फरीदाबाद पर ई०पी०एफ० और इ०एस०आई० की बकाया धन राशि

10466. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि थामसन प्रेस (भारत) लिमिटेड फरीदाबाद अपने कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की धनराशि अभी तक समय पर जमा नहीं कराती रही है ;

(ख) प्रबंधक बोर्ड द्वारा कर्मचारियों की अब तक ऐसी कितनी धनराशि जमा नहीं कराई गयी है और कब से जमा नहीं कराई गई है ;

(ग) कर्मचारियों के वेतन में से कितनी धनराशि काटी गई और कम्पनी के पास रखी रही और यह धनराशि कब से कम्पनी के पास रखी रही तथा कर्मचारियों द्वारा कटाई जा रही धनराशि और उसके साथ कम्पनी द्वारा दी जाने वाली राशि मिलाकर अभी तक कुल कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई जानी है ; और

(घ) इसके लिए कम्पनी के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों के अनुसार, यह प्रतिष्ठान छूट न प्राप्त कर्मचारियों के संबंध में भविष्य निधि अंशदानों को नियमित रूप से सांविधिक निधि में जमा करा रहे हैं। वे छूट प्राप्त कर्मचारियों के संबंध में भविष्य निधि अंशदानों को अपने न्यासी बोर्ड को नियमित रूप से तथा समय पर हस्तांतरित भी कर रहे हैं। यह भी सूचित किया गया है कि यह प्रतिष्ठान नियमित रूप से कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अंशदान का भुगतान भी कर रहा है, सिवाय 2,424.85 रुपये के अल्प भुगतान के, जिसके संबंध में नियोजक के विरुद्ध एक दावा किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

भगीरथ के रिक्त स्थानों को भरा जाना

10467. **श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भगीरथ के हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करणों के अनेक सम्पादकीय पद पिछले वर्ष से रिक्त हैं जिसके कारण पत्रिका समय पर नहीं निकलती है ;

(ख) क्या पिछले वर्ष सेवा निवृत्त हुए भगीरथ के सम्पादक ने पत्रिका के हित में सुझाव दिया था कि सूचना संवर्ग में अनुभवी लोगों, में से पदों को भरा जाना चाहिए, जिस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया था ; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कब और क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी रिक्त पदों पर केवल सम्पादकीय क्षेत्र के अनुभवी व्यक्तियों को ही नियुक्त किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) "भगीरथ" के सम्पादकीय कर्मचारी सिंचाई मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन है । जैसा कि उस मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया है, "भगीरथ" (अंग्रेजी) के सम्पादक तथा "भगीरथ" (हिन्दी) के उप-सम्पादक के पद रिक्त हैं । सह-सम्पादक (हिन्दी) के पद का दर्जा बढ़ा कर सम्पादक के स्तर का कर दिया गया है । इस पद को भी नियमित आधार पर भरा जाना है । उस समय तक इस पद को सह सम्पादक द्वारा धारण किया जा रहा है ।

जैसा कि बताया गया हैं, "भगीरथ" (अंग्रेजी) नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित हो रहा है । "भगीरथ" (हिन्दी) के प्रकाशन में कभी-कभी कुछ देरी हुई है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । जैसा कि बताया गया है, "भगीरथ" के सेवानिवृत्त सम्पादक ने अनुशंसा की कि नियमित सम्पादक का चयन हो जाने तक, इंजीनियरी पृष्ठभूमि वाले सक्षम अधिकारी को "भगीरथ" (अंग्रेजी) के सम्पादक के रूप में स्थानापन्न रूप से कार्य करने के लिए तैनात किया जाये ।

(ग) "भगीरथ" (अंग्रेजी) के सम्पादक के पद पर नियुक्ति मौजूदा भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की जाती है । तदनुसार, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है । "भगीरथ" (हिन्दी) के सम्पादक तथा "भगीरथ" (हिन्दी) के उप सम्पादक के पदों को भर्ती नियमों को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने तक भरा नहीं गया है ।

Fire in Mathura Refinery

10468. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that production came to a halt at the Mathura Refinery when one of its units was damaged in a fire which broke out on the night of 15th March, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether vital equipment was damaged and three employees were injured ;

(c) whether cause of the fire has been ascertained ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a number of Refineries were affected by fires during the last 3-4 months ;

(e) if so, whether this shows that some agencies are operating in the Refineries to cause the damage ;

(f) if so, whether Government have made necessary security arrangements for the Refineries operating in India ; and

(g) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Committee has been constituted to investigate the cause of fire, its final report is expected shortly.

(d) to (g). During the last 3-4 months

period, there have been two minor fire incidents at Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited and one major incident at Cochin Refineries Limited and one fire incident at Mathura Refinery. The fire incidents at Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited have been due to equipment failures only. The causes of the fire incidents at Cochin Refineries Limited and Indian Oil Corporation's Mathura Refinery are presently under investigation. The Indian Oil Corporation refineries are under the security control of the Central Industrial Security Force which keeps a strict vigil on the Security and protection of these refineries units. Others refineries like Cochin Refineries Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited etc. have their own security arrangements. The preliminary investigations carried out on these incidents show that these fires are probably due to equipment and human failure.

Employees Favouring Free Trunk Calls

10469. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 443 on 27 March, 1984 regarding employees favouring free trunk calls and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the allegations made against the erring employees of Bhadrak Telephone Exchange, have not been gone into ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the specific action taken to improve the efficiency of the Exchange to meet the day-to-day work alongwith increasing the number of telephone operators ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) All the allegations made against the erring employees of Bhadrak Telephone Exchange have been investigated and appropriate action has been taken wherever called for.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) The case for provision of additional dialling trunk circuits from Bhadrak to Calcutta is under examination. Against a sanctioned strength of 21 Telephone Operators 19 have been posted at present, which is quite adequate.

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में अनुसूचित जाति के सहायक अभियन्ताओं को पदोन्नति

10470. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में अनुसूचित जाति के दस सहायक अभियन्ताओं को जून, 1983 में सहायक अधिशासी अभियन्ता के पद पर पदोन्नत किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह पदोन्नतियां तदर्थ आधार पर की गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इन सभी दस सहायक अभियन्ताओं को नियमित नहीं किया गया है ;

(घ) क्या उपर्युक्त सहायक अधिशासी अभियन्ताओं ने नियमित सहायक अभियन्ता के रूप में तीन वर्ष से अधिक की सेवावधि पूरी कर ली है ; जो कि सहायक अधिशासी अभियन्ता के रूप में नियमित किए जाने के लिए आवश्यक है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें नियमित किए जाने के लिए कोई कदम न उठाए जाने के क्या कारण है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के अनुसार नौ (दस नहीं) अधिकारियों की प्रोन्नति की गई थी ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) नौ अधिकारियों को अभी नियमित नहीं किया गया है ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

(ङ) पंजाब राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के नमूने के अनुसार जून, 1982 में (1) सहायक इन्जीनियर, तथा (2) सहायक कार्यपालक इन्जीनियर के दोनों ग्रेडों के लिए 1000-1850 रुपये एक समान वेतनमान को स्वीकृत किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप इन दोनों पदों को कार्यपालक इन्जीनियर के पद पर भविष्य में भर्ती तथा प्रोन्नति के कार्य के लिए डेसू के भर्ती तथा प्रोन्नति विनियमों में एक ग्रेड के रूप में रखा गया है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सहायक कार्यपालक इन्जीनियर के पद पर तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों को नियमित करने के लिए डेसू द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकी है।

Provident Fund Amount Deducted for the Employees of M/s Escorts India Ltd., Faridabad

10471. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount on account of provident fund of the employees deducted by M/s Escorts India Limited, Faridabad as against the amount deposited by the company ; and

(b) whether complete details thereof will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b). According to the provident fund authorities, M/s Escorts Limited, Faridabad (including their various divisions) have been regularly depositing the provident fund contributions in respect of their employees. The amounts deposited by them for the year 1983-84 were as given below :

	Employees' share	Employers' share
1. Escorts Ltd.	29,90,997.50	29,29,225.50
2. Escorts Ltd. (Motor Cycle and Scooter Division)	24,82,758.25	24,30,902.25
3. Escorts Ltd. (Tractor Division)	9,37,545.00	9,24,902.50
4. Escorts Transmissions Ltd.	1,93,017.75	1,88,067.75
5. Escorts JCB Ltd.	1,10,076.50	1,04,822.00

The employees' share is more as compared to the employers' share, as some of the employees are voluntarily contributing at a higher rate than the statutory rate while the employers are paying contribution as per statutory rate.

Supply of DWT Buoys by IMODCO, U.S.A.

10472. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officials of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. and Engineers India Ltd., were deputed by his Ministry or had taken decision to go to U.S.A. on their own initiative ;

(b) the reasons why they visited only IMODCO, U S.A. which never supplies any buoy and terminal in the past ignoring their visit to other lowest firms ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that SOFEC Inc.

was the only supplier of 7,50,000 DWT buoys of latest technology in the world ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The purpose of the visit of the team was to assess the change out operations under self-installation proceeding of the buoys and, therefore, the team visited Tanzania and UK/Holland.

(c) From the supply list of M/s. SOFEC Inc., it is observed that M/s. SOFEC, Inc., had supplied Single Anchor Leg Mooring System (SALM) suitable for 7,50,000 DWT tankers and not for CALM Type system as required by the Indian Oil Corporation.

मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन द्वारा सीरे पर आधारित उद्योग की स्थापना

10473. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे** : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन ने खलीलाबाद, जिला बस्ती, उत्तर प्रदेश ने सीरे पर आधारित उद्योग को स्थापित करने के लिए एक आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बस्ती जिला औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की श्रेणी "ख" के अन्तर्गत आता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो आवेदन पत्र पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामं चन्द्र रथ) : (क) मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन ने जिला बस्ती उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित होने वाली अपनी परियोजना में इथिलीन ग्लाइमोल के उत्पादन के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) आवेदन पत्र को प्रत्यक्षतः इस आधार पर रद्द कर दिया गया था कि प्रस्तावित परियोजना के लिए कच्चे माल के रूप में अपेक्षित सीरे की उपलब्धता राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रमाणित नहीं की गई है। तथापि इस मामले में अभी अन्तिम निर्णय लेना बाकी है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Increase in Price of Industrial Alcohol by Maharashtra Government

10474. SHRI RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra Government have increased the price of industrial alcohol without consulting the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra have informed that they have not increased the price of industrial alcohol.

(b) Does not arise.

Thal Vaishet Fertilizer Project

10475. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost estimates of the public sector Thal Vaishet Fertilizer Project have shot up from Rs. 511.34 crores to a staggering Rs. 919 crores due to delays ; and

(b) the steps, if any, adopted for earliest commissioning of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The original cost estimates of Rs. 511.3 crores for the Thal Project were based

on mid 1978 prices, on a urea capacity of 4200 tonnes/day and facilities for generation of 25 MWs of power only. As it turned out, the actual costs at the time of start of the project were considerably higher and the difference in costs on this account alone were of the order of Rs. 125 crores. During the scheduled time for completion of the plant, there was price escalation amounting to Rs. 40 crores. It was later decided to increase the urea capacity to 4500 tonnes/day, and increase the capacity of the boiler and T.G. sets, provision of more elaborate pollution control measures, and some new items introduced which resulted in an increased expenditure of Rs. 42.2 crores. The original estimates were based on the ICB procedure, though ultimately it was decided to follow the global tendering procedure for the Thal Project. The global tendering procedure allows a much higher price preference to the indigenous manufacturers and the impact of this change in the procurement procedure resulted in additional costs of Rs. 31.3 crores. During this period, there were also changes in the rates of duties and taxes which resulted in additional expenditure of around Rs. 51 crores and changes in the exchange rate parities which resulted in additional costs of Rs. 22 crores. The difference between the original cost estimates of Rs. 511.3 crores and the revised cost estimates of Rs. 919 crores is attributed to factors as mentioned above.

(b) All possible steps are being taken in order to ensure that the project is commissioned at the earliest. RCF is keeping close liaison with the equipment suppliers in order to expedite delivery of all critical equipment. The progress of the project is periodically reviewed at the Ministry to assess the progress made and the difficulties being faced by the project authorities and necessary action is taken to ensure early commissioning of the project.

Abbott Laboratories (India) Limited

10476. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Articles of Association of Abbott Laboratories (India) Ltd., legal provision has been made to ensure that out of nine Directors, five will be from multi-nationals with the Chairman having a casting vote ;

(b) if so, whether this has been achieved by providing that one-third of the Directors will be nominated by 'Abbotts' and out of the remaining six Directors, two will be elected by a system of proportional representation on the voting strength of the multi-nationals concerned thereby ensuring a representation of five for the Multinationals on a nine member Board of Directors ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to prevent such a back-door control by the multi-nationals ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). The Articles of Association of the company provide that M/s. Abbott Laboratories, USA, so long as they hold not less than 25% of the equity, can appoint one-third of the total number of Directors. The other Directors of the company, as per the said Artlcles, are to be appointed once in three years in accordance with the principle of proportional representation. Further, M/s. Abbott Laboratories, USA, are entitled to appoint one of the Directors as Chairman of the company who, in case of an equality of the votes in the Board, has a second or a casting vote. As on 17.5.83 there were seven Directors of whom three are Americans and one Pakistani. The remaining three, including the Chairman and Managing Director are Indian.

(c) The said provisions of the Articles of Association of the company relating to the appointment of one-third of the total number of Directors by Abbott Laboratories, USA and the remaining two-third in accordance with the principle of proportional representation as also the provision relating to the casting vote by the Chairman, do not violate the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

Norms for Export of Indian Films

10477. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any norms have been prescribed for the export of Indian films both feature length and shorts ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). No norms as such have been prescribed for the export of Indian films. These are exported keeping in view the requirements of the importing country, festival authorities, etc.

Guidelines for Import of Foreign Feature Films

10478. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been provided for import of foreign feature films ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Foreign feature films are imported by the National Film Development Corporation. A statement containing guidelines about import and distribution of such films required to be followed by the Corporation is enclosed.

Statement

Guidelines Regarding Import and Distribution of Feature Films

1. Import may be made in pursuance of agreements entered into by the Government of India with foreign parties ; distribution of films so imported will be made in accordance with the terms of such arrangements.

2. Imports may be made by the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) on outright purchase basis or on profit sharing or distribution of NFDC's own account.

3. Imports may also be made by the Corporation for distribution through private established channels. The profit sharing between the National Film Development Corporation and the foreign producer/right holder will be such that the share of the foreign producer/right holder will, in no case, exceed 60% and further, subject to a maximum payment of 40,000 dollars net of Indian taxes. The terms and conditions for distribution of imported films through private established channels will be such as may be mutually settled between National Film Development Corporation and the distributors.

4. The canalising agency, namely the National Film Development Corporation, may during the period of the International Film Festivals of India (both competitive and non-competitive) authorise import by private parties of such feature films as are entered in the International Film Festivals. Such imports will be permitted in respect of films for which the import contracts are registered by the private parties with the NFDC during the course of the International Film Festivals and will be subject to such further instructions as are issued by the Government in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from time to time. Such imports will continue to be canalised through the N.F.D.C. The authorised Indian parties will be allowed to distribute the film in India.

Supply of Kerosene Oil to States

10479. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased

to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the population is using kerosene oil in the shape of energy now-a-days for cooking their meals, etc. ;

(b) if so, the quantity of kerosene oil allotted to each State for each month during the year 1983-84 and the quantity actually supplied against their requirement ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of kerosene oil in certain parts of the country, particularly in Orissa and due to that, kerosene is being sold in black market @ Rs. 8 to 10 per litre ; and

(d) if so, the immediate steps being taken to supply kerosene oil to such areas to ease the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. A large number of people are using kerosene oil for lighting and cooking purposes.

(b) A statement showing monthly allocations and sales of kerosene made to each State/Union Territory during 1983-84 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8380/84].

(c) and (d). No report regarding acute shortage of kerosene has been received from the Govt. of Orissa. However, sporadic shortages cannot be ruled out.

As soon as the information regarding any shortage in a particular area is received, immediate corrective steps are taken to rush supplies to the affected areas.

As the responsibility for distribution of kerosene within the States lies with the State Governments, they have been advised time and again to ensure equitable distribution and take stern action against those indulging in malpractices like hoarding/black marketing in sale of kerosene under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

कारखानों में श्रमिकों की संख्या के बारे में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि ; राज्य कर्मचारी बीमा निगम के निरीक्षकों द्वारा गलत सूचना दिया जाना

10480. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन शिकायतों की जांच की है जिनमें बताया गया है कि राज्य कर्मचारी बीमा निगम और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के अधिकारी और निरीक्षक कारखानों के मालिकों के साथ सांठ-गांठ करके कारखानों के श्रमिकों के हितों की अनदेखी कर रहे हैं और सरकार को सही रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करते और कारखाने में श्रमिकों की संख्या इतनी कम दिखाते हैं जिससे उन पर कम्पनी अधिनियम लागू न होने पाए, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कर्मचारियों को बोनस, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम और भविष्य निधि की सुविधाओं से वंचित रखा जाता है और सरकार को कर्मचारी बीमा और भविष्य निधि के कारण लाखों का नुकसान होता है ; और

(ख) क्या इन अधिकारियों और निरीक्षकों ने अपनी भर्ती के बाद लाखो रुपए की सम्पत्ति बना ली है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) और (ख) व्यक्तिगत अधिकारियों (जिनमें निरीक्षक शामिल हैं) के खिलाफ शिकायतों की, जब कभी ये प्राप्त होती है, विधिवत जांच की जाती है, और यदि कोई अनियमितता पाई जाती है तो संबंधित अधिकारी (रियों) के विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है। अधिकारियों से प्रतिवर्ष सम्पत्ति विवरणियां भी प्राप्त की जाती हैं और उनकी यह देखने के लिए सावधानीपूर्वक जांच की जाती है कि क्या उनके पास ऐसी कोई परिसम्पत्ति/जायदाद है, जो उनकी ज्ञात आय के स्रोतों से बेमेल हो।

Report of Site Selection Committee for Aromatics and Caprolactum Plant Barauni

10481. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the report of the site-selection committee for Aromatics and Caprolactum Plant at Barauni (Bihar) ;

(b) whether the report has been processed ; and

(c) when the decision is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). The Site Selection Committee which was set up in May, 1980, recommended location of three aromatics plants one each in Maharashtra, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh. It also recommended that a large petrochemical project can be located in Bihar. These recommendations were accepted by the Government.

Letters of Intent have already been issued for the setting up of following petrochemicals plants in Bihar :

(i) to the Bihar State Pharmaceutical and Chemical Development Corporation Limited to manufacture 10,000 tonnes/year of styrene and 10,000 tonnes/year of polystyrene.

(ii) to the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for the manufacture of 6,000 tonnes/year of Nylon Filament Yarn.

Setting up of Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Pilot Plant

10482. SHRI B V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's first Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Pilot Plant is being set up now ;

(b) whether the proposal to set up a one MW OTEC Plant was first mooted by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board which suggested setting up of the plant off the coast of Kulasekharapatnam in technical collaboration with the General Electric Company of U.S.A. ;

(c) whether the proposal was turned down by the Department of Science and Technology at that time ;

(d) if so, the time by which the same is now likely to be set up ; and

(e) whether any foreign collaboration will be sought in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) A feasibility study for a 1 MW ocean thermal energy conversion pilot plant in Lakshadweep is currently in progress and hydrographic survey for the proposed site has already been conducted.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). The time for setting up the plant and the need for foreign collaboration, if any, will be examined on the basis of the feasibility report and its evaluation.

Number of Registered Medical Practioners Registered with the Employment Exchanges

10483. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the total number of Registered Medical Practitioners registered with the Employment Exchanges, State-wise as on the 31 December, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : Available information relating to Medical Graduates (including Post Graduates) who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.1983 in various States/Union Territories is furnished in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Number of Medical Graduates (including Post-Graduates) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.1983

States/Union Territories	Number (Provisional)
1	2
States	
1. Andhra Pradesh	4462
2. Assam	153
3. Bihar	1044
4. Gujarat	348
3. Haryana	238
6. Himachal Pradesh	106
7. Jammu and Kashmir	5
8. Karnataka	1628
9. Kerala	836
10. Madhya Pradesh	645
11. Maharashtra	1411
12. Manipur	1
13. Meghalaya	6
14. Nagaland	—
15. Orissa	542
16. Punjab	408
17. Rajasthan	519
18. Sikkim*	
19. Tamil Nadu	1906
20. Tripura	2
21. Uttar Pradesh	884
22. West Bengal	1313
Union Territories	
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh@	
3. Chandigarh	243
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	
5. Delhi	2300
6. Goa	38
7. Lakshadweep	1
8. Mizoram	—
9. Pondicherry	138
All India Total	19177

Note : 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. **One Employment Exchange is functioning in this Union Territory, but data are yet to be received.

3. @No full-fledged Employment Exchange.is functioning. Some Employment Cells are functioning, data relating to which are yet to be received.

4. All the Medical Graduates on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

Immigration Endorsement for going to Pakistan and Bangladesh

10484. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether immigration endorsement is made on the passports of Indian nationals for going to Pakistan or Bangladesh ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any new form of this endorsement has been prescribed from April 1, 1984 ; and

(d) if so, the details of the same and whether the submission of an affidavit is also made compulsory alongwith the application for endorsement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Emigration suspension for three months or less is granted for tourists to Pakistan and Bangladesh. This has been done to check unauthorised emigration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Emigration suspension is granted on the basis of an application received from passport holders desiring to go to Pakistan and Bangladesh. A affidavit is not necessary in their case.

भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड का कार्यकरण

10485. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्री बापूसाहेब पुरुलेकर :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड के चेयरमैन ने भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड के कार्यकरण के बारे में अपना असन्तोष व्यक्त किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) भारत कोकिंग कोल लि०, कोल इण्डिया लि० की यह एकमात्र सहायक कम्पनी है जो इस्पात संयंत्रों के लिए प्राइम कोकिंग कोल का उत्पादन करती है। चूंकि भा०को०को०लि० में बेहतर कार्य-निष्पादन के लिए गुंजाइश है और बेहतर कार्य-निष्पादन कम्पनी की अर्थव्यवस्था और साथ ही देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है इसलिए कम्पनी के कार्य को सुधारने का व्यापक अभियान शुरू किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्रवाई के परिणामस्वरूप कम्पनी के काम में बेहतरी के लक्षण दिखाई दे रहे हैं।

Joint Collaboration in Films with Mauritius

10486. SHRI A.K. SWAMI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has offered Mauritius joint collaboration in films production ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Government of India has not offered to Mauritius any joint collaboration in films production. However, Government of Mauritius has requested Ministry of External Affairs to undertake the production of a 30 minute documentary film on Indian Immigration to Mauritius.

Extension of Indian Partnership Act to Sikkim

10487. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 has been extended to the State of Sikkim with certain omissions ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 has been extended to the State of Sikkim with the omission of the word "vernacular" in Section 72 thereof, wherever it occurs therein, at the instance of the State Government of Sikkim.

Telecast of Films on Doordarshan

10488. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by Doordarshan during the years 1981-82 and 1983 on the purchase of telecasting rights of Indian and foreign feature films and amount paid in respect of each film purchased ; and

(b) how many out of such films, have remained in cold storage without being telecast for over six months, one year, two years and more than two years and reasons thereof in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Normally, Doordarshan does not purchase feature films. It pays royalty for the one time telecast of feature films. However, during the year 1983, Doordarshan purchased telecasting rights of two films entitled 'Teri Meri Kahani' and 'Dharti Akash' at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs each. The two films were telecast on 18.12.1983.

(b) Does not arise.

Boycott of Doordarshan by Indian Motion Films Producers Association

10489. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Motion Film Producers Association has recently announced a boycott of Doordarshan ; and

(b) if so, the reasons and background thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Government have not received any communication from the Indian Film Producers' Association about the boycott of Doordarshan. However, the Film Federation of India informed the Govt. on 12.4.84 that at a meeting of the representatives of the film industry held on 10th and 11th April, 1984 under the aegis of the Federation, it was inter-alia decided not to lend films to Doordarshan for telecast.

The Film Federation of India felt that the attitude of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was not sympathetic to the various problems faced by the Film Industry and that the Ministry was concerned with the promotion of only one particular section of film makers viz. the so called 'Art Film' makers. A meeting was held with the representatives of the Federation on 18.4.1984 and their grievances were discussed. It is hoped that the Federation will continue to co-operate with the Government.

Clearance for Setting up of New Units for Production of Fertilizers

10490. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether delay in clearance of new projects submitted to Government for setting

up of new units for production of fertilizers has hampered growth ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith reasons of delay in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) It is presumed the reference is to the six new gas based fertilizer plants being set up in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. There has been no delay in the clearance of these projects.

(b) Does not arise.

Categories of Employees on the Staff of PTI, UNI, Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati

10491. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the categories of employees on the staff of the news agencies, P.T.I., U.N.I., Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati ; and

(b) the details of their pay scales ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). In accordance with the recommendation of Palekar Tribunals as also approved by the Government, the categories of employees in the news agencies and their pay scales shall be those as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8381/84]

Subsidy to P.T.I., U.N.I., Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar

10492. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the news agencies P.T.I., U.N.I., Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar receive any subsidy from Government ;

(b) if so, the details of the same, agency-wise for the last three years ;

(c) whether these agencies have got Boards of Directors or Managing Committees ;

(d) whether there are government nominees on them ;

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(f) whether these agencies have received any assistance or loans from banks or other sources ;

(g) the number of teleprinter or telex centres possessed by each of the four news agencies ; and

(h) the languages in which these agencies operate, agency-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Consequent upon the demerger of Samachar, it was decided to pay to these news agencies salary differential based on the emoluments drawn by their employees during the existence of Samachar and emoluments they would have drawn but for the formation of Samachar, for a period of six years w.e.f. 14.4.78 subject to the condition that 100% differential would be paid by the Government during the first three years to be followed by an annual reduction at the rate of 25% during the succeeding three years. However, as a result of the implementation of Palekar Award by these news agencies, it was later decided that the differential for the fourth, fifth and sixth years would be calculated on the basis of salary differential payable during the period from 1.4.80 to 30.9.80.

(b) A statement containing the required information is attached.

(c) to (h). The relevant information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Agency	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
			(In Rupees)	
1.	Press Trust of India	14,83,205.12	6,21,504.15	3,21,952.85
2.	United News of India	5,58,666.85	3,21,552.74	1,40,000.00
3.	Hindustan Samachar	6,46,000.00	4,21,985.65	1,79,713.57
4.	Samachar Bharati	4,19,807.00	2,18,361.39	3,37,064.95

L.P.G. Connections Sanctioned on Out of Turn Basis

10493. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of L.P.G. connections sanctioned separately by him and Oil Companies to applicants on out-of-turn basis during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84, year-wise ;

(b) the number of applications for out-of-turn sanction pending with him and the Oil Companies as on Ist April, 1984 ; and

(c) the time by which these applications will be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in Prices of Crude Oil by Saudi Arabia

10494. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Saudi Arabia is considering to increase the price of crude oil ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) its effects on India ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Government is not aware of the fact that Saudi Arabia is considering to increase the price of crude oil.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shortage of Newsprint Faced by Small and Medium Newspapers

10495. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI :
SHRI BHIM SINGH :
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that newsprint shortage has forced some of the small and medium newspapers to suspend their publication or reduce their pages ;

(b) whether there is a serious shortage of imported and indigenous newsprint in the country ; and

(c) the measures being taken by the STC

to help the newspapers survive from newsprint famine and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The Government have no information in this regard.

(b) and (c). There has been a temporary short supply of newsprint in the beginning of the year mainly due to the dock and port workers' strike. But this has been overcome by taking certain measures by the Government as mentioned below :—

(i) Domestic newsprint mills have been asked to make special efforts to achieve optimum production ;

(ii) STC has been asked to ensure import arrivals at higher rate every month during the first half of the year 1984-85 ; and

(iii) the Ministry of Shipping and Transport has been requested to accord top priority for berthing and unloading of ships carrying newsprint.

Modernisation of Telephone System in Delhi

10496. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to modernise the entire telephone system in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the above purpose ;

(c) the year in which such modernisation programme is expected to be taken up ;

(d) the year by which the above programme is expected to be completed ; and

(e) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No Sir, there is no separate plan to modernise the entire telephone system in the Union Territory of Delhi. However, a scheme for further improving the telephone system in Union Territory of Delhi is under consideration. The highlights of the scheme are given below :

(i) Replacement of life expired equipment for local, trunk and telex exchanges and provision of new sophisticated equipment.

(ii) Augmentation of external plant by way of provision of PCM Systems and Digital microwave systems, by way of provision of underground cables and their pressurisation.

(iii) Computerisation of auto manual services like directory enquiry, and trunk booking/enquiry.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Operation of Coal Mines under Control of C.I.L.

10497. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coal India Limited is operative large number of coal mines under its control ;

(b) if so, the total number of coal mines under the control of Coal India Limited ;

(c) the number of coal mines out of these, which are not being operated at present ;

(d) the reasons why Coal India Ltd. is not operating these mines ; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to operate these mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Over 400 collieries are in operation under Coal India Ltd.

(c) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Amount Allocated to and Utilised by N.T.P.C. during 1983-84

10498. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to National Thermal Power Corporation in 1983-84 ;

(b) the amount utilised by N.T.P.C. out of the total allocation made in the above year ;

(c) the names of the schemes/projects in which the funds allocated have been utilised in that year ;

(d) whether N.T.P.C. has also taken loan from World Bank in that year ; and

(e) if so, the total amount of World Bank loan utilised by N.T.P.C. in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) utilised an amount of Rs. 654.10 Crores (Approx.) against an outlay of Rs. 654.15 crores during 1983-84.

(c) The funds allocated were used for Super Thermal Power Projects of NTPC namely Singrauli, Korba, Ramagundam, Farakka Stage-I and Vindhyachal Stage-I and Rihand Stage-I, associated transmission systems and also for survey and investigation of certain new projects.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) NTPC has submitted claims to the Government equivalent to US $ 219.62 million for utilisation against World Bank Credits/loans during 1983-84.

Capacity and Total Capital Outlay of the Coal Projects Sanctioned in 1983-84

10499. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal projects sanctioned by Government in 1983-84 ;

(b) the capacity and total capital outlay of each of these projects ;

(c) the progress made in the operation of these coal projects ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government have sanctioned 31 projects during 1983-84. Of these, 21 are new schemes and 10 are revised cost estimates of ongoing projects. The total sanctioned cost of all these schemes works out to Rs. 1699.84 crores and the total capacity of mines comes to 43.99 million tonnes at the full capacity. The details of individual schemes are given in the attached Statement.

(c) and (d). 10 projects for which the revised cost estimates have been sanctioned are already under implementation. In case of the new starts also, the preliminary works at the project sites has commenced.

Statement

Coal Projects Sanctioned by Govt. during 1983-84

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Company	Target of Production (Mty.)	Estimated capital cost (Rs. Crore)	Date of sanction
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Advance Action for Damodar River Diversion (CCL)	Non-Mining Project	2.00	12.4.83

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Revised Bijuri Colliery (WCL)	0.48	12.75	14.6.83
3.	RCE for Dhemomain Colliery (ECL)	1.42	74.00	17.6.83
4.	Revised Ramgarh OCP (CCL)	3.00	91.46	17.6.83
5.	Revised Pathakhera Expansion (WCL)	1.32	26.38	18.6.83
6.	Revised Jayant OCP Stage-II (CCL)	10.00	313.61	20.6.83
7.	Ravindra Khani No. 8 Incline SCCL	0.38	9.08	7.7.83
8.	Revised Lajkura OCP (WCL)	1.00	25.30	22.8.83
9.	Saoner Project (WCL)	1.50	46.96	22.8.83
10.	RPR for Jamuna Colliery (UG) WCL	0.50	10.60	23.8.83
11.	Venkatesh Khani No. 7 (SCCL)	0.48	16.00	29.8.83
12.	Balgi (WCL)	0.60	28.00	16.9.83
13.	RPR for Jamuna OCP (WCL)	0.60	18.00	16.9.83
14.	Godavari Khani No. 11-A (SCCL)	1.52	54.53	20.9.83
15.	New Chachai (WCL)	0.60	12.38	29.9.83
16.	Revised Rajgamar (WCL)	0.70	33.93	31.10.83
17.	Ghugus OCP (WCL)	1.50	65.38	9.11.83
18.	Yellandu OCP (SCCL)	0.50	16.00	24.11.83
19.	Jawahar Khani No. 5 (SCCL)	0.54	23.59	30.11.83
20.	Bharatpur OCP (CCL)	3.50	61.84	30.11.83
21.	Pootkee-Bulliary (BCCL)	3.00	199.87	29.12.83
22.	Jagannath (Expansion) (CCL)	2.00	29.89	7.2.84
23.	Dudichua OCP (CCL)	5.00	289.68	27.2.84
24.	Advance Action for Ramagundam OCP-II (SCCL)	—	4.40	23.2.84
25.	RCE for Manuguru OCP-I (SCCL)	0.80	18.84	28.2.84
26.	Advance Action for Mukunda OCP (BCCL)	—	15.00	29.2.84

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Amlai OCP (WCL)	0.70	30.82	27.3.84
28.	Damodar OCP (BCCL)	1.00	57.04	26.3.84
29.	Padampur OCP (WCL)	1.25	50.74	31.3.84
	Coal Washeries Sanctioned during 1983-84			
30.	Revised Cost Estimates for Moonidih Washery (BCCL)		25.09	4.10.83
31.	Bharatpur Washery (CCL)		35.18	31.12.83

Allotment of Government Quarters to Posts and Telegraphs Employees

10500. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government quarters allotted, year-wise, during the last three years to Posts and Telegraphs employees ;

(b) the number of quarters allotted, year-wise during last three years to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees (category-wise) ;

(c) whether any quota for allotment of Government quarters to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees has been fixed and on what criteria the quota is completed ;

(d) whether the quota fixed for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees is less than 22½ per cent (i.e. 15 per cent for SC and 7½ per cent to ST) and if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(e) the steps taken to make up the backlog ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected from the Unit offices and the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

Consumers of L.P.G. in Bombay Forced by Dealers to Buy Hot Plates from Them

10501. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many consumers of L.P.G. in Bombay, are forced by the local L.P.G. dealers to buy the hot Plates from them at the time of allotment of cylinders ;

(b) whether Government are aware that this is done inspite of the regulations laid down prohibiting the same ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take against such dealers ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A few complaints have been received.

(c) Such complaints are thoroughly investigated and if found genuine action is taken against the dealer.

L.P.G. Dealers under H.P.C.L., and B.P.C.L. in Eastern Suburbs of Bombay

10502. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) the names and addresses of dealers of L.P.G. under Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited in the Eastern suburbs of Bombay ; and

(b) the total number of consumers with each of these dealers ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

L.P.G. Connections in Bombay

10503. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of new LPG connections given in Bombay city from January, 1980 till date by (i) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and (ii) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. ;

(b) out of this, how many are from the eastern suburbs of Bombay ;

(c) the number of new connections to be provided in future in Bombay city ; and

(d) the number out of these to be provided in the eastern suburbs ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) New LPG connections given in the city of Bombay are as follows :

(i) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., (from Jan. 1980 to 3.5.84)= 86482 Nos.

(ii) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Jan. 1981 to 31.3.84)=195398 Nos.

(b) (i) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.,—24013 Nos.

(ii) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.,— 63708 Nos.

(c) and (d). Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., expects to release about 50,000 new LPG connections in the Greater Bombay in the near future, out of which around 18,000 will be provided in the eastern suburbs. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., is in the process of finalising its town-wise enrolment plans.

Sri Lanka's Decision to Lease Oil Tank Farm at Trincomalee to Singapore-Based International Consortium

10504. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is seriously concerned at Shri Lanka's decision to lease the oil tank farm at the strategic Trincomalee to a Singapore-based international consortium whose credentials are very much suspect ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India and the steps being taken in this regard ; and

(c) the extent to which this decision of Sri Lanka will affect India ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). Complete information about Sri Lanka Government's decision on the subject has not yet been received.

Agreement between India and Germany to work closely in the Field of Energy

10505. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and West Germany have agreed to work more closely in the general field of energy, in the production of energy efficient equipment system and auxiliary installations ;

(b) if so, whether German experts had visited India during the month of April and had discussion in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details of the same ; and

(d) the time by which the final agreement in this regard is likely to be reached ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Limited Global Tender Invited by the I.O.C. for Spare Buoy

10506. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for divergence of different replies to Unstarred Questions No. 3733 on 20 March, 1984 and 6090 on 3 April, 1984 ;

(b) the names of persons who visited only one firm for enquiries and reasons for not contacting other firms ;

(c) whether it is a fact that from all angles viz., cost consistent with technical suitability, reliability of operation and delivery period, SOFEC Inc., has earned its name in the world ; and

(d) on what ground SOFEC Inc. tender was rejected.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) There was no divergence in the replies referred to.

(b) The following officials of Indian Oil Corporation Limited/Engineers India Limited visited the places where the IMODCO and SBM INC. have supplied similar CALM type buoys to assess the self installation procedures :

(1) Chief General Manager (Projects).

(2) Financial Controller (Refineries and Pipelines).

(3) General Manager (Pipelines).

(4) Project Manager (Engineers India Limited).

(c) These angles were not found to be in their favour for supply of CALM type buoy required by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

(d) Their tender was considered technically unsuitable.

Filling up of vacancies of Judges in High Courts

10507. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has given a last chance to the Union Government till 3rd May, 1984, to fill up the vacancies of judges in High Courts ;

(b) if so, whether the vacancies are being filled up accordingly ; and

(c) if not, the details of the vacancies still remaining in different High Courts and reasons for failure in making appointments ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) At the preliminary hearing of writ petition No. 6861/82 Charan Lal Sahu Vs Union of India and writ petition No. 11271/83 Shri Bhim Singh Vs. Union of India on 6-4-1984, the Supreme Court had adjourned them to 3-5-1984, expressing the hope and trust that by that time the bulk of the vacancies in the posts of Judges of High Courts will be filled up.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the strength and vacancies of Judges in various High Courts as on 1-5-1984 is attached.

For filling up the vacancies of Judges in the High Courts, some proposals have been received from the State Governments and these are engaging the earnest attention of the Government. In other cases, proposals are awaited from the State Governments for which they are constantly being reminded.

Statement

Statement showing the strength and vacancies in various High Courts as on 1.5.1984

Sl. No.	High Court	Sanctioned strength	Vacancies
1.	Allahabad	60	20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26	4
3.	Bombay	43	4
4.	Calcutta	39	6
5.	Delhi	27	2
6.	Gauhati	9	1
7.	Gujarat	21	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	4
10.	Karnataka	24	2
11.	Kerala	18	7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29	11
13.	Madras	25	6
14.	Orissa	10	1
15.	Patna	35	1
16.	Punjab and Haryana	23	4
17.	Rajasthan	18	4
18.	Sikkim	3	1
		422	81

Note : 28 appointments in the High Courts of Allahabad, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Sikkim have been approved and will be notified shortly.

श्री लंका में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तेल भण्डारण परियोजना के निर्माण के लिए भारतीय तेल निगम की पेशकश

10508. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :**
श्री भीम सिंह :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय तेल निगम ने श्रीलंका में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तेल भण्डारण परियोजना के निर्माण के लिए पेशकश की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस परियोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) और (ख) त्रिनाकोमल्ली स्थित तेल भण्डारण टैंक फार्म के पुनः स्थापन, विकास तथा संचालन के लिए सीलोन पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन (सी०पी०सी०), जो श्रीलंका की सरकारी स्वामित्ववाली एक निगम है, (द्वारा अप्रैल, 1982 में आमंत्रित की गई विश्वव्यापी निविदाओं के उत्तर में इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन (आई०ओ०सी०) ने मई, 1982 में एक प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया था।

टैंक फार्म को कम से कम प्रीमियम तथा वार्षिक किराये के भुगतान पर, कच्चे तेल/पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की खरीद/बिक्री का व्यापार, भण्डारण आदि करने के उद्देश्य से विकसित करने और उपयोग करने के लिए उपलब्ध कराया जाना था। पट्टे/नवीकरण की अवधि समाप्त होने पर मरम्मत/सृजित की गई सुविधाओं का स्वामित्व सी०पी०सी० को वापस मिल जाएगा।

Loss suffered by Drug Public Undertakings

10509. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of major public sector units in the field of drugs and their losses during the last three years ; and

(b) how often and when from the inception, capital restructuring has been allowed to each of the units, its magnitude, reasons for allowing the same and the effects of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The net profit (+)/Loss (—) after interest tax and depreciation of the public sector drug companies during the last three years were as under :

Rs. in lakhs

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Provisional)
*1. IDPL	(—)2744	(—)2401	(—)2307
2. HAL	(—) 569	(+) 24	(—) 160
3. SSPL	(—) 36	(—) 28	(—) 15
4. BCPL	(—) 210	(—) 175	(—) 210

*IDPL—Indian Drugs and Parmaceuticals Limited.

HAL—Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.

SSPL—Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited.

BCPL—Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited.

(b) This information has been furnished in reply to Parts (c) and (d) of Unstarred Question No. 7782 answered in the Lok Sabha on 17th April, 1984.

Interviews for the Post of Deputy Manager in N.H.P.C.

10510. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation, New Delhi is shortly conducting/holding interviews for the post of Deputy Manager and Senior Manager under title 'Accelerated Promotion' for employees of outstanding performance ;

(b) if so, the reasons why such promotions have not been offered for other categories viz., Deputy Manager to Manager, Senior Manager to Chief Engineer, etc. ;

(c) whether N.H.P.C. Rules provide a minimum of three years period for eligibility in the next grade ; and

(d) how N.H.P.C. Management has reduced the period of eligibility from three years to two years in respect of Asstt. Manager to Deputy Manager and Manager to Senior Manager ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). To meet the organisational requirements, NHPC have decided to adopt a scheme for Accelerated Promotion under the powers of relaxation available to the CMD, NHPC under the NHPC Promotion Rules. Initially, the scheme is meant to cover the grades of Asstt. Managers and Managers.

As per the promotion rules, the eligibility

period for promotion to the next grade varies from grade to grade. However, for promotion from Asstt. Manager to Dy. Manager and from Manager to Sr. Manager, the eligibility period has been three years. Under the 'Accelerated Promotion Scheme', NHPC has proposed to relax this period. However, the scheme is under scrutiny and is yet to be implemented.

कानपुर में टेलीफोन सेवाओं में सुधार

10511. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 28 फरवरी, 1984 के दैनिक "जागरण" कानपुर में "भरोसा करिए और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के गुण गाइये" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कानपुर में टेलीफोन सेवा में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) कानपुर की टेलीफोन सेवाओं में सुधार के लिए निम्नलिखित विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं :—

(एक) खराब टेलीफोनों के स्थान पर उपयोगी टेलीफोन लगाना।

(दो) अल्यूमीनियम हाउस वायरिंग के स्थान पर तांबे के तार लगाए जा रहे हैं।

(तीन) डी०पी० बक्सों को पुनः लगाना।

(चार) जंक्शन और प्राईमरी भूमिगत केबिलों को शुष्क वायु द्वारा दाबीकृत किया जा रहा है।

(पांच) उपभोक्ताओं के अहातों के निकट खुले हुए ऊपरी तारों के स्थान के पर इंस्यु-लेटिड-ड्राप वायर लगाए जा रहे हैं।

(छः) प्रबंध सूचना प्रणाली के जरिए टेलीफोनों की कार्य प्रणाली पर निगरानी रखी जाती है।

Enhanced Recovery Projects

10512. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the gravity of the problems related to reservoir development and enhanced recovery projects in the country ;

(b) the additional benefits likely from taking up enhanced recovery projects ; and

(c) the current efforts to step up recovery from mature oil and gas wells and the details of the technology employed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). Recognizing complexity of the problems in reservoir development and management which includes use of enhanced oil recovery techniques, a special Institute of Reservoir Studies has been set up at Ahmedabad. The enhanced oil recovery techniques enable additional recovery of oil between 5 to 25 percent. The current efforts for enhanced recovery of oil are directed towards pressure maintenance by water injection and increasing the rate of flow into well bore by stimulation.

दूरसंचार उपकरणों का आयात

10513. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वदेशी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज उपकरण और टेलीफोन उपकरणों की उत्पादन क्षमता और मांग तथा सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में क्या स्थिति है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 की अवधि के दौरान दूरसंचार प्रणाली के लिए आयात किए गए उपकरणों का देश-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और वे

कितने मूल्य के थे ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि स्वदेशी और आयातित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज विस्तार उपकरणों की सप्लाई की स्थिति सन्तोषजनक नहीं है और उस बारे में क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) नए टेलीफोनों के लिए 7 लाख लाइनों से अधिक मांग की तुलना में इस समय देश में स्विचन उपस्कर का वार्षिक उत्पादन लगभग 2 लाख लाइनों का है। वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान टेलीफोन उपकरण के 9.63 लाख लाइनों के देश में उत्पादन की योजना है, जबकि प्रस्तावित मांग 8.39 लाख लाइनों की है।

(ख) जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) जी हां, विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धता के कारण देशी उपकरणों की सप्लाई सीमित होती हैं। मांग पूरी करने की दृष्टि से देश में दो फैक्टियां संस्थापित की जा रही है। जिनमें से प्रत्येक फैक्ट्री की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता 5 लाख लाइनों की होगी।

विवरण

1	2	3
		रु० एफ०ओ०बी०
1980-81		
1. एस०पी०सी०टी०ए० एक्स० 15000 लाइनें।	एन०ई०सी जापान	6,15,25,238.00
2. पी०एस०सी टेलेक्स 10400 लाइनें	सीमेंस पश्चिम जर्मनी	5,98,58,784.00
3. क्रासबार एक्सचेंज 1,38,900 लाइनें	एन०ई०सी० जापान, हिटाबी, जापान ओ०के०आई० जापान	14,33,98,886.00
1981-82		
1. ए०पी०सी०टी०ए०एक्स० 9000 लाइनें	एन०ई०सी० जापान	2,44,15,032.00
2. एस०पी०सी० टेलेक्स 6964 लाइनें	सीमेंस, पश्चिम जर्मनी	4,18,11,287.00
3. एस०पी०सी० इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज 90,000 लाइन एक्सचेंज	जुजित्म जापान	15,98,292.00
4. क्रासबार एक्सचेंज 1.83 लाख लाइनें	एन०ई०सी० जापान, हिटाबी जापान, ओ०के०आई० जापान	36,63,28,499.00

1	2	3
1982-83		
1. एस०पी०सी० टेलेक्स 4500 लाइनें	सीमेंस पश्चिम जर्मनी	2,22,10,030.00
2. इलेक्ट्रानिक्स पी०ए०बी० एक्सचेंज 15170 लाइनें	सी०एस०एफ० थामसन, फ्रांस	2,35,26,097.00
3. अंकीय "इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज" 2 लाख लाइनें	सी०आई०टी० अल्कातेल फ्रांस	54,37,87,196.00
4. क्रासबार एक्सचेंज 30,000 लाइनें	सी०ई०एन० जापान, हिटाची जापान, ओ०के०आई० जापान	8,60,57,888.00
5. एस०पी०सी० इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज 85,000 लाइनें	जुजित्सु जापान	14,63,42,877.00
1983-84		
1. इलेक्ट्रानिक पी०ए०बी०एक्स० 2000 लाइनें	सी०एस०एफ० थामसन फ्रांस	10,73,681.00
2. अंकीय सी०ए०एक्स० 22000 लाइनें	सी०आई०टी० अल्कातेल फ्रांस	एफ.एफ. 147,445,750 रु० 1,978,800.00
3. मीडियम साइज कंटेनराज्ड एक्सचेंज 60,000 लाइनें	फिलिप्स हालैंड	रु० 17,33,140.00

Collieries under Coal India Ltd., and its Subsidiaries

10514. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of collieries under Coal India Ltd., and its subsidiaries throughout the country ;

(b) the total production of coal against each of such collieries made during the past three years upto 31st March, 1984, colliery-wise:

(c) the total stock lost/deficit detected in each of such collieries as per (b) ;

(d) whether any promotion was given to officers posted in collieries/areas and corporate level etc. where heavy coal deficit was detected ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected will be laid on the Table of the House.

Villages to be Electrified in Orissa during 1984-85

10515. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in Orissa likely to be electrified during the year 1984-85 ; and

(b) if so, district-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has fixed a target of electrification of 1225 villages in Orissa during 1984-85. Out of these, 15 villages are to be electrified under State Plan and 1210 villages under REC Financed Schemes. District-wise Programme which is finalised at the State level has not yet been finalised.

S.C. Bastis of Bolangir and Kalahandi Electrified upto 31st March, 1984

10516. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages of Bolangir and Kalahandi Districts of Orissa, where Scheduled Castes bastis were proposed to be electrified by 31st March, 1984 and whether a list of such villages will be laid on the Table of the House ;

(b) whether Scheduled Caste bastis have been electrified as per the target fixed in this regard ;

(c) if so, the village-wise names of such bastis ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Electricity Board and will be laid on the Table of the House.

De Novo Verification of Membership of Unions by Chief Labour Commissioner

10517. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Labour Commissioner of the Union Government has decided to start de novo the membership verification process ;

(b) if so, whether the views of other National Trade Unions representatives have also been obtained in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the verification procedure followed by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Depletion of Energy Sources and Steps in this Regard

10518. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that energy sources are being depleted fast in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Efforts are being made to develop the energy resources of the country in an optimal manner to meet the overall energy demand. Pursuant

to this programme, the oil production by 1984-85 is targetted to reach 29.63 million tonnes, coal production to 152 million tonnes and generation of electricity to 154 billion units. The depletion of finite energy resources is inescapable depending on the rate and volume of their exploitation.

The overall energy strategy followed by Government, however, lays considerable stress on management of demand and energy conservation. A Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has been constituted by Government to provide greater thrust to the exploitation of renewable sources of energy and the intensification of research and development in the areas of emerging energy technologies. Major efforts are also underway to explore and investigate new deposits of conventional energy resources.

Energy Requirement of South Zone during 1984-85 and 1985-86

10519. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of electrical energy in the Southern Zone during 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(b) the anticipated production of energy during these two years ; and

(c) the amount of shortfall in the production of energy and the steps Government propose to take to rectify the imbalance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). The anticipated energy requirement, energy generation and energy shortage in the Southern region during 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given below :

	anticipated Energy requirement (MU)	Anticipated Energy generation (MU)	Shortage (MU)
1984-85	40500	37680	2820
1985-86	47188	43799	3389

The above energy availability taken into account the units to be commissioned in Southern Region during 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the expected improvement in thermal generation. To rectify the imbalance, a number of measures have been initiated. These include :

(i) Maximising generation from the existing power stations.

(ii) Expediting commissioning of new generating capacity.

(iii) Transfer of power from surplus to deficit States.

(iv) Reduction in transmission and distribution losses.

Unintended Benefit Retained by Manufacturers of Rifampicin

10520. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over 20 crores of unintended benefit on account of difference between the price allowed and actual import price has been retained by the manufacturers of formulations based on Rifampicin ;

(b) the steps taken to collect back the unintended benefit and the action taken against each manufacturer ; and

(c) when and how often during the past

three months the manufacturers of Rifampicin formulations have met him and the officers of his Ministry and the result of such meetings ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The magnitude of unintended benefit on Rifampicin is in the process of being assessed.

(b) Notices to those manufacturers who have not furnished the details have been issued inviting their attention to the relevant provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Similarly, on the basis of information furnished by the remaining manufacturers, notices for collecting unintended amounts have been issued. Further action would be taken after receiving their response.

(c) The manufacturers and consumer of drugs including those of Rifampicin formulation are free to see me and the senior Officers for explaining their day to day problem.

Findings of Technical Team during Visits of Factories Producing Ethambutol

10521. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Technical Team sent to visit the factories producing Ethambutol from DL-2/D-2 Aminobutanol have submitted the report ;

(b) the details of the aspects gone into by the Team during such visits for on-the-spot verification and whether the material collected by the team has been signed by all the members and presented to Government ;

(c) the findings of the Team in respect of each of the companies and when these findings were submitted to Government ;

(d) the action taken on the findings by Government ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the team found that Ethambutol is sold by most of the manufacturers at a price of Rs. 625/- to Rs. 650/- per kg. against Government fixed prices of Rs. 750/- per kg.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Team inter-alia looked into the various aspects including those relating to the purchase and utilisation of D2-Aminobutanol/DL-2 Aminobutanol and D-Tartaric Acid and other raw materials for the production of Ethambutol by six companies during 1982-83 and 1983-84.

(c) The Committee is yet to submit its findings.

(d) and (e). The question of taking further action or verification of sale price of Ethambutol would arise only after the Committee submits its Report.

Acquisition of OSVs by ONGC

10522. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) taking into account the increasing operations of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, the number of OSVs that the Corporation will need during 1986 and 1987 ;

(b) whether the Indian Private Shipping Companies who have the Shipping expertise are prepared to acquire such boats and charter them to ONGC ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for ONGC to acquire such boats when they have no shipping expertise ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The requirements of the ONGC for OSVs are estimated at 42 by 1984-85. However, the requirements for 1986-87 are yet to be finalised.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The OSVs required for servicing the

rigs and platforms owned by ONGC are to be acquired by ONGC and the rest are to be charter hired. On this basis Indian Shipping Companies have so far been permitted to acquire 26 OSVs.

Modification of Recommendations of Working Group on Drugs Pricing to Decontrol Drugs

10523. SHRI D.B. DESAI :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steering group set up by the National Development Council for Drugs had modified drastically the recommendation of the Working Group on Drug Pricing to decontrol 75 per cent of the drugs manufactured in the country ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the decontrol can be recommended only after assessing the impact ;

(d) if so, whether Government are also aware that the decontrol will immediately push up the prices at least by 50 per cent ; and

(e) if so, by what time the final decision is likely to be arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e). The Working Group on Pricing, Policy and Procedure submitted its reports to the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council. The Council had constituted a Steering Committee to look into the recommendations of the various Groups and make recommendations to the Council. The Steering Committee had only two sittings. Government would take a final decision after receipt and consideration of the recommendations of the Council.

Memorandum from Dandakaranya Employees Association, Koraput Unit (Orissa)

10524. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum No. RP/84 dated 23rd March, 1984 addressed to the Prime Minister from Dandakaranya Employees Association (Non-Gazetted), Koraput Unit (Orissa) has been received by the Minister ;

(b) if so, salient points of the memorandum ; and

(c) remedial action taken by Government on the points mentioned in the memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main issues raised in the memorandum of Dandakaranya Employees Association (NG), which is not a recognised association, are as under :

(i) Revision of pay scales of various categories of staff e.g. Drivers, Medical and Public Health, Land Survey staff and teachers, etc.

(ii) Creation of Selection Grade posts in Group 'C' and 'D' w.e.f. 10.1.1977 i.e. from the date of issue of general instructions.

(c) The position in respect of the above points is as under :

(i) **Revision of pay scales of various categories :**

1. Drivers :

The pay scale of 90 Heavy Vehicle Drivers of Dandakaranya Project who are required to drive the identified B.M.P. range vehicles, have been revised from Rs. 260-350 to Rs. 260-400/-.

2. Medical and Public Health :

Pay scales of 9 posts of Medical Officers in the Dandakaranya Project has been

revised from Rs. 650-1200 to Rs. 700-1300/-

3. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon :

The pay scale of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of the Dandakaraya Project has been revised from Rs. 425-640/- to Rs. 550-900/-.

4. Land Survey Staff, teaching staff etc :

Fourth Central Pay Commission to examine the various pay structures of the employees of Central Government has been set up. The Commission will also look into the pay structures of the various categories of the Dandakaranya Project.

(ii) Creation of Selection Grade posts in Group 'C' and 'D' w.e.f. 10.4.1977 i e. from the date of issue of general instructions :

Whenever Selection Grade posts are created in relaxation of the general criteria laid down in the Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum dated 10.1.1977, the sanctions normally take effect from the date of issue of orders and not from 10.1.1977.

Problem to Fertilizer Industry due to inadequate growth in fertilizers consumption

@10524-A. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether fertilizer industry in the country is facing difficulty due to inadequate growth in fertilizer consumption ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(c) steps Government have taken to study the problem and to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO. 7849
Dated 17th April, 1984

Regarding Physically Handicapped Persons registered in Employment Exchanges

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : There has been a typographical error in the column headings in the Table in reply to parts (c) and (d) of Unstarred Question No. 7849 dated 17-4-1984.

The Table given earlier may be substituted by the correct Table given below :

Year	Percentage of placements to registrations	
	Physically handicapped	Overall
1981	21.8	8.0
1982	22.1	7.1
1983	16.0	7.2

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO. 7782
Dated 17th April, 1984

Regarding Deficit in Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Attention of the House is invited to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7782 answered in this House on the 17th April, 1984.

The reply to part (a) of the Question may be read as reply to parts (a) and (b) and reply to parts (b) and (c) may be read as reply to parts (c) and (d) of the Question.

The mistake was on account of typographical error and is regretted.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one small submission to you. This is with regard to a letter which the hon. Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has written to you requesting you to send a team of Members of Parliament to make an on-the-spot study with regard to the situation prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The Speaker never does it...

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उन्हें जवाब दे रहा हूं ।

I am replying to him.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is up to the House, not to the Speaker. Speaker never goes on his own.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is not you or me. It is the whole House. This is my decision and, I think all my predecessors have taken this decision. I am a tool in the hands of this august House. Whatever the House decides unanimously, I do it.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : I asked Prof. Madhu Dandavate to speak.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing. I have not allowed anybody. Yes. Professor.

(*Interruptions*)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I wanted to point out to you that yesterday...

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is already in the press.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : They have already said.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER :

आप मेरी बात सुनिए । उन्होंने मुझे लेटर भेजा है । मैंने लेटर रिसीव किया है । उसके कंटेन्ट्स वही हैं ।

I do not decide on my own. It is up to the whole House to decide unanimously. It was the question regarding Punjab also.

जब तक हाउस डिसाइड नहीं करता, मैं अपनी तरफ से कुछ भी नहीं करता ।

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know anything.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed Prof. Madhu Dandavate, if he has to say anything.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEARER : No. I have no prerogative. I have not allowed anybody. I have allowed Prof. Madhu Dandavate, if he has to say anything. What is your point of order, Professor ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I wish to point out to you that the statement that the Minister of Home Affairs made yesterday at Moga has created further confusion. It has contradicted the earlier statement.

MR. SPEAKER : No. I want to inform you that as regards this letter, the communication, which is sent to me I have already referred it to the Minister of Home Affairs.

*Not recorded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is under Direction 115 for wrong statement by the Minister of Home Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER : I have sent it. He has to reply to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is there any reply from him ?

MR. SPEAKER : We have sent it today. I have taken the initiative and sent it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only one day is left. I do not know whether we will meet again.

MR. SPEAKER : Could I do it more promptly ? Could there have been more promptness on my part ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Immediately you received the letter, you sent it, Sir. Wonderful. All that we expect is this. Tomorrow is the last day. Let him make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : He can do it now if he likes.

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपनी जगह पर खड़े होकर बात करिए। ऐसा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। मैं आप दोनों मैडम से कह रहा हूं कि आप अपनी जगह पर खड़े रहें, मैं आपकी बात जरूर सुनूंगा।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि एक तरफ सरकार उग्रवादियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर रही है, लेकिन...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और कोई बात है तो बताइए।

No point of order. Not allowed.

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर वही बात आप करते हैं। मैंने उस दिन जो कहा था, वही आज अर्ज कर रहा हूं। उस दिन भी वही रूलिंग था और आज भी वही है। आप दोबारा क्यों दोहराते हैं। एक दफा रूलिंग दे दिया है।

.. (व्यवधान)...

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज अखबार में आया है कि खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खान जी बहुत बीमार हैं। वे इलाज के लिए अफगानिस्तान गए थे। पांच हफ्ते के बाद पाकिस्तान वापिस लौट आए हैं। वे हमारे बहुत बड़े फ्रीडम फाइटर हैं और उनकी बड़ी सैक्रिफाइसेस हैं।

شری عبدالرشید کابلی: ادھیکش مہودے آج اخبار میں آیا ہے خان عبدالغفار خان جو بہت بیمار ہیں۔ وہ علاج کیلئے افغانستان گئے تھے۔ پانچ ہفتے کے بعد پاکستان واپس لوٹ آئے ہیں۔ وہ ہمارے بہت بڑے فریڈم فائٹر ہیں اور ان کی بڑی سیکریفائسز ہیں

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काबुली जी आपमें एक बुरी आदत है कि आप दूसरे की बात नहीं सुनते हैं। मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली है। मैंने आपसे अर्ज किया हुजूरे अनवर, जिल्ले-इल्लाही कि हमने हाउस में कहा था कि वे हमारे बहुत माननीय नेता हैं। हम उनकी सेवा करने के लिए तैयार हैं। इलाज कराने के लिए अब भी तैयार हैं।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : मेरी खवाहिश थी कि उनको दावत दी जाए।

شری عبدالرشید کابلی: میری خواہش تھی کہ ان کو دعوت دی جائے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब भी कहा था और अब भी कह रहा हूं।

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : What I would like to submit is that I have given a notice regarding breach of privilege. You were to talk to the hon. Home Minister. I do not know whether there has been any response from the Home Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : I am already after it like anything. I will get it. Don't worry.

प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज (बारामुला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे एडजार्नमेंट मोशन देने पर आपने एग्री नहीं किया था।

پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز (بارہ مولا) : ادھیکش مہودے ۔ میرے ایڈجرنمینٹ موشن دینے پر آپ نے ایگری نہیں کیا تھا ۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने आपको कह दिया, क्या आपको मेरे ऊपर एतबार नहीं है।

प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैं टूरिज्म मिनिस्टर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं आप मुझे आधा मिनट दे दीजिए। जम्मू-काश्मीर टूरिज्म के ऐसे मसले पैदा हो गए हैं, जिन पर श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान साहब को हमारी बात सुननी पड़ेगी। वे टूरिज्म के इनचार्ज हैं। उनको यह देखना पड़ेगा। आपको हमारे साथ हमदर्दी है।

پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز : ادھیکش مہودے میں ہوم منسٹری کی بات نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں۔ میں ٹورزم منسٹر کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں آپ مجھے آدھا منٹ دے دیجئے۔ جو کشمیر ٹورزم کے ایسے مسئلے پیدا ہو گئے ہیں جن پر شری خورشید عالم خاں صاحب کو ہماری بات سننی پڑے گی۔ وہ ٹورزم کے انچارج ہیں ان کو یہ دیکھنا پڑے گا۔ آپ کو ہمارے ساتھ ہمدردی ہے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

You are making a statement. You are not on a point of order. I told you yesterday, I gave you word, that I would allow 377, and I will allow. I am promise bound. When I say something, I stand firm. I never go back.

···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरह से नाजायज फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं।

That is my job.

···(व्यवधान)···

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : 46,000 LIC employees are on strike today...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो चलता रहता है।

···(व्यवधान)···

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भीषण गर्मी पड़नी शुरू हो गई है। पानी का अभाव शुरू हो गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा शहर में तीन रु० टिन पानी बिक रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप वहां क्या करते हैं। वहां कुछ खींचिए।

···(व्यवधान)···

श्री दौलत राम सारन(चुरु) : राजस्थान में भी पानी की बहुत कमी है, इन्सान और पशु दोनों प्यासे मर रहे हैं···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें ये क्या करेंगे ? यह स्टेट का मामला है।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने लिखकर दिया था कि टैलो की डील में कामर्स मिनिस्टर ने**। उसका क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास जवाब आ गया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सबसे पहली बात तो यह कि मैं जम्मू-काश्मीर वाली बात का समर्थन करता हूं, मुझे उम्मीद है आप इसको रिकार्ड पर जाने देंगे···

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : आपने क्या कहा ?

···(व्यवधान)···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको नहीं जाने दूंगा, आगे जो कहेंगे, उसको जाने दूंगा। इस तरह से एलीगेशन नहीं लगाया करते हैं, इसको दूससे ढंग से करते हैं।

**Not recorded.

मैं कहना चाहता हूं—किसी मिनिस्टर या मेम्बर के खिलाफ सीधे एलीगेशन नहीं किया करते हैं, यह रूल के खिलाफ़ है···

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : मैं आपकी बात समझा नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से सीधे एलीगेशन लगाना रूल के खिलाफ़ है, इसका दूसरा तरीका है। फिर भी आपने जो कहा है उसका जवाब दिलवाऊंगा।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : फिर भी कोई ऐसा करे, तो आप क्या करोगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने ही रूल बनाए हैं···

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : फिर भी कोई करे तो आप क्या करोगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने ही रूल बनाए हैं, इसलिए आप क्यों तोड़ेंगे ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : 5 सितारा होटलों में गऊ-मांस परोसे जाने के सम्बन्ध में मैंने प्रिवलेज का मोशन दिया है···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूंगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने तीन दिन पहले दिया है और प्रूफ के साथ दिया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, शायद आपने पढ़ा नहीं है, मैंने प्रूफ के साथ दिया है कि गाय का मांस वहां रखा जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने भेज दिया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कहां भेज दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कन्सीडर करने के लिए भेजा है।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पार्लियामेंट्री अफेअर्स मिनिस्टर श्री बूटा सिंह हमारे पास आए थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि प्रिवेन्शन-आफ-डावरी बिल को आज इन्ट्रोडयूस कर रहे हैं। कल हमारी महिला समिति की बैठक भी हो गई। लेकिन यह बिल न तो आज के लिस्ट आफ बिजनेस में है और न कल के लिस्ट आफ बिजनेस में है···

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We support her.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : The entire House supports it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I am equally keen because I talked to the hon. Members in my room also and I am trying to process it. But I think before the House goes out, it will be introduced... (*Interruptions*) I mean, before the House adjourns.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Mr. Farooq Abdullah has written a letter to you about tourism in Kashmir. If such a letter has come to you...

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right, Sir. I have shared it...There is nothing in my pocket.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैं तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दरख्वास्त करना चाहता था कि इन्सानी जिन्दगी की कीमत कुछ केन्द्र की निगाह में भी होनी चाहिए। आज किसान की जिन्दगी मक्खी और मच्छर से भी कम कीमत पर आ गई है। 40 आदमी बस में सफर कर रहे थे···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह किसी के बस की बात नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट नहीं चाहती है कि लोग मरें।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : बस में सफर करते हुए चालीस आदमी मर गए—क्या उसकी जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट पर नहीं है ? सरकारी बिजली से मरे हैं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : I am happy that the Home Minister is here. You have

seen in the newspapers the extremists' activities on Tripura-Bangladesh border. What is the Central Government doing ? The State Government is appealing to the Central Government. He is here...What can be done ? On that day I raised it...

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me. I will send it to him.

Certain other Members might be thinking that they are not important from their point of view.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is a request.

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this.

Now Papers Laid on the Table.

Shri Shiv Shankar.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report etc. of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, Dhaligaon for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, Dhaligaon, for the year 1982-83.

(2) Annual Report of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, Dhaligaon, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8332/84]

Report under section 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, the Ninety-third Report of the Law Commission, Annual reports of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi from 1977-78 to 1982-83 and the Annual report of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi from 1980-81 to 1982-83 alongwith audited accounts

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) under section 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the case of Messrs Voltas Limited, Bombay, for setting up of a new undertaking for the manufacture of earth moving equipments at Taluka Warora in District Chandrapur in the State of Maharashtra and the Order dated the 30th March, 1984 of the Central Government, under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8333/84]

(2) A copy of the Ninety-Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on disclosure of sources of information by Mass Media.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8334/84]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) :—

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(iii) Annual Report of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(iv) Annual Report of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(v) Annual Report of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(vi) Annual Report of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8335/84]

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) :—

(i) Annual Report of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Annual Report of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(iii) Annual Report of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8336/84]

Statements showing action taken by Government on various assurances etc. given by Ministers during various sessions of Seventh Lok Sabha

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Seventh Lok Sabha :—

(1)	Statement No. XXIII	—	Fifth Session, 1981.
(2)	Statement No. XVIII	—	Sixth Session, 1981.
(3)	Statement No. XVI	—	Eighth Session, 1982.
(4)	Statement No. XII	—	Ninth Session, 1982.
(5)	Statement No. XI	—	Tenth Session, 1982.
(6)	Statement No. IX	—	Eleventh Session, 1983.
(7)	Statement No. V	—	Twelfth Session, 1983.
(8)	Statement No. III	—	Thirteenth Session, 1983.
(9)	Statement No. II	—	Fourteenth Session, 1984.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8337/84]

Report of the C. and A.G.-Union Government-Union Govt. (Commercial) Part II-Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri S.M. Krishna, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Commercial) Part II-Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8338/84]

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. Nothing goes on record.

Shri Dalbir Singh.

Annual Report etc. of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi for 1982-83 ; the Coconut Development Board, Cochin for the period from 12.1.1981 to 31.3.1982

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83-Part-II (Administration and Finance).

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8339/84]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Cochin, for the period from 12th January, 1981 to 31st March, 1982, under sub-section(4) of section 17 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Cochin, for the period from 12th January, 1981 to 31st March, 1983, together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coconut Development Board, Cochin, for the period from 12th January, 1981 to 31st March, 1982.

(4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8340/84]

Oil Industry (Development) Board Employees' (Leave) Rules, 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Gargi Shankar Mishra, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Oil Industry (Development) Board Employees' (Leave) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 277(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8341/84]

Annual Report etc. of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and

**Not recorded.

English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1982-83.

(2) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8342/84]

Notification extending the validity of Notification No. 239/82-CE upto 30.4.1985 and Union Government Finance Accounts for 1982-83

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 313 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 239/82-CE dated the 1st November, 1982 upto 30th April, 1985.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8343/84]

(2) A copy of the Union Government Finance Accounts for the year 1982-83 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8344/84]

12.16 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th May, 1984, agreed without any amendment to the Mogul Line Limited (Acquisition of Shares) Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th April, 1984."

12.16½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Eighty Fifth Report and Minutes and Eighty Sixth Action Taken Report

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani) : I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee :—

(i) Eighty-fifth Report on the Ministry of Works and Housing—Delhi Development Authority—Part I and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(ii) Eighty-sixth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)-Direct-Taxes (Wealth-tax, Gift-tax and Estate Duty)-Part II.

12.17 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

Fifteenth Report

SHRI P.V.G. RAJU (Bobbili) : I beg to present the Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

Minutes of Sitting

SHRI P.V.G. RAJU (Bobbili) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitting of the House held on the 7th May, 1984.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Twentieth Report

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : I beg to present the Twentieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table.

12.17½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Minutes of Sittings

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table relating to their Twentieth Report.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I take up the Calling Attention, I would like the Ministers to introduce the Bills.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : You kindly direct him.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot. Your request is enough. You are an honourable a Member as I am. Your request is rerouted through me. Shri Makwana.

12.18 hrs.

MULTI-STATE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to cooperative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to cooperative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State."

The Mation was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : You may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I introduce the Bill.

12.19 hrs.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948."

The Mation was adopted.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up the Calling Attention. Smt. Patnaik—not here. Shri Paswan. You have to be very short. Only 10 minutes are allowed.

12.19½ hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT FUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported devastating fire in Seemapuri, Delhi resulting in heavy loss of life and property

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और गृह मंत्री से आग्रह करता हू कि वे सदन में वक्तव्य दें—

"सीमापुरी (दिल्ली) में हाल ही में भीषण आग लगने और उसके परिणामस्वरूप जान-माल की भारी हानि होने के समाचार तथा इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही ।"

12.20 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, on the 3rd May, 1984 at 1505 hrs. a fire call was received in the Watch Room of Shahdara Fire Station informing that a fire had broken out in a jhuggi in New Seemapuri near DTC Bus Depot, Shahdara. Immediately on receipt of the Call, two fire tenders responded from Shahdara Fire Station. While on the way after seeing thick clouds of smoke shooting in the sky, the fire personnel flashed a message to the Headquarters Control Room for sending more assistance. Two fire units from Shahdara Fire Station reached the scene within 12 minutes and started fire-fighting operations. Due to the high temperature, wind velocity and nature of combustible material used for jhuggis, the fire had spread so rapidly that it engulfed the entire cluster of jhuggis constructed in an area measuring about 5 acres and also involved partly a few houses and shops in the resettlement colony across the road. 39 fire-fighting units were able to extinguish the fire by 1645 hrs.

The fire claimed 7 lives and 6 persons received injuries. Preliminary inquiries conducted by the police indicate that the fire broke out initially from a burning stove (chullah) left in one of the jhuggis. Considering the gravity of the incident of fire, the Lieutenant Governor, Delhi, has ordered a magisterial inquiry to be conducted by an Additional District Magistrate with the following terms of reference :

(i) To determine the immediate cause of the fire and to ascertain the sequence of events leading to it.

(ii) To ascertain the adequacy of arrangements to deal with the situation ;

(iii) To determine the extent of the tragedy and the damage caused to public and private property as a result of the fire ; and

(iv) To inquire into any other matter related or incidental to the above.

The next-of-kin of each of the 7 deceased persons have been given Rs. 5,000/- and the 6 injured persons have been given Rs. 2,500/- each. It has also been decided that Rs. 250/- would be given to each of the 729 families who have been rendered homeless. Rupees 3 lakhs have been sanctioned from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Temporary shelters in the form of tents have been provided to those who have been rendered homeless. Medical relief was provided from mobile dispensaries and the injured persons were admitted to the Lok Nayak Jai Parkash Narain Hospital. Water was provided by the water tankers of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Red Cross Society is distributing bread and milk to the needy persons. Some other voluntary organisations are also distributing food. Relief operations are being supervised by senior officers of the Delhi Administration and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम लोग जिस घटना के सम्बन्ध में यहां विचार कर रहे हैं, वह अत्यन्त ही दर्दनाक और दिल को दहलाने वाली घटना है। वहां का सीन अगर आप देखेंगे तो आपका या किसी का भी दिल पिघल सकता है। लाशें, टुकड़ों में जलकर पड़ी

हुई हैं। गर्मी के दिनों में जिनकी झोंपड़ी जल गई है, वह बेचारे कैसे रहते हैं यह सबसे बड़ी समस्या है? मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि पांच हजार और ढाई हजार रुपया दे दिया गया है। जब मैं गया था तब तक तो उनको मिला नहीं था। मैं इनको चैलेंज नहीं कर सकता हूं क्योंकि हो सकता है, मिल गया हो। इस भयावह घटना को वाणी के द्वारा यहां नहीं कहा जा सकता। मैंने देखा कि महिला, पुरुष या बच्चों ने जो कपड़े पहन रखे हैं, उसके अलावा बदलने के लिए दूसरे कपड़े भी नहीं हैं। वह घटना उस समय घटी जब आफिस का समय था। लोग अपने-अपने आफिसों में जा चुके थे और महिलाएं भी काम करने के लिए चली गई थीं। घर में सिर्फ बच्चे या जो बीमार थे, वह लोग ही थे। ऐसी परिस्थिति में आग लग जाए तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि किस तरह उन्होंने प्राण त्यागे होंगे। मुझे, वहां पर यह बताया गया था कि काफी लोग मरे हैं। लेकिन जब मैंने पेपर्स में सरकार की ओर से निकाले गए नामों को पढ़ा तो सरकार का कहना सही होगा कि जो लोग मरे हैं उनके परिवार के लोगों को सूचना भेजनी चाहिए थी। मैं यहां पर मंत्री सहोदय से दो-तीन महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी की समस्या केवल यहीं पर ही नहीं है, पहले भी कई बार झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में आग लग चुकी है और भविष्य में भी लगेंगी। इस बात की पूरी आशंका है। मंत्री महोदय ने इस घटना को मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जांच कराए जाने के आदेश जारी किए हैं कि किन परिस्थितियों में यह आग लगी। लेकिन एक बात का मुझे संदेह है कि यह आग खाना पकाने के समय नहीं लगी, यह कोई मामूली घटना नहीं है, क्योंकि आज भी वहां आम लोगों में यह बात चर्चा का विषय बनी हुई है कि कुछ लोग इन झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वालों को वहां से बेदखल कर देना चाहते हैं, वहां से हटा देना चाहते हैं। अब वे ही लोग उन झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वालों को यहां फिर से बसने नहीं देना चाहते हैं। इसके पीछे कुछ खास तरह का नियोजित षड्यंत्र नजर आता है। मजिस्ट्रेट के द्वारा जब उसकी जांच होगी तो रिपोर्ट से सारे तथ्य सामने आ जाएंगे। फिर भी मैं मंत्री महोदय से दो-तीन महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। मंत्री महोदय, सबसे पहले तो उन लोगों के पास आज खाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आपने स्वयं-सेवी संस्थाओं का जिक्र किया है, लेकिन जैसा आप जानते हैं किसी स्वय-सेवी संस्था के भरोसे रहकर किसी आदमी के जीवन को नहीं बचाया जा सकता। निश्चित रूप से इसमें सरकार को आगे आना पड़ेगा। वैसे तो कल भी यहां डिस्कशन हुआ था, लेकिन आप पूरे भारत के गृह-मंत्री हैं और वह घटना दिल्ली में घटी है इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि आप तुरन्त दो-तीन चीजों की व्यवस्था करिए। सबसे पहले तो उनकी खाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। दूसरे, लोगों के पास पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है, उनके तन ढकने के लिए सरकार की ओर से कपड़े की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। तीसरे, उनके पास रहने का अब कोई ठिकाना नहीं रह गया है। वैसे तो सरकार की ओर से ढाई-ढाई सौ रुपया उनको रिलीफ के तौर पर दिया गया है, लेकिन इतने अनुदान से आप समझ सकते हैं कि इस महंगाई के जमाने में क्या हो सकता है। यदि सरकार उनको मकान नहीं दे सकती तो उनके लिए झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी की ही व्यवस्था कीजिए; उनका ही निर्माण करवाइए। उनको कहीं पर शेल्टर या छाया में तो रखिए, उसकी व्यवस्था सरकार को अविलम्ब करनी चाहिए। क्योंकि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज उनमें भीख मांगने तक की नौबत आ गई है। इसके बाद मंत्री महोदय यह स्पष्ट करें कि दिल्ली में और खास कर यमुना-पार कितनी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी कालोनियां हैं। जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा, आज तक उनमें भले ही आग न लगी हो, लेकिन उसकी संभावना से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता, आपने आग लगने से रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं, उनको भी मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट करें। विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों से ऐसा ज्ञात होता है कि जब वहां आग लगी तो उसके काफी देर बाद उसको बुझाने की व्यवस्था की जा सकी, दमकल काफी देर बाद वहां पहुंची। यह बात भी निश्चित तौर पर सही है कि आपके पास जमुना पार इलाके में दमकल केन्द्र सफीश्येंट मात्रा में नहीं हैं। वहां अभी तक केवल दो केन्द्र ही बने हुए हैं इसलिए कुछ अधिक केन्द्रों के खोले जाने की आवश्यकता है। जैसा यहां

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

एक माननीय सदस्य ने भी कहा, भविष्य में इस तरह की आग को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रीवैन्टिव मैयर्स उठाए हैं ताकि इस तरह की आग दोबारा कहीं न लग सके। सबसे बड़ी बात यह भी होती है कि हमारे पास पानी की व्यवस्था क्या है। यदि कहीं हमारे पास पानी की व्यवस्था न हो तो मशीन के पहुंचने या न पहुंचने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। फिर वह पानी कहां से लेगी। मुझे बताया गया है कि वहां पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, लगभग हजार झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों के बीच में एक बलका है, जहां से लोग अपना पीने का पानी लेते हैं। वैसे तो प्रधान मंत्री सहायता कोष से तीन लाख रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं; मैं उनका बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूं, इसके साथ ही आपने भी मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को पांच-पांच हजार रुपये देने की घोषणा की है, लेकिन फिर भी यह राशि बहुत कम है। आपको मानवीय दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखते हुए सहायता राशि को बढ़ाना चाहिए। क्योंकि जब कोई आदमी ट्रेन दुर्घटना में मरता है, जो कोई आदमी किसी प्लेन दुर्घटना में मरता है तो उसको आप एक लाख रुपया देते हैं। फिर क्या वजह है कि जो अभागे लोग, आग लगने से मरते हैं, उनको आप एक लाख रुपया नहीं दे सकते। इस दुर्घटना में सात व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उनमें से प्रत्येक परिवार को आप ह्यूमैनिटेरियन ग्राउन्डस पर कम से कम 50 हजार रुपया सहायता राशि देने की घोषणा करें। जो लोग झुलस गए हैं उनके लिए 10,000 रु० की तत्काल व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और यह भी देखा जाय कि यह पैसा उनको मिल जाय, ऐसा न हो कि बीच में ही लोग खा जायें और उस रुपये को लेने में कठिनाई न हो। हमें लोगों ने बताया कि जो नहीं भी जले हैं, या जिनको कोई भी नुकसान नहीं हुआ है उनके नाम से पैसा ले लया जायगा और जो वाकई में पीड़ित हैं उन्हें पैसा नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए आपको देखना है कि रुपया उन लोगों तक पहुंच जाए जो इस आग से मरे हैं, जख्मी हुए हैं या जिनको नुकसान पहुंचा है। जिनकी झोंपड़ी जली है उनके लिए झोंपड़ी की व्यवस्था की जाय, या कम से कम 2,000 रुपये झोंपड़ी बनाने के लिए दिए जाएं।

झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में जो आग लगती है अक्सर देखा गया है कि वहां जाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं होता है। हमारे पास नाम हैं जहां लोग नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं। यदि आग लग जाए और कोई वहां पहुंचना चाहे दमकल लेकर तो वहां जाने का रास्ता नहीं होता है। दिल्ली में जब इस तरह की झुग्गी झोंपड़ियां हैं तो सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि उनमें आने जाने का रास्ता होना चाहिए। ऐसा न होने से लोगों की जानमाल, सम्पत्ति नष्ट होती है और घर जलते हैं। इसलिए दिल्ली में जो भी झुग्गी झोंपड़ियां हैं वहां देखना चाहिए कि रोशनी की व्यवस्था है कि नहीं, सड़क की व्यवस्था है कि नहीं, पानी की व्यवस्था है कि नहीं और सफिशिएंट मात्रा में आग बुझाने वाली मशीनें हैं कि नहीं। अपने उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि इनके यहां कितनी इस तरह की झुग्गी झोंपड़ियां हैं, और इस तरह की आशंका को समाप्त करने के लिए कितने दमकल हैं और भविष्य में कितनी जगह पर दमकल खोलने का प्लान बनाया है, कितनी गाड़ियां हैं? और क्या सरकार पुनः विचार करेगी कि 5,000 रु० की राशि को बढ़ाया जाय। इसी तरह जो राशि घायलों के लिए रखी है उसको भी बढ़ाया जाय और जो बेघरबार हो गए हैं उनके लिए घर बसाने की योजना है कि नहीं और साथ ही उनके लिए भोजन की व्यवस्था करने की भी योजना है कि नहीं?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में लगभग सवा लाख के करीब झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है, यद्यपि इसकी सही जनगणना अभी नहीं हुई है। लेकिन उन झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों को जो 1977 तक थीं उनको पहले ही रेगुलाइज कर दिया गया। उसके बाद फिर प्रश्न उठा। फिर 1980 तक वह अवधि बढ़ा दी गई और 1980 तक जितनी झुग्गी झोंपड़ियां हैं उनको भी वहां रहने दिया गया। यह जितनी झुग्गी झोंपड़ियां जली हैं इनको इस स्थान से हटाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। उनको वहीं

बसाया जायगा ।

जहां तक 5 हजार रु० की राशि है, मैं स्वयं महसूस करता हूं कि यह रकम कम है, और मैं लैफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर से इस बात के लिए कहूंगा कि 5,000 रु० की राशि को बढ़ाया जाय और कम से कम इसको 10-15,000 रु० करें। जो लोग घायल हुए हैं उनको दी जाने वाली राशि भी बढ़ाई जाए ।

यह कहना कि वहां आग बुझाने वाले इन्जन समय पर नहीं पहुंचे, ठीक नहीं है । मैंने बताया कि 12 मिनट में पहले 2 इन्जन वहां पहुंच गए और रास्ते में ही उन्होंने वायरलैस वे करके और दमकलों को सूचना दी । कुल मिलाकर वहां 39 दमकल पहुंचे और साढ़े चार बजे शाम को आग बुझाने का काम खत्म हुआ ।

वहां टैंट्स लगा दिए गए हैं और जो रु० दिया जा रहा है उससे उनकी मदद की जा रही है । जहां तक खाने और कपड़े का प्रबन्ध है वालेंटरी आर्गेनाइजेशन्स और प्राइम मिनिस्टर रिलीफ फंड से इस बात का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है ।

मैं दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर राशि कम पड़ती है, तो फिलहाल वह उनके खाने और कपड़े के लिए राशि दें । छः आदमी घायल हुए थे, जिनमें से 2 अस्पताल से डिसचार्ज हो गए हैं और 4 खतरे से बाहर है । उन का इलाज ठीक तरह से चल रहा है । इस बारे में कोई दुरवस्था नहीं है । पानी म्युनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन के टैंकर्ज से वहां पहुंचाया जा रहा है और उनको पीने के लिए पानी मिल रहा है । जब तक कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था नहीं हो जाती, तब तक वह व्यवस्था जारी रहेगी । हम हर तरह से कोशिश करेंगे कि झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों के लिए बिजली और पानी के नल आदि की सुविधा प्रदान की जाए ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : I have gone through the statement. I have also heard the questions put by Mr. Paswan. Before I put my questions, I would like to convey my hearty gratitude to our beloved Prime Minister for granting Rs. 3 lakhs from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund immediately on receipt of information regarding this fire.

The hon. Home Minister has mentioned in his statement that Rs. 250 has been sanctioned to each family rendered homeless. How can one build a small hut even for Rs. 250 in these days ? Is it a fact that we are going by the Famine Code which was adopted by the British Rulers before independence ? Are we governed by that to give the maximum amount grant-in-aid as has been mentioned here ? Therefore, not only the Delhi Administration but everywhere in the country, the State Governments also do they abide by that and they cannot give grant-in-aid more than Rs. 250 or Rs. 500 to each of the families rendered homeless by these types of accidental fire or some natural calamity like cyclone, flood, etc ? If so, is it a fact that we are governed by that Famine code which was adopted by the British Rulers ? Is the government thinking to amend it considering the present circumstances of our country ? In addition to this, I would request the hon. Minister to use his good offices so that they may give at least Rs. 2000 to each family who are rendered homeless.

In his statement the Hon'ble Minister has stated that 729 families have been rendered homeless. But my information is that it is more than 1000. Who has visited the site and assessed this number ? Will he kindly see that it is reassessed so that the actual number of persons rendered homeless be known and accordingly grant-in-aid may be sanctioned ?

In his statement the hon. Minister has stated that the tents are supplied to them. But as per my information, till this morning about 40 or 50 tents were supplied but none of the persons who were rendered homeless have been supplied with the tents. Will the hon. Minister kindly ascertain this also see that all the persons who are rendered homeless are supplied with tents immediately by the evening today ?

One more thing, I have got only two or three questions. I am only putting questions to know the actual facts from the hon.

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

Minister. The hon. Minister in his statement has not said anything about the employment of those persons whose properties and whose houses were lost. But why should I say this ? You may kindly go through the newspaper reports published on 3-5-1984 in the *Hindustan Times* about this incident, which I quote :

> 'Mujibur Rahman, a rickshaw-puller sat in his burnt jhuggi looking at new parts of rickshaw which he had purchased a few days ago. The rickshaw parts were completely charred.'

Similarly, another news-item says :

> 'Tahiri, a provision store owner, said he had lost about Rs. 20,000 as his shop has been gutted. A tin containing Rs. 2.000 in cash had all gone up in flames, he said.'

Similarly,

> "Shanti, [wife of Gangaram, a rick-k shaw-puller could not locate a trunk of hers which contained all the jewellery and saris collected for the marriage of her son which was fixed for May 12."

In these jhuggis all the persons who are staying are very poor, and they were earning their livelihood by rickshaw pulling, or some other small business, etc. All their belongings have been lost. Action has to be taken by the Delhi Administration so that they may be given alternative employment immediately so that they will earn their livelihood.

Before concluding I want to seek one clarification. The Delhi Administration, or the Lt. Governor, has ordered a magisterial inquiry, for which I am thankful. But the hon. Minister has not stated when the report of this magisterial inquiry will be submited. No date or dateline has been fixed, say within a week or within ten days or fortnight, when the report has to be submitted, so that action could be taken based on that report. With these words I conclude.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It is true that the compensation that is being paid is based on the old precedents. But I have said in the House that as far as the compensation of Rs. 5,000 to the deceased families is concerned, I am requesting the Delhi Administration and the Lt. Governor to increase this amount to ten to fifteen thousand rupees and also for those whose houses have been burnt the amount of Rs. 250 appears to be less and I have also recommended that Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 may be given.

On the question of re-settlement or removal of those persons, there is no question of their removal at present. And as far as the report of the Judge appointed by the Delhi Administration is concerned, he has been requested to give the report within a week's time and I am sure it is not going to take more time.

All possible efforts are made to see that all those people whose jhuggis have been burnt are employed and as for all those rickshaw pullers who have lost their belongings like the rickshaw, on which they were dependent, the Delhi Administration has been asked to provide them with rickshaws, or the necessary arrangements will be made to employ them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may suggest that these people who have lost their rickshaws and all that may be provided with some loan to get that rickshaw again and something like that.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Either loan or the rickshaw itself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, that is right, thank you.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक दिल्ली वह है जहां देवता और आदमी रहते हैं और दूसरी दिल्ली वह है जो कि नरक है और पशुओं से भी बदतर इन्सानों की जिन्दगी गुजारते हैं। यह कहर भी उन्हीं लोगों के ऊपर ज्यादा होता है। मैं आज सुबह वहां गया था और वहां की हालत को मैंने देखा। संसदीय शब्दों में कहूं तो मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य मे सत्य कम है और अगर

हमारी भाषा में कहें तो यह हो सकता है कि झूठा बयान है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि छः हजार नर-नारी और बच्चे प्रभावित हुए हैं। वहां की स्थिति का विश्लेषण यह है कि सौ में से साठ वैस्ट बंगाल और बंगला देश के लोग हैं, 15 से 20 परसेंट बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश और कुछ राजस्थान के लोग हैं। इसी तकीके से साठ प्रतिशत माइनोरिटीज और चालीस प्रतिशत हरिजन व शूद्र कहलाने वाले हैं। जो बिल्कुल सर्वहारा लोगों की आबादी है। थाने की रपट के मुताबिक और जैसा कि कुछ लोगों ने बताया है कि आग साढ़े तीन बजे लगी है और आपकी गाड़ी वहां पर साढ़े चार बजे पहुंची हैं। आपकी रपट के अनुसार धुंआ बहुत ज्यादा था, इसलिए हैलीकाप्टर को मदद के लिए बुलाया। मैंने वहां थाने के लोगों से बात की और वहां के लोगों से भी बात की, यह घटना 20-40 मिनट के अन्दर कुछ नहीं हुआ है। जब वहां की आग पर काबू पा लिया जाता है, तब शाम को साढ़े छः बजे एल० जी० साहब पहुंचते हैं। सबसे पहले आदमी एल० जी० साहब हैं जो आग के बुझने पर पहुंचते हैं। तीन तारीख को कोई मदद नहीं, चार तारीख की सुबह तक कोई मदद नहीं, लेकिन शाम को मदद एक कांसा कम्पनी, जिसको मैं नहीं जानता, रचना के अन्दर उसका दफ्तर है। एक दूसरी संस्था जो कि बिल्लीमारो के अन्दर है। प्रधान मंत्री कोष से तीन लाख रुपया दिया गया है। लेकिन उस पैसे का भी सदुपयोग नहीं होता। वहां पर चार टैंट खड़े हैं, जैसे किसी का भाषण हो रहा है। बिना झंडे के चार टैंट और ऐसा मालूम देता है कि कोई मदारी खेल खेल रहा है। इससे ज्यादा वहां पर कुछ नहीं है। यदि घर मंत्री जी चाहें तो मैं उनको ले जाकर दिखा सकता हूं। मैं घर मंत्री को बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर तीन प्रकार की झुग्गियां हैं। एक तो मकान वे हैं जो पक्के हैं, दूसरे वे झुग्गियां हैं जिन की एलाटमेंट हो चुकी थी और तीसरी वे झुग्गियां हैं जो बगैर एलाटमेंट के हैं। कुल मिलाकर 1127 झुग्गियां हैं, जो जली हैं।

अब इनकों मदद क्या दी जा रही है? इन्सानी जिन्दगी की मदद न मिले, लेकिन कम से कम हैवानी जिन्दगी की मदद तो मिले। दिल नहीं मानता है, इसलिए मजबूरन जाना पड़ता है, वरना हमारा दिमाग भी यहां की तेल-फुलेल और खुशबू में सड़ गया है। उन्होंने हम से कहा कि हमारे पाखाने चल कर देखिये—क्या हालत है। रेड क्रास कहता है कि हम मदद कर रहे हैं लेकिन एक भी सरकारी अफसर वहां नहीं था। 11 पी०ए० सी० के जवान थे इन के अलावा मैं चैलेंज कर के कहता हूं एक भी सरकारी आदमी वहां नहीं था। किसी किस्म का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं था, बच्चे एक दूसरे पर पड़े हुए थे, कोई बर्तन नहीं था, खाना बनाने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं था।...(व्यवधान)

ये वहां के एम०पी० नहीं हैं, वहां के एम०सी० भगत जी हैं। यह इलाका दिल्ली में नहीं है, दिल्ली से दूर है, सीमापुरी का मतलब है सीमा के पास है। गांधी जी ने एक गलती की थी जो भंगी कालोनी में रहने लगे। इस लिए इनको उठाकर वहां से भगा दिया। जो पुराने गांधीवादी हैं, जैसे त्रिपाठी जी हैं, ऐसे लोग वहां जाते नहीं हैं। अगर वहां जाते तो पता लग जाता कि उनकी क्या दशा है, वहां जाने से उनको बहुत ज्ञान हो सकता था, पूजा-पाठ की दृष्टि से भी यह बहुत बड़ी पूजा होती। वहां पर बीमारी फैलने का खतरा है। कोई टैंकर वहां पर नहीं था। कांसा कम्पनी ने कुछ नल्के वहां खोद कर लगा दिये हैं। वहां बेशतर आबादी मुसलमानों और हरिजनों की है। उनमें बहुत से ऐसे हैं जिनके पास लंगोटी के अलावा तन ढकने के लिए कोई कपड़ा भी नहीं है। औरतों के भी सिर और पैर ढके हुए नहीं हैं।

मैं चाहूंगा—सेठी जी तीन-चार बातों को स्पष्ट करें। पहले सवाल का जवाब तो यह दें कि सेठी जी को आग लगने की इत्तिला कब मिली? आप गृह मंत्री है, इत्तिला मिलने पर आप ने क्या किया, इसका कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है। आपके मंत्रालय को कोई इत्तिला मिली या नहीं मिली? कल मैट्रोपोलिटन काउन्सिल में इसके बारे में काल-एटेंशन आया था, हमने पुलिसवालो को यह कहते सुना, कल हमने उनको जवाब बनाकर भेजा था, आज उसकी नकल करके यहां भेज देंगे। प्रधान मंत्री

[श्री मनी राम बागड़ी]

जी के कोष से तीन लाख रुपया वहां भेजा गया, लेकिन उसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। मुझे इनके दो सोशल वर्कर नहां मिले, जो अपने आप को कांग्रेस-नेता बतलाते थे। ये बेचारे काम कर रहे थे—उन में एक तो महिला थी—हाजरा बेगम और दूसरे थे—एस० रहमान, जो अपने को पुराने कांग्रेस नेता कहते थे, और भी लोग मिले थे, वे भी अपने कों पुराने कांग्रेसी नेता कहते थे। कहा गया है कि उनके अन्दर पैसा बांटा गया गया है—कल शाम तक 96 आदमियों को 250 रुपये के हिसाब से दिया गया है, जबकि टोटल झुग्गियां 1127 हैं। यह पैसा कौन बांट रहा रहा है—पुलिस वाले बांट रहे हैं। कौन बांटने वाला है, कौन करने वाला है, किसी को कुछ ज्ञान नहीं हैं। इससे ज्यादा कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है—इसमें एक बुनियादी बात है—जब एक तरफ ऐसे मकान बनवाये जाएंगे जो आकाश छू रहे हों, जब एक तरफ आकाश-द्वीप बनाएंगे तो बेचारे झुग्गी-झोपड़ी वालों की क्या हालत होगी—आप इसको अच्छी तरह से समझ सकते हैं। दिल्ली की आबादी का 18-20 प्रतिशत झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहते हैं, अगर उनका झुग्गी झोपड़ी में रहना बन्द हो जाय तब भी उनका कुछ कल्याण हो सकता है। या फिर इतको कम से कम आग से बचाने के लिए 20 या 50 गज के कोई कमरे ही बना दो। आज आप एडियाड के जरिए हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की दिखाते लेकिन ऐसे स्थाग भी यहां हैं जहां लोग आग से जलकर मर जाएं और उनको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है (व्यवधान)

मैं सरकार से दो-तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। पहला सवाल तों यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि सेठी जी को कब इत्तिला मिली और गृह मंत्रालय ने क्या कार्यवाही की। दूसरा वह कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार उनकी स्थिति का जायजा लेगी और तीन लाख रुपया जो प्रधानमंत्री कोष से दिया गया है, उसके लिए कार्यवाही की जाएगी। क्या केन्द्र सरकार भी अपनी तरफ से उनको मदद देगी। केन्द्र सरकार राज्यों को जरूरत के वक्त मदद देती है। बाढ़, सूखा, तूफान आदि विपदाओं के समय केन्द्र सरकार मदद देती है। इसलिए क्या केन्द्र सरकार दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को इसके अन्दर मदद देगी।

वहां पर एक भी डाक्टर नहीं है। सफाई के लिए वहां पर कोई फ्लश लैट्रिन का इन्तजाम नहीं है। इस ओर क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी। पानी का इन्तजाम भी नहीं हैं। डी०डी०ए० भी असल से तंग आ गया है। शुरू में तो एल० जी० साहब फोटो खिचवाने के लिए पहुंच गए लेकिन उसके बाद जाने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है। मैं अखबार वालों को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने दिल्ली की गंदगी के बारे में तस्वीर छाप दी है। "नव भारत टाइम्स" ने खाका खींच दिया है कि यह दिल्ली है। दिल्ली सिर्फ विशाल भवनों में ही नहीं हैं।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जांच आप करवा रहे हैं, क्या उस जांच में यह विषय भी जोड़े जाएंगे कि सफाई, पानी और रोटी का इन्तजाम तीन दिन तक नहीं किया गया और झूठे आंकड़े दिखा दिए गए। इस तरह से प्रधानमंत्री फण्ड के पैसे का दुरुपयोग किया गया। क्या इसकी भी जांच की जाएगी। एक आदमी के मरने पर उसके आश्रितों को 5000 रुपए मुआवजा मिला था। उसकी चोरी कल हो गई। सुरक्षा की वहां पर कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। तो क्या वहां पर कोई अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जाएगा जो इन सब चीजों की देख-भाल करे।

मुआवजा तो आप नहीं दे सकते लेकिन जिसका सर्वस्व जल गया है, उसके लिए कुछ तो बंदोबस्त आपको करना होगा। उनको 20-25 गज का कोई कोठा ही दे दिया जाए जिससे उनकी सुरक्षा हो सके। इसके अलावा उनको अब कानूनी बातों में फंसना होगा। उनके राशन कार्ड जल गए हैं। उन से सबूत मांगा जाएगा जो उनके पास नहीं होगा। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी आश्वासन देंगे कि उनको इन कानूनी बातों में नहीं उलझाया जाएगा।

दिल्ली में लाख या सवा लाख झुग्गियां हैं तो कम से कम उनके इलाकों में फिल्म इत्यादि के माध्यम से यह प्रचार तो किया जाना चाहिए कि आग से बचाव कैसे किया जाए। आग से कैसे बचा जाए। क्या इस चीज का प्रबंध मंत्री सहोदय करेंगे और दमकल वगैरह आग बुझाने का प्रबंध है, पानी है, इन सब चीजों के बारे में मैं आपसे जानना चाहूंगा।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य एक बहुत अनुभवी और पुराने सदस्य हैं। इनका यह कहना कहां तक उचित है कि मैंने जो ब्यान दिया है, वह झूठा है? मैंने जो ब्यान दिया हैं, वह तथ्यों पर आधारित है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने जो मुझे जानकारी दी है, उस पर आधारित है। इसमें कोई भी मलती नहीं हो सकती। एक-आध आंकड़े में हो सकता हैं कि हुई हो। वहां पर जितने आदमी बसते हैं, उसमें कुल 1300 लोग नैस्ट-बंगाल से आए हुए हैं। बाकी लोग दूसरी जगह के हैं। इसलिए, यह कहना कि सब वैस्ट-बंगाल के हैं, ठीक नहीं है। बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरी जगहों के लोग भी वहां पर हैं। उनके रहने की व्यवस्था का जहां तक प्रश्न है उसमें आपके और दूसरे माननीय सदस्य के ब्यान में फर्क आ गया है। आपने कहा कि छह व्यक्ति हैं और उन्होंने कहा था कि पचास व्यक्ति हैं। वहां पर तम्बुओं का पूरा प्रबन्ध किया गया है। पहले, लोग उनमें नहीं जा रहे थे लेकिन अब चले गए हैं। मैंने शुरू में ही बता दिया था कि प्रधान संत्री कोष का रुपया दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लोग बांटेंगे। मैं देखूंगा कि जो रकम पुलिस थाने के जरिए से बांटी जा रही है, वह न बंट सके। स्थानीय कार्यकर्त्ताओं को साथ लेकर और जो इनको जानते हैं, उनको लेकर बंट सके। जहां तक झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों को बसाने का सवाल है, वर्क्स एण्ड हाऊसिंग सिनिस्ट्री उसका प्रबन्ध करती है। उनकी सैटलमेंट कालोनी बसाने का सवाल कई दिनों से चल रहा है। पानी टैंकरों से पानी सप्लाई किया जा रहा है। मैंने भी कहा है कि पानी और बिजली की कम से कम व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए और शिक्षा के लिए भी शीघ्र ही स्कूल खोले जाने चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उनके लिए मैं उनका आभारी हूं। जहां तक होम मिनिस्ट्री में सूचना का ताल्लुक है। यह सूचना दोपहर में आई। आग बुझाने वाले दो दमकल वैन वहां 12 मिनट के अन्दर ही पहुंच गए थे। कुल मिलाकर 39 दमकल वैन वहां पहुंचे। साढ़े चार बजे तक आग बुझ चुकी थी। साढ़े छह बजे की बात, जो माननीय सदस्य ने की है, वह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री मीरास बागड़ी : मैंने आपको यह नहीं कहा कि आप झूठ बोल रहे हैं। मैंने तो उस ब्यान के बारे में कहा है, जो आपके पास आया है। अपनी तरफ से तो आपने कोई जांच नहीं करवाई। आपके पास तो दिल्ली प्रशासन के द्वारा दी गई जानकारी है। मैंने यह कहा था कि आपने जो कहा है, वह सत्य पर आधारित नहीं है। मैं, तो खुद मौके पर देखकर आया हूं। आप भी देखकर आए हैं।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस दुर्घटना में जान और माल का नुकसान हुआ। कम से कम ऐसे मामलों में तो राजनीति को नहीं लाना चाहिए। पासवान जी ने जो भाषण दिया, वह राजनीति से ऊंची तकरीर थी। इसी प्रकार बामड़ी जी भी काफी पुराने सदस्य हैं। जैसा कि कहा गया कि पुराने कांग्रेसी मिल गए तो हो सकता है कि किसी जमाने में उनके साथ रहे होंगे। आग लगने के फौरन बाद ही फायर-इन्जिन वहां पहुंच गए। ट्रैफिक होने के बावजूद भी बारह मिनट में वहां पहुंच गए।... (*व्यवधान*) इस आग लगने के बाद रिहेबिलिटेशन का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। आइन्दा आग न लगे, इसके लिए भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। एक आदमी ने चूल्हा जलाया और पूरी बस्ती जल गई। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप प्रत्येक सिनेमाघर में और हर जगह ऐसे बोर्ड लगा दें कि आग से अपने घर को किस प्रकार से बचाया जा सकता है। जब तक आप शिक्षा नहीं देंगे, तब तक आप चाहे जितने लाख खर्च कर दें, कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। मैं, एक दौलतमंद देश का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता बल्कि

[श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी]

एक उदाहरण उसके बारे में आपको बता देना चाहता हूं। एक साहब जेट विमान में बैठे। अपनी चाय बनाने के लिए उन्होंने चूल्हा जलाया जिसकी वजह से पूरा एयर-क्राफ्ट जल गया। दुनिया में ऐसे बहुत से मूर्ख लोग होते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें लोगों को एजूकेट करना चाहिए कि आग से बचने के क्या तरीके हो सकते हैं। वरना कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। आज यहां आग लगी है कल कहीं और भी लग सकती है, लेकिन हर जगह फायर ब्रिगेड नहीं पहुंच सकता, रोड नहीं जा सकती या पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं हो सकता। यदि आप किसी जगह झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में आग लगने पर इन्जन न पहुंचने के कारण होम मिनिस्टर को गालियां दें तो उससे किस्सा खत्म होने वाला नहीं है। इस वास्ते हर आदमी को जानना चाहिए कि आग से बचने के कौन-कौन से तरीके होते हैं, क्या इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। उसकी शिक्षा उसको दी जानी चाहिए।

दूसरे, जैसा आप जानते हैं,

In the South, particularly in Tamilnadu.

जब भी इस तरह की कोई घटना हो जाती है तो वहां लगातार पांच दिन खाना दिया जाता है। पैसा तो आप भी दे रहे हैं, लेकिन धोतियां और साड़ियां भी दीजिए क्योंकि पैसे के कई दूसरे इमकान हो सकते हैं, वह लूटा जा सकता है या उसका गलत तरीके से इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। यदि कपड़ा दिया जाता है तो वह लोगों के काम आएगा। वैसे कुछ आर्गेनाइजेशन्स खाने के पैकेट्स का इन्तजाम तो कर रही हैं, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से भी कुछ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। क्योंकि यह बहुत सीरियस सब्जैक्ट है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर की तरफ से तीन लाख रुपया दिया गया है जो लगभग 700 फैमिलीज में बांटा जाएगा। इस हिसाब से हर परिवार को लगभग 400 रुपया हिस्से आता है। इसके अलावा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कुछ मदद दे रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उस सबका सही तरीके से इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए।

इसके बाद हम जगह-जगह देखते हैं कि एक के ऊपर एक झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी बनती चली जा रही हैं। यह हमारे देश की बदकिस्मती है कि यहां जनसंख्या बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है, हम जितने लोगों को प्लाट्स देते हैं, पांच साल बाद फिर वे ही लोग हमसे प्लाट्स मांगते हैं कि हमारे पांच बच्चे हो गए, थोड़ी दया कीजिए। इस देश पर और कम से कम खुलकर बोलिए। यदि किसी को एक प्लाट मिल जाए तो उसे अगले 20-50 साल तक प्लाट नहीं मिलने चाहिए। आपको मालूम है—

This New Delhi is very thinly populated city of the whole world and old Delhi is the most thickly populated city of world.

इसलिए हमें इस डिफरैंस को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी बात कहनी चाहिए। उसके पहले जब ओल्ड दिल्ली से कुछ लोगों को बाहर ले जाया गया तो उसका पूरा पोलिटिकल एडवान्टेज आप लोगों ने लेने की कोशिश की है। यदि झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी कालोनी में, जहां एक स्थान पर 50 लोग रहते हैं, आप किसी को कहिए कि मेहरबानी करके 25 आदमी किसी दूसरे स्थान पर जाकर रह लें तो उनमें से एक भी आदमी वहां से जाने को तैयार नहीं होगा। फिर जो वहां पर जले है, वे सारे हिन्दुस्तानी लोग हैं, हमें उसकी बहस में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहिए। अब जब उनका नुकसान हो गया है तो सरकार की तरफ से सहायता उनको दी जा रही है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जो लोग मर गए है, उनकी अपेक्षा जो लोग घायल हुए हैं, उनका नुकसान ज्यादा हुआ है क्योंकि अब वह जिन्दगी भर काम नहीं कर सकता, जिन्दा तो है, लेकिन मेहनत नहीं कर सकता। यदि किसी घायल व्यक्ति की काम करने की पोटैन्शयलिटी कम हो गई है तो उनको कुछ ज्यादा कम्पैन्सेशन मिलना चाहिए। यदि कोई आदमी मर जाता है तो उसके बच्चे आदि अपने वास्ते कोई इन्तजाम कर लेंगे, लेकिन जो डिस-एबल्ड हो जाता है, किसी तरह से कमजोर हो जाता है, उनके लिए हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब को इफैक्टिव स्टैप्स लेने चाहिएं।

यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन या दिल्ली कार्पोरेशन की तरफ से

जो पैसा दिया गया, उसमें से कैसे चार रुपया या दो रुपया लोगों ने खा लिया। यह कोई कांग्रेस कल्चर भी नहीं है कि यदि किसी गरीब आदमी को 50 रुपया मिले तो दो रुपये उसमें से कोई अपनी जेब में डाल ले। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने साफ कहा है और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की ओर से या दिल्ली कार्पोरेशन की तरफ जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह आखिर सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमैंट और होम मिनिस्टर की तरफ से ही तो हो रहा है, हमको इस चीज को नहीं भूलना चाहिए और इनके बीच में कोई फर्क नहीं करना चाहिए कि कोई भी आदमी अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकता। इस वास्ते जो कदम उठाए गए हैं अच्छे हैं और मैं होम मिनिस्टर से कहूंगा कि और जितनी सहूलियतें उन लोगों को दी जा सकती हैं वह दी जाएं।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय रेड्डी जी का आभारी हूं कि इन्होंने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं। आग नहीं लगे इस प्रकार का शिक्षण लोगों का होना चाहिए चाहे सिनेमा स्लाइड से या साइन बोर्ड से। और इस तरह की कोचिंग लगाकर लोगों को बताया जाए। जो उनको सहायता दी गई है, मैंने अभी बताया कि 3 दिन तक उनको खाने और कपड़े का इन्तजाम दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को करना चाहिए, यह मैं उनसे कहने जा रहा हूं और वह किया जाएगा। साथ ही झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को अच्छी तरह से रहने का और जिन्दगी की अन्य आसाइशें मिलें इसके लिए पानी की व्यवस्था,...

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : दवाई और सफाई की व्यवस्था का भी इन्तजाम किया जाय।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जो आदमी मैडिकल ऐड के लिए जा रहे हैं उसके लिए अलग से मैडिकल हैल्प सैन्टर खोल दिया जायगा। जो लोग जले हैं उनको मामूली खारिश है, उसमें से दो लोग डिसचार्ज हो गए हैं। कोई डिसएबिल नहीं हुआ है। और अगर कोई हुआ है तो उसको ऐसा मुआवजा दिया जायगा जैसा कि डिसीज्ड पर्सन को दिया जाता है।

13.11 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to protect interests of the residents of Housing colonies in Chheda Nagar, Chembur and Garodia Nagar, Ghatkopar in Bombay

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, In my Constituency in North Bombay, there are two large private residential housing colonies at Chheda Nagar, Chembur and Garodia Nagar, Ghatkopar. Many private Housing Cooperative Societies had purchased plots from M/s Chheda and M/s Garodia respectively and constructed these residential buildings.

Before purchase of these lands, there Cooperative Societies have checked whether titles of ownership of these lands were clear and the Bombay Municipal Corporation had also approved the building plans.

Suddenly the Salt Commissioner woke up and claimed the ownership of these lands where these buildings came up and served notices asking them to vacate.

It is surprising that the Salt Commissioner did not object when these buildings were under construction and when advance publicity was given regarding sale of these plots. It is even reported that the State Government had paid the so-called owners M/s Garodia and M/s Chheda, compensation for acquisition of some portion of these lands for State Highway etc. This step of Central Government has put the innocent residents in a fix as most of them have invested their life savings for these houses.

Central Government should immediately intervene in this matter and protect the interests of the residents.

(ii) Need for tightening up provisions of the Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) : Sir, Poor tribals of Raipur district of Madhya Pradesh still continue to suffer from inhuman bonded labour system. They are compelled to mortgage

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

their children who receive no wages other than food from their employers. On growing up, they are given a loan of about Rs. 200 for their marriage. As they are never able to repay the amount, they in turn, mortgage their children and the system of bonded labour continues.

These labourers, on an average, put in two mandays every day without respite. They are given no leave and lose their wages when they are unable to work due to illness. Continuous work makes a large majority of them develop peculiar humps and buffalo skin.

It is likely that landlords, taking advantage of some lacuna in the Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, are able to exploit poor tribals and perpetuate this pernicious system.

I would like to urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to tighten up the provisions of the Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, so as to ensure that no loopholes are left in it which may be taken advantage of by unscrupulous landlords to continue to exploit poor tribals.

(iii) Need to ban export of human skeletons

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह (पूर्णिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में मूल मानव शरीरों को और उनके अस्थि-पिंजरों को महंगी कीमत में विदेशों में बेचने का धंधा जोरों पर चल रहा है। हर वर्ष लगभग 20,000 अस्थि-पिंजर विदेशों को निर्यात किए जाते हैं। अमरीका, इंगलैंड, कनाडा, आस्ट्रेलिया, हांगकांग, स्विट्जरलैंड आदि देशों में इनका आयात होता है। इनकी सबसे अधिक खपत अमरीका में हो रही है। कुछ देशों ने इस व्यापार पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है। भारत से नर-कंकाल सबसे अधिक आस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा और ब्रिटेन भेजे जाते हैं। बिहार में यह व्यवसाय काफी जोरों पर है। हमारे देश में कई कंपनियां यह काम कर रही हैं। आजकल लाशों को नदी, कब्रों से और अस्पतालों से चुरा लिया जाता है।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूं कि इस व्यवसाय पर पूरी तरह प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाए। इससे हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा की हानि हुई है। यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि जानवरों की हड्डियों का निर्यात तो बन्द है, लेकिन मानव-कंकालों के निर्यात पर कोई रोक नहीं है।

आजकल वयस्क व्यक्ति का पूरा कंकाल विदेशों में लगभग 10,000 रुपए में पड़ता है, जबकि हमारे यहां यह 200 रुपए में प्राप्त कर लिया जाता है। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगी कि आर्थिक लाभ की परवाह न करते हुए हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा की दृष्टि से नर-कंकालों का निर्यात तुरन्त बन्द कर दिया जाए।

(iv) Need to pay compensation for the structural weaknesses in flats constructed at Prasad Nagar, Delhi by DDA and refund of escalated price charged from allottees

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : The DDA, through its multipronged process, has escalated the cost price of the 352 flats of Prasad Nagar, New Delhi. The construction of these flats was procrastinated to escalate the cost price. These flats were built in a single phase by the same contractor but the allotment was made in three phases.

With the second phase allotment, the cost price escalated by Rs. 5,000/- in contravention to what is mentioned in the brochure. There was no choice before the allottees but to accept the escalation. Another shocking fact was that what was exhibited in the Sample House was by and by withdrawn in quality and quantity. Tiles are conspicuously absent in the 256 flats allotted in the second and third phases.

The 'Tendered Specification' is a pledged document promising the allottees what they are expected to have. It is a pity that this document, along with many other important documents has been denied to the Residents' Welfare Association, Prasad Nagar II, New Delhi-5, despite their repeated requests.

Finding no justice from the Quality Control Wing, the Association was constrained to approach the Central Vigilance Commission. As per first C.VC. report, "spurious and under-specification material is used besides many unremediable structural lapses". The Executive Engineer at the site, having the inkling of it, got himself posted as the Executive Engineer, Quality Control, DDA, replacing the very Executive Engineer who had conducted the inquiry against him and had submitted an adverse report.

I, therefore, demand compensation for the structural lapses and spurious, under-specification material which have compromised the lifespan of these houses. Further, the extra cost charged through the escalation process should be refunded to the persons concerned.

(v) Need to provide kerosene to villagers of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and to take action against black marketeers

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल का भीषण संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दीपक जलाने के लिए भी किसानों एवं मजदूरों आदि को मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इस कठिन परिस्थिति का लाभ उठाकर कुछ असामाजिक तत्व जखीरेबाजी, चोर-बाजारी और मुनाफाखोरी करने में संलग्न हैं। ये तत्व मिट्टी के तेल को डीजल में भी मिला रहे हैं और मुनाफाखोरी कर रहे हैं। अतः सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि इस संकट को दूर करने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिट्टी के तेल का प्रबन्ध किया जाए और चोर-बाजारियों को दंडित करने के कड़े उपाय किए जाएं।

(vi) Need to repair National Highway No. 31 from Maheshkhut to Bihpur in Bihar and to construct new pucca roads in that region

SHRI R.P. YADAV (Madhepura) : Even after 37 years of independence, Bihar, which is the richest in mines and minerals, and paradoxically the poorest in per capita income, is still trying to find its feet on the road to progress and plenty.

Roads are the lifeline and arteries of the all-round development, physical and financial, of any region. The National Highway, the Defence Roads and the Lateral Roads are the sole responsibility of the Central Government and the rest is that of the State Governments.

It is a mere truism that the States, due to financial constraints, cannot on their own either streamline their roads or connect villages through pucca roads.

Even the National High Way for the maintenance of which the Central Government is solely responsible, is not properly looked after. For example, the National Highway—31, which is also known as the Assam Road and is important in itself, is in a pitiable condition from Maheshkhut to Bihpur in Bihar—a track measuring about 20 km in length. It is in such a bad shape and full of potholes that it is well-nigh impossible for vehicular traffic to move at more than 5 to 10 km an hour. Capping it all, the trigger-happy inhabitants of the surrounding villages forcefully deprive the helpless passengers of all their belongings at the point of pistol.

Against the back-drop and keeping in view the utmost importance of roads, I urge upon the Government to accord priority to construct new pucca roads in the region and take special care of National Highway 31 from Maheshkhut to Bihpur so that it is thoroughly repaired and made road-worthy.

(vii) Lock-out in Prathama Bank in Muradabad

श्री चन्द्र पाल सिंह (अमरोहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रथमा बैंक, मुरादाबाद के सभी शाखाओं में पूर्ण तालाबन्दी, अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों में बैंक प्रशासन से क्षुब्ध होने और व्यापक असंतोष की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। इसके अध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध सभी कर्मचारियों ने वित्त राज्य मन्त्री, श्री पुजारी जी को ज्ञापन भी दिया है, लेकिन खेद है कि अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकी है। इस कारण समस्त क्षेत्रीय नागरिक परेशान हैं और विभिन्न प्रकार की कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहे हैं।

[श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह]

अत. माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि प्रथमा बैंक के अध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही करें और इस बैंक की सभी शाखाओं में कामकाज चालू करवायें, जिससे जनता को होने वाली कठिनाइयों एवं बैंक के ठप्प कामकाज को सामान्य गति प्रदान की जा सके।

(viii) Need for a railway line between Sardar Sahar-Hanumangarh *via* Mandi Rawatsar in Rajasthan

श्री बीरबल (गंगानगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरदार शहर से वाया मंडी रावतसर होती हुई हनुमानगढ़ जंक्शन तक रेलवे लाइन मंजूर की जाए और यह नई लाइन दो जिलों को जोड़ेगी, जिला श्रीगंगानगर और चुरू। इस लाइन के ऊपर (1) मंडी जंक्शन, नं० (2)मंडी हनुमानगढ़, नं० (3) मंडी रावतसर, नं० (4)पल्लू कस्बा, यह कस्बा जिला गंगानगर का सबसे पुराना और ऐतिहासिक है, इस कस्बे में श्री दुर्गा माता का मेला लगता है और इस मेले में श्रद्धालु यात्री लाखों की संख्या में आते हैं और सरदार शहर से लेकर गांव धन्नासर तक का एरिया जिप्सम का भण्डार है और इस जिप्सम का लदान ट्रकों पर होता है और रोजाना हजारों ट्रक हनुमानगढ़ जंक्शन पर आकर रुकते हैं और सरदार शहर से लेकर हनुमानगढ़ जंक्शन के बीच में बड़े-बड़े गांव भी सैंकड़ों आते हैं। तो मैं आपसे आशा करता हूं कि इस 185 किलोमीटर लम्बी लाइन की मंजूरी देंगे।

(ix) Need to direct the concerned authorities to purchase wheat from farmers in Kheri (U.P.)

श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा (खीरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण मामला सदन के सामने रख रही हूं।

मेरे प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश में और खासकर मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र लखीमपुर-खीरी में इस समय एक बहुत बड़ा संकट आ गया है। इस वर्ष गेहूं की फसल काफी अच्छी है। लेकिन किसान को बड़ी आपदा आ पड़ी है। बिजली न होने के कारण गेहूं की कटाई व सफाई में काफी परेशानी हो रही है। इसके अलावा जो गेहूं मंडियों में आ गया है उसकी सरकारी खरीद में काफी देर से किसान परेशान है। इतनी मेहनत के बाद अगर किसान को समय पर अपनी फसल का लाभ नहीं होगा तो यह एक बहुत गम्भीर हालत पैदा कर देगा।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि कृषि मन्त्री तुरन्त गेहूं की खरीद के बारे में समुचित आदेश दें।

(x) Need for modernisation of Paradip Port and to improve the railway facilities in Orissa to make Paradip Port profitable

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Paradeep Port in Orissa once considered to be one of the deepest ports in the East Coast of our country, is now going to be totally defunct. As the modernisation of this port was not taken up from the beginning, this port is running in heavy loss as per experts opinion. This port, though constructed in the year 1966 to accommodate 650 tonne ships, could not be modernised yet, but the port of Madras, Visakhapatnam after modernisation long after 1966, are now able to accommodate 1 lakh tonne ships and the Goa port 1.5 lakh tonne ships. The experts opined that due to the lack of railway facilities in the State, the port is running in loss. They have reported that after completion of 147 kms. of Daitari-Banspani rail link, the iron ores and other mineral products from Gandhamardan and Banspani area, instead of the present practice of bringing mineral, covering 664 kms railway line via Rajkharsun, Kharagpur and Cuttack the distance will be reduced by 326 kms and the Railway freights at present paid 66% of the price of these minerals will be reduced to 30% and then only, the Orissa Mining Corporation, who are the sole distributor of iron ore, will be able to compete with the prices of iron ore from Brazil and Australia.

The countries like Japan, South Korea

etc. who are the main purchasers of iron ore from Paradeep Port, are using more than 1 lakh tonne ships instead of small ships as in the past. To accommodate ships of more than 1 lakh tonnes at Paradeep Port, digging to more depth than that of 39′ at present and without making up of the construction of very expensive outward port for loading and unloading of shipments, which need be done mechanically in the mid-sea are the main objectives of making Paradeep Port a profitable one.

I would request the hon. Minister for Shipping and Transport to kindly take up this problem so that the port in question may be made a profitable one.

(xi) Need to reconsider the move of Railway Board to transfer the wagon inspection work from RDSO to RITES

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The Railway Board is contemplating to transfer the inspection agency for wagons manufactured mostly in the private sector from Research, Designs and Standards Organi ation (known as RDSO). It is an acknowledged fact that standard of inspection by RDSO is superior because of strong and intimate technical back-up readily available from its design wing whereas M/s RITES do not enjoy this advantage. Numerous complaints from the zonal railways about the poor quality of inspection of Railway Stores by M/s RITES are on records of the Railway Board. It appears the Ministry of Railways have ignored the fact that wagons are very important from safety point of view as amongst the three types of Rolling Stock, wagons contributes the maximum towards mishaps. A Committee of Senior Directors of the Railway Board appointed for this purpose recommended categorically that the inspection of wagons and its safety items should continue to remain with RDSO. The Managing Director, M/s RITES has favoured to maintain status quo. Furthermore, the inspection conducted by RDSO is cheaper than the Railways will have to pay to M/s RITES for the same job. There will be a serious setback to the existing staff of RDSO Wagon Inspection Organisation by way of transfer, pay, seniority and reversions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will go to the next item.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, I had submitted my matter for consideration under 377 and I have met the Speaker also. It is a very important subject and during the whole of the session, I have not come forward with any matter under 377. I would therefore make a special request that I may be permitted to make the statement in this House, specially when the Education Minister is also present now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It may be considered tomorrow.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : 'May be' or 'shall be' ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 'May' will also have the meaning of 'shall' some time.

13.30 hrs.

VISVA-BHARATI (AMENDMENT) BILL

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Sheila Kaul, namely :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Vishva-Bharati Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

Shrimati Sheila Kaul may continue her speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is significant that we began the consideration of the Visva-Bharati Amendment Bill on the auspicious day of the birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore yesterday, the 7th May. I am sure that the present Bill which has been proposed by the Joint Committee of the Parliament and which embodies a refreshing

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

effort to restore to this University certain effective means of embodying the original ideas and ideals of Rabindranath Tagore is a fitting offering of the Parliament to the spirit of Rabindranath Tagore. Visva-Bharati symbolizes a living expression of the multifaceted genius of Rabindranath Tagore, and I am sure that you will all agree that Providence has provided us a rare opportunity of assembling here together to pay our humble tribute to Rabindranath Tagore.

Now I am continuing the speech that I started yesterday.

The Joint Committee has further recommended provision of three whole-time directors which I shall explain in some detail. There has been a feeling that Visva-Bharati should be looked upon as one unified institution of education that coordinates the two major aspects, namely, studies promoted in Santiniketan and rural reconstruction promoted in Sriniketan. To emphasis, this coordination of Santiniketan and Sriniketan as also to emphasise the role of Visva-Bharati as a laboratory for educational innovations, the Committee has recommended that there should be a Director who will be designated as Director of Studies, Educational Innovations and Rural Reconstruction. Subject to the provisions of the Act, he will be responsible for executing and expediting decisions regarding studies, educational innovations and academic programmes at Santiniketan as also programmes of rural reconstruction at Sriniketan. And he will be responsible also for fostering a link between the activities of Santiniketan and those at Sriniketan.

Coming now to the aspect of culture, we should ensure that the treasures of Gurudev, whether a drama or of poetry or songs or music or painting, do not remain confined within the precincts of Visva-Bharati. We should create facilities through which these treasures which constitute a precious heritage are increasingly made available to the children and youth of the whole country and even of other countries. We must ask seriously as to why children and youth of our country continue to remain ignorant of the tremendous contributions that Gurudev made in various fields of education, culture, and life in general. Could we not provide facilities and requisite machinery by means of which children and youth and teachers could come to know more and more of Gurudev's 'Gitanjali', 'The Gardener', 'Lipika', numerous Dramas such as 'Dak Ghar', endless songs of enchanting music, and astonishingly, innovative paintings ? To emphasise this aspect of culture, the Committee has recommended for a Director, who will be designated as the Director of Culture and Cultural Relations. Subject to the provisions of the Act, he will act as Head of Rabindra Bhavan and organise teaching and research in ideals and work of Rabindra Nath Tagore, in Indian culture and its relations with the cultures of other countries. He will organise the task of dissemination through various media, including films and video-tapes, of the cultural treasures including those of art, literature and music. In addition, he shall also, under the general supervision of Upacharya, be responsible for relationship with institutions and agencies of culture of India and abroad, and he will have the responsibility of getting the works of Rabindranath Tagore translated in various languages of India and other countries. The Director of Culture and Cultural Relations shall also coordinate the activities of various institutions at Santiniketan and Sriniketan in the matter of culture and cultural relations.

In order to provide a high status to the activities of physical education, sports, students' welfare and national service, there will be a provision for appointment of a Director to be designated as the Director of Physical Education, Sports, National Service and Students' Welfare. He will be responsible for organising programmes and activities of national service, physical education, sports and students' welfare.

Further, the Joint Committee has proposed modification of the compositions of the Samsad, Karma-Samiti and Shiksha-Samiti so as to provide for representations to teachers and students in such a way that electioneering is avoided and due place is given to seniority and merit. The Joint Committee has also recommended an advisory Council for educational innovations to review the

present educational system at Visva-Bharati in the light of the teachings of Rabindra Nath Tagore and to suggest ways and means by which Tagore's ideas and can be embodied therein.

Further, in order to provide an innovative feature in regard to students' consultation on various matters that relate to their growth, development and welfare, the Joint Committee recommended that there should be a Students' Council consisting of Director of Physical Education, Sports, National Service and Students' Welfare as Chairman and all doctorate and post-doctorate students, all students who have won prizes in the fields of studies, fine arts, sports and extension work or any other prizes at the level of Class X and above, and 20 students nominated by the Academic Council on the basis of merit in studies, sports, extra-curricular activities and all-round development of personality. It is further provided that any student of the University belonging to Class X and above shall have the right to bring up any matter concerning the University before the Students' Council, if so permitted by the Chairman, and he shall have the right to participate in the discussion at any meeting when this matter is taken up for consideration.

The function of the Council shall be to make suggestions to appropriate authorities of the University in regard to the programmes of studies, students' welfare and other matter of importance in regard to the working of the University in general. The suggestions would be made on the basis of consensus of opinion.

As I have said at the outset the changes made by the Committee were welcomed by the other House and I recommend the same for consideration and approval of this august House as well.

With these words, I move that the Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the whole country, nay the whole world, is observing this day, the 25th of Baisakha, the birthday of Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore, we are discussing the Bill which, if you permil me to say, is an insult to the lofty ideals of Rabindra Nath Tagore, insult to his memory and insult to Visva-Bharati itself.

Sir, Tagore, having himself suffered from the souless system of education, wanted to create an atmosphere where the students could develop in freedom, could develop their own mental faculties in freedom and in touch and nature. Basically, he believed in freedom, democracy, in self-expression, unfettered liberty to develop one's mental and physical faculties. Sir, with these lofty ideals he established a school which today is known as 'Shantiniketan', abode of peace, was started only with five pupils whom he was teaching and gradually it became the centre of experimental education based on indigenous and national ideals.

Not only the geographical barriers, but the cultural and intellectual boundaries of the original Ashram were expanded. It took a cosmopolitan character and its horizon expanded.

Sir, in 1921 with the development of our freedom struggle to liberate ourselves from foreign rule, Visva-Bharati attracted the attention of the whole country and in 1921 Visva-Bharati was publicly inaugurated as a national institute with an international outlook, as a centre of learning where the cultures of East and West may meet in a common fellowship.

When Socrates was asked—"Are you a citizen of Athens ?", he said—"I am a citizen of the world." Tagore believed in world fellowship. He believed that all the cultures should meet. If you permit me to recite he said in his poem :

Dibe ar nibe milibe
jabe na fire
ai bharater
mahamaneber
Sagar tire

"It will be the mingling of cultures, mutual give and take and everybody should contribute. Actually here in this university, he invited people from abroad, distinguished

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scholars representing different cultures. He wanted it to be a University of the World, where the mind is without fear, where man will be free and regain himself, where there will be free pursuit of knowledge, that is what he wanted, and all his life he worked for it.

In the beginning life was very simple and austere. It was a spartan life, but with Athenian freedom. The University is for pursuit of knowledge and to know the unknown. That is why he expanded the horizon. It is almost like Ulysses going ahead and going ahead to know more. It does not stop.

After Independence, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister, Visva-Bharati was declared as an institution of national importance through an Act of Parliament in 1951. Upto 1971, Visva-Bharati was guided by this Act of Parliament. Pandit Nehru promised this House that this Act is not going to take away the liberty, freedom and autonomy of Visva-Bharati. It was to give financial assistance and to preserve and promote the ideals of Visva-Bharati. In 1971, another Act of Parliament completely destroyed the democratic bodies of the University and all the bodies of the University were nominated bodies. Sir, you know what happened during 1970-71 in West Bengal. There was Naxalite Movement and Visva-Bharati was not free from it. Yes ; there were some movements, there was some trouble. But the Government took advantage of it. Taking advantage of it, they deprived the University of its democratic bodies. All were nominated bodies. But then the Government assured that it was a temporary measure, and very soon, another Act would replace the 1971 Act and democracy would be restored.

In 1978, when Mr. P.C. Chunder was the Education Minister, he introduced a Bill in the Rajya Sabha. There also, there was an attempt at bureaucratization, and regimentation. But compared to the present Bill, that was better because there was a provision for elections.

They accuse the Janata Government. But during the time of the Janata Government, they at least made a provision for election of representatives of teachers and students. But, Sir, you will be surprised to see that in the present Bill, this has been totally done away with. There is no election, but instead of nomination, there is rotation on the basis of seniority.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Is that not better ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am coming to it. I only want that you should try for the best. I would like to know from the Government, because I discuss the different provisions of the Bill, what its attitude is towards the management of Universities and other educational institutions. They should clearly say whether they believe in democratic principles or not. If they believe in democracy, participatory democracy, it logically follows that in all institutions, including educational institutions, there should be participatory democracy.

AN HON. MEMBER : Including the State of West Bengal.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am coming to that. There, there is the greatest expansion of democracy.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) . What is permissible, of course.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is a cruel joke that the Government says that they are against democratic principles, because democracy generates conflict. The same argument was advanced in Pakistan when the military dictator was asked : "Why is there no vote in Pakistan ?" He replied : "Well, you know now everything is peaceful. The moment there is vote, there will be conflict." Is this the argument that a Government which at least proclaims democracy, should advance ? Democracy means choice. And the choice would surely mean conflict of ideas. What do you mean when you say there will be conflict ? In a free society, in a democratic

society, there should be conflict of ideals, and of principles. And the people must choose from out of these conflicting ideas and principles, which ever, according to an individual, is the best. He or she will choose the person representing that particular idea or principle. In educational institutions, where we have educated people, responsible people, there should be more of free play of conflicting ideas. Otherwise, how one would be able to choose it ? When I started I said that Rabindranath Tagore believed in free play of ideas both of East and West ; he believed in freedom and democracy. Here in this Bill decent burial has been given to the principle of democracy. Why in the name of maintaining peace in the campus ?

They have been going on without the elected body right from 1971 upto this day. You have said in your Statement of Objects and Reasons that the standard has been deteriorating. Why ? Can you assure me, where there is no election, that university is peaceful ? No. It cannot be. If there are conflicts in a society, there will be conflicts in all the institutions including the educational institutions. On page 6 of the Bill, it reads as follows :

> "The President of India shall be the Paridarsaka (Visitor) of the University."

We should decide whether we should associate the political people. When I say, President, the Governor, they are definitely, before they occupy that post, the political leaders. In the case of Visva-Bharati, we have the Prime Minister also as Chancellor. I do not know how it has come. If in West Bengal, we make a provision that the Chief Minister will be the Chancellor of Calcutta University, you will say, everything is gone ; it is politics. But what have you done here ? I do not mean any disrespect to the Prime Minister. Why is it that the Prime Minister should be the Chancellor and President, the Paridarsaka ? Anyway, you have made the President the Paridarsaka. All right. But what is his powers ? You will see this is what the President can do. On page 7 of the Bill, it reads as follows :

> "Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this section, the Paridarsaka (Visitor) may, by order in writing, annul any proceeding of the University which is not in conformity with this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances."

This is the sweeping power given to the Paridarsaka. Even the Samsad (Court), Karma-Samiti (Executive Council), they are packed with nominated people ; and there you have done away with elected principle. Then teachers' representatives and others come on rotational basis. But what are the actual powers of these bodies ? "Whenever the President feels that any act or action of the University is not in consonance with the Act"—who is going to decide whether this thing is in consonance with the Act or not ? Well, the Visitor ?

13.55 hrs.

(SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*)

And he can annul anything done by the University Body. What does it mean ? It means that ultimately the Visitor has the absolute power. Is it not a mockery of democracy ? Is it not completely doing away with the autonomy of the University ? Even in academic matters the Visitor is supreme. Had it been only in financial matters I could understand something but whenever the Visitor feels like, he can intervene and make all these bodies, which are nominated, ineffective. What does it actually mean ? Are you showing any respect to the ideals of Rabindranath Tagore ? Tagore, you know, did not make any provision for any member of his family to be in the Governing Body, he was such a democrat. Actually whatever was earned out of his publications, he gave it to Visva-Bharati. He did not make any provision for any of his family members to be in the Governing Body as ex-officio. He wanted it to be done on the basis of democracy, on the basis of understanding. But here in this Bill, this Government is making the Visitor so powerful that all democracy loses its meaning, all participation in decision-making process loses its meaning. I must say, in 1951 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru promised that the Central Government would not interfere in

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the autonomy of the University, it was only taking the financial responsibility. That is what he promised. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad also promised that the Government will preserve and promote the ideals of the University. But I think the Present Bill is destroying the ideals which Visva-Bharati stood for.

Again, you come to *Acharya* – the Chancellor. How is the Chancellor elected ? Well, not by the *Samsad* or the Court but by the Executive Council. It says : "The *Acharya* (Chancellor) shall be appointed by the *Paridarsaka* (Visitor) from out of a panel of persons prepared and recommended by the *Karma-Samiti* (Executive Council) under sub-section (2A)." Why is it that the higher body where there is more representation, though undemocratic, you do not trust the *Samsad* but it is the Executive Council which will make the panel of names and out of that panel, the Visitor would appoint the Council ?

I have time and again said that it is very bad that we should expose the Prime Minister to such a position where you will have to face so many things as Chancellor of the university because the Prime Minister becomes one of the officers of the university. I do not find any reason. If you want to make the university really autonomous, the academic people should be the Chancellor ....(*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : The Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi is the Chancellor of Visva-Bharati by virtue of not being the Prime Minister but in her personal capacity she has been elected. She stands there as an elected Chancellor.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : That is true but what I say is that since Pandit Nehru was there, you see who were the Chancellors of Visva-Bharati. You will find most of the time Prime Ministers have occupied this position. But I think if you have to make a provision, you should say the people from the academic community. But you also have said people from the public life. That means you have made room for the politicians. The Chancellor must be primarily an academic person and he should be chosen from the academic community, not from the people who have this public life.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is your point of view, I think.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Yes. So, what has been done ? Now they are shouting from the house-top everywhere that the educational institutions should be free from political interference. That is for the consumption of the people. But when they make any provision, well their Prime Minister, their people interfere and it becomes non-political. It is a strange logic. I do not know how that will sustain it. The Education Minister will have to reply. But in a subtle way they have done it so that they can control the whole university from Delhi.

I know that your control would mean simply the control by the bureaucracy. You will hear what the bureaucracy will want you to hear. You will do what the bureaucrats will want you to do. That is these powers are going to strengthen the bureaucracy, which means regimentation, against which Rabindranath Tagore fought all his life.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, again you will see they are not only satisfied with this and they are making the Visitor so powerful. Sir, I do not deny that at times it is necessary for the Visitor to interefere. But when ? He should interfere when there is complete breakdown of machinery and all that. No Government can remain an idle spectator, I admit that. But under normal circumstances there should be no governmental interference. Here, Sir, there is no question of abnormal circumstances. But according to this even in normal circumstances they can interefere. And Sir, look here, not contort with this, they have made the Vice-Chancellor all powerful. Sir, I would quote again from the Bill itself.

> "The Upacharya (Vice-Chancellor) may, if he is of opinion that immediate action is necessary on any

matter, "—I put emphasis on any matter—"exercise any power conferred on any authority of the University by or under this Act and shall report to such authority the action taken by him on such matter :

Provided that if the authority concerned is of opinion that such action ought not to have been taken, it may refer the matter to the Paridarsika (Visitor) whose decision shall be final."

It means what ? The Vice-Chancellor may take any action without any reference to the Court, the Samsad, the Executive Council, the Gram Samiti. So, these are as bodies only show-pieces. You have the bodies with majority of the nominated people, the people selected on the basis of rotation, on the basis of superiority and then if necessary the Vice-Chancellor without any reference to these bodies can take any action.

There is only one provision whereby an employee of the University has been given a scope for representation. Otherwise in all other matters the Vice-Chancellor is supreme.

The question is can we really make the Vice-Chancellor such powerful ? There is one argument that if you want to run the University, the man who is responsible for running the University day-to-day administration should have the power. When Rabindranath Tagore was at the helm of affairs he saw to it that this institution was wedded to democracy, dedicated to the cause of education free from all corruption or products of selfishness. He was powerful, people accepted it. But can you give such powers to the pigmies ? All are not Rabindranath Tagores, all are not great people. Can you give those powers to the intellectual pigmies, the powers which you can give to the intellectual giants ? I think that is where they should be controlled because pigmies will always use the powers without any restraint and for purposes other than academic. It may so happen. That is why, in democracy it is absolutely necessary that there should be democratic control on the Executive. Otherwise, the Executive will misuse his powers. I do not find any reason why the Upacharya has been made so powerful.

Sir, everywhere you will find that this basis of popular election has been done away with. Mr. Deputy-Speaker was drawing my attention to the Joint Committee. I was going through all the records, the persons whom they met. I would like to ask : Did they meet the *adhyapakas*, the teachers ? Did they meet the students ? Did they meet the karmacharis ? I have with me their memorandum. I have with me what the students have written to the Government, what the karmacharis have written to the Government, what the teachers have written to the Government. For the first time we find the other day, 'cease work' was observed in Visva-Bharati. It never happened before. Why ? The students, the employees and teachers jointly protested against the provisions of the Bill in which there is no provision for election. The teachers resented it. Why ? Just because this principle of rotation is undemocratic. They want to choose their representative. Otherwise, whom he will represent ? Democracy means representation. The other day Mr. Jagan Nath Kaushal, our Law Minister, was telling that 'we had been elected by the people, we represent the majority opinion of the people.' Well, accepted. That is why you are in power. But the man who is going and sitting in the Court or in the Executive Council on the basis of rotation, whom he is going to represent ? In a democracy he must represent the majority.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is 'guided' democracy.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Suppose a man goes to the Court and he is not liked by any of the teachers. Then whom he is going to represent ? On whose behalf he will speak ? I do not understand the logic behind it. You cannot do it, it is undemocratic. That is why you will find a strange thing. There, the students belonging to the Congress(I), the Ruling Party, and also belonging to the Left Front parties are jointly agitating against the provisions of this Bill. Please note, both the Congress (I) students and Leftist students are jointly

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

agitating. Sir, I quote here from *India Today* dated March 31, 1984. It says :

> "An indicator of the depth of feeling on the campus is the fact that both the Congress-backed Chhatra Parishad (I) and the Marxist Students Federation of India have joined forces. Gautam Bhattacharya and Subha Bose, leaders of the rival organisations say that despite their political differences, they are determined to fight the issue together, 'as it threatens our very existence.' "

That is how the students have united because they feel that it threatens their very existence.

Very interesting argument has been put forward. Who will be representing the students ? Meritorious ones, the prize winning ones ! Now the meritorious ones and the prize winning ones may not be very active in public life. It is possible that they may be book worms. Mr. Ranga, not many meritorious students of our country joined the freedom movement. There were decidedly some meritorious students. Can this be the principle in democracy ? I do not understand this. And that is why rightly the students are protesting. The teachers have also submitted their memorandum. They are protesting. The karamcharis have also submitted their memorandum to the Government. I do not know how the Joint Select Committee dealt with it. They have said, we want to elect our representatives. Not only that, the Delhi Executive Body and Academic Council, they are packed with nominated members, ex-officio members, who are in majority. Any way, the people who are responsible to run the university, who will give the idea of Rabindranath Tagore flesh and blood, these people, who are against this Bill. Then how will you run the university ? What is your principle ? If the students are dis-satisfied, karamcharis are dis-satisfied, then how are you going to run the university, I do not understand ? I think, the Education Minister will make it convincingly clear to the House that the election principle should be restored. I again say that 1978 Bill did make some provision for election. To this Government when we say you are authoritarian, they say that we are democratic. This is exactly why we call you authoritarian. This is one of the reasons. There are other reasons also.

Then you will see, in 1978 Bill there was no provision for a Tribunal for settling the issues. But in 1983 Bill they have made provision for a tribunal for settling the issues. Now they have adopted it. All teachers including Congress(I) teachers demonstrated against Hospitals and other Institutions Bill. There was compulsory adjudication. In 1978 it was not there. The whole philosophy, the authoritarian philosophy that we find in the Bill and that is done in the name of Rabindranath Tagore, in the name of these lofty ideas. That is why I started by saying it is an insult to Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore.

The Education Minister must be knowing the recommendations of the Masood Committee. Previous Government appointed Justice Masood. Why are you not following the recommendations of the Masood Committee ? Why are you not following Gajendragadkar Commissions Report— What it recommended for the management of the university, for its democratic structure ? Now, there is a very dangerous trend.

I have gone through the recent U.G.C. Report. You will be astonished that the people who have nothing to do with academic community, most probably they taught at one time, most probably pre-historic days, they are not in touch with the academic community. They are the people in the U.G.C. Of course, there are two or three people who are teachers. But they have recommended—what ? That to maintain peace in universities, there should be no election, to maintain peace in the universities there should be a peace keeping force, uniform people, to maintain peace in the university, there should be no politics. Why should there be politics then ? The students would not be discussing politics in the colleges and universities.

The teachers will not be discussing politics. Then who will be doing it ? Most

probably they want that musclemen, black-marketeers, hoodlums and others should indulge in politics. That is their idea of democracy. That is why I say that where there is no democracy, there is always discontent. I think, you agree with me, Sir. In Pakistan there is dictatorial system and there is discontent...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am concluding, Sir. I wish to say only one thing. It was Aristotle, the father of political science, a very worthy student of Plato, who said this while defending democracy, why democracy is an ideal form of Government ; he analysed democracy with an objective mind and said, 'It is because no man is infallible, no man can singly see the truth ; democracy is good because it believes in collective wisdom'. Where is this collective wisdom ? For collective wisdom, the people must have the right to choose. That is the very basis of democracy. I expected something good since this is Visva-Bharati, since the Government is pledge-bound to maintain the autonomy of the University, to maintain the democracy of the University,. to maintain the dignity of the teachers. But I am really sorry I find only bureaucratisation, negation of collective wisdom and an attempt at regimentation. The Bill has quoted as to what are the ideals that should be pursued. I have no quarrel with that. I do not believe in what Kipling said : "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet". No, Sir. We shall meet. We cannot create any artificial barriers to our culture. The cultures should mingle. Visva-Bharati should take on an international character. Rabindranath Tagore wanted it to be so. I want that students should come not only from West Bengal, but from all other places, from all the States of India, the teachers should come from all the States of India. The University should attract brilliant teachers. Rabindranath Tagore invited teachers from Silvan Levy and Tucci and they came. In Visva-Bharati today you have the richest collection of Chinese literature in Cheena Bhavan. One year back I went there. It is a rich collection. But where are the brilliant scholars ? Who will make use of them ? We should attract brilliant scholars ; we should invite brilliant teachers, "Please come here ; this is the University of the world". Let there be exchange of ideas without any fetters, without any barriers. Let us pursue the truth, let us pursue knowledge. But what is happening ? There has been a steady deterioration in the standard of teaching and there has been deviation from the ideals of Rabindranath Tagore. The University is expanding on the conventional lines. Tagore did not want it. You will appreciate that Tagore believed that India lived in villages, and that is why in Sriniketan he wanted the students to study agriculture, how to develop agriculture, how to develop production, how to modernise. I think, Government should think about all these things.

I would like to ask the Education Minister one question : where you have this limited freedom for teachers, where you have this bureaucratisation, do you expect that brilliant scholars will come to Visva-Bharati to teach ? When other Universities offer them better conditions of service and better freedom, the brilliant teachers would not be attracted to Visva-Bharati. They were attracted when Gurudev was there. He invited them, he gave them freedom, he gave them dignity. But in this Bill you are trying to destroy all these.

Before I conclude, I would like to say this. They were talking about West Bengal Universities. I am proud enough to say that in Calcutta and other Universities we have made provision for democratisation, more than 75% of the members.... (*Interruptions*) You kindly tell them. Knowledge is power. Without knowledge they cannot have power. We have got the greatest possible democratic representation in our Universities Act and it has been acclaimed by all. See how democratic it is that even out of the panel recommended by the Senate on proportional representation you have been able to even appoint a Vice-Chancellor not enjoying the confidence of the majority. That is beside the point. I have no time ; otherwise I would have compared the Bill with the Calcutta University Bill to show how we have given representation to the students, to the teachers, to the karmacharis and other democratic organisa-

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

tions and where there is a preponderance of democratic elements in all the bodies of the University. That is what we have followed. We have followed the recommendations of the Education Commissions. We have taken from Aligarh University, from Kerala University, from Bombay University and also we have enriched it and expanded it. I would request the Government to give a serious consideration. The Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha, in the Lok Sabha I think the Education Minister should see reason. I have said something. Either she should successfully refute it or accept it and change the Bill and bring it again so that the democractic character of the Univerlty, its freedom and its distinct nature can be maintained.

I conclude with this. Visva-Bharati University is a University with a difference and this should be maintained. Democracy and freedom—these should be maintained.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : While my friend Mr. Chakraborty was holding forth in his usual eloquent and apparently reasonable manner, I was just wondering what a fine thing it would be to transport him by free air passage to Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Romania and what else, and to Soviet Russia and also to China and let him plead with them in the same reasonable and pliant manner as he has been pleading with us for democracy.

His speech, shorn of a few fringes here and there, would make an excellent appeal to all those friends there and I wonder how they will receive him. Now he would be doing it there not to speak of Pakistan and Bangladesh or any of those countries, in the interests of the whole of their countries and their peoples whereas he has put forward this plea for the sake of these small entities that we have ennobled as Universities within this huge gamut of democratic India and democratic States as well as democratic Parliament here at the Centre. There is a world of difference between that and this. My hon. friend also knows the distinction between the degrees of evaluation.

Now for a small thing as it gains a bigger and bigger size, a saturation point comes and qualitative changes take place. That is according to Marxist dialectics. Here also, between a government for a country and a university in a particular area for a particular number of people, ranging from professors, Deans of Faculties right down to karmacharis with the students as well as Professors and Lecturers in between there is a world of difference.

Therefore, what applies to the whole of the country, of the state and this Government cannot, may not apply with equal exactitude or correctness to the smaller entities. Apart from that, we all pledged ourselves for a democratic governance for our universities when the whole of them were under the control of the British. But, after the British left, we have established our democratic regime in the State level as well as for the whole of the country. We began to wonder whether we should continue according to our earlier paths of agitations, eloquence, perorations and speeches. This is what has happened.

Shantiniketan was transformed into a university at that stage when the late lamented son of Rabindranath Tagore was good enough to grace my place and other places also here including our leader, Jawaharlal Nehru and pleaded that Shantiniketan should be turned into a modern university according to all these ordinances, rules and regulations and statutes. I put it to him also—would it be better to imprison Shantiniketan into this kind of a statute with all the limitations. He said 'Now that freedom has been won'. There are various other universities who are having so many of the staff. We cannot carry on in the manner in which Gurudev was carrying on with that great institution. We would need crores and crores of rupees. It would be best, he thought that it should be turned into a modern type of university. The modern type of university has its own limitations. He was prepared to accept them. I cooperated with him. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru appreciated that idea and then it took the shape of a statute here. Even then we provided for the two elements—nomination as well as the election. For certain bodies there would be nominations and for certain

others, there would be elections. Even where we provided for election we provided for panels also and, from out of them, one or two would have to be selected. All these various elements of choice and various types of choice were mooted and were adopted and were incorporated.

My hon. friend, Dr. Chakraborty has already educated me as well as the House as to the various times when this university had been dealt with by our Parliament. I need not go into all these details. I would only like to remind the House of what is happening to-day. He says—how can you keep politics away ? It is not that politics. They can certainly discuss politics as we were discussing in our universities here in India as well as abroad. I had some experience of Oxford University, London University and Cambridge University. I know how the American Universities are being run. To some extent, at least, I have some knowledge of these things. They can discuss all these things. When it comes to dealing with the teachers—the relations between the teachers and students, I say that students in India have been tutored, encouraged and even incited by various rival political parties which are now carrying on their activities in our country, in our Legislatures as well as other political activities. They are all interested in utilising the students, helping them as it were, according to their own ideas and exploiting and bringing them into the vortex of their own party politics and then trying to set them—one against the other and drawing them into the battle fields between themselves with a majority for this side or that side in another direction. So, we have got to give a rethinking to our ideas on how to introduce democracy or not to introduce democracy, how to withdraw democracy or condition the democracy and how to shape democracy in such a manner that it would not do too much harm to our universities. We had had ideals at one time when Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore was there. Were there them all these bodies ? If they were there, were there democratic decisions, rules and regulations ? Was it not a fact, Sir, that he used to decide and he was the final authority —and other people had only to go and then make their own representations to him directly or indirectly,—indirectly through various intermediary stages ? He was all in all.

That is not the kind of university we are thinking of now. This is the kind of university that we are thinking of all over India, any number of universities, there are more than 100 universities. In most of the universities an atmosphere of industrial strife has been introduced most unfortunately. What has happened in Benaras Hindu University and Aligarh University, to take only Central Universities ? What is happening to my own University there in Andhra ? What is happening to our own agricultural universities ? Everywhere there is trouble. Students do not ask for it, but they are tuned, trained, and incited and excited to move in this direction. People are interested in getting as many students as possible into their own wings. It was all right in those days when I was organising students when I was a professor ; afterwards I became Congress Agitator ; then when I was doing underground work I used to draw students because at that time we were fighting against British imperialism, British dictatorship. But now we should not deal with these things with our tongue-in-our-cheek, if I may put it in such a harsh manner. We are dealing with our own democratic society, democratic governments here. We are not interested in encouraging terrorists and so called extremists and other people who do not believe in democracy. We want our national affairs to be decided by debate—that is why we have this Parliament.

What are the decisions that those people have got to make ?—Who is to be the Dean of the Faculty ? Who is to be the Chief Professor ? Who is to be the Professor ? Who is to be the Reader ? Who is to be the Lecturer ?—for all these things you want the students to come in with all their politics—politics which is being dinned into their ears by others from outside. Students are not the leaders ; students are not the arbiters, students are not the people who take all decisions in this country. We only project all these things as a relex of our own selves as an extension of all of us. Therefore we have got to take care to see that first of all our students learn how to deal with democracy. (*Interruptions*) Walesa is

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

not dead ; all praise for him. But my friends are not all praise for him. Walesa is not even so great a democrat as my friend Mr. Chakraborty. How they have dealt with Calcutta University ? He thinks he has done wonderful things ! What about the other universities everywhere else ? Therefore Sir, let us not beat this horse of democracy to such an extent that it simply dies under the weight of our own eloquence and our own words. There can be democracy and democracy. For the last 10 or 15 years in all universities there is not 'democracy' but 'demonocracy'— It is not students, it is the fundamentalists who have been having a greater hold and a bigger following with really terrible results. They have been playing mischief among our students. Many of our friends have been saying that there were students, who were not adult education students, who had been there, who had done their MA again and again,—afterwards they pretended to be doing research work, for Ph.D. and so on-getting students into their own circle ; they are still carrying on as students, as leaders of students, playing mischief. Sir, in the Benaras Hindu University how much mischief they have carried on ! In the Aligarh University I do not know how much of mischief they have carried on. It is to the same extent, in a similar manner. Therefore, we have got to be say extremely careful. Let us take ourselves a little more seriously and let us also be honest to ourselves. If we are democrats, then you should be democrat in every aspect of your own political activities but our friends are not so. We are democrats and at the same time we have the limitations of democracy. Therefore, let us make a clear breast of it. But my hon. friends, Communist people, Communist Party (Marxists) and Naxalites and what is called the extremists, all these friends, let them be as honest as we are and we profess to confess ourselves to be...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Prof. Ranga, how do you say so and you are clubbing all these, Naxalites and Communists, together ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I do not attribute motives. But don't throw stones at others while you are in the glass house.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We believe in socialist democracy.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Glass houses are all right when you grow these hot-house flowers. But glass house would not help practical politics. Now, there is no other country in the world—except Russia, except America, I suppose—where there are more than 100 universities. We have them here. We have here in our country the largest number of students. But at the same time unfortunately, we have students who protest because they are not allowed to copy in the Examinations, students who dictate when the examinations should be held and where they should he held w hich Professor should be promoted and which Lecturer should not be promoted and so on.

Under these circumstances, I personally feel that these provisions are fair sound basis that we can possibly have and I am sure that the Joint Select Committee had lightened our burden by placing this Bill, more or less in a final form.

I would like to offer one piece of advice, if I may, to the Education Ministry and the Educationists all over the country. In regard to the appointment of the Vice-Chancellors, I would like the Government of India, not only the Government of India, but the State Governments and their Education Ministers also, to examine the possibility of extension of the same principles which we are now trying to extend in regard to the appointment of Chief Justice of High Courts. Our Universities now most unfortunately are becoming prey to sectarianism, parochialism, linguistic rivalry and jingoism of local provincialism and thereafter they descend to the level of casteism also. Each State has come to have not less than 4 or 5 States, except the North-Eastern States. In regard to these 4 States even the learned people, professors, go on trying to play to the tune of casteism in order to obtain Vice-Chancellorship and the local Chief Ministers are trying to balance these appointments according to the political importance of these respective castes. This is a virus, a more dangerous virus, than the kind of virus we

have in our urban life. Politicians have put their fingers so deep into the University politics. The sooner the Government of India, educational experts, our Ministers and the State Ministers come to grips with this problem, the better it would be for the unity of our country. So, I would like them to study the possibility of shifting Vice-Chancellors by choosing the Vice-Chancellors from States other than the States concerned so that we can come to have some advantage of the earlier practice. There used to be Bengali Vice-Chancellor for Lahore University. For Benaras Hindu University, we had Vice-Chancellors from University of Maharashtra. To the greatest possible extent, if we can have inter-state Vice-Chancellors, it may possibly help to introduce the consciousness of India's unity into the minds of the professors and other staff. Supposing a Punjabi, it does not matter whether he is a Sikh or a Hindu, goes down to Madras, he would be aloof from the local caste wars and he is likely to be a little less parochial and a little more nationalistic. He may be of help in reminding them about the existence of India. They may begin to remember during their rivalries that they are members of this country and they should think about the unity of India. Till now no effort has been made in this direction.

Till now, you know, three Bengalis are to be selected by the Visva-Bharati Court and sent to the Visitor. These three happen to be always Bengalis. This method is not limited to Shantiniketan alone. The situation is the same in Andhra also. We have got five or six Universities in Andhra and this terrible caste trouble is going on there also.

In this regard, my suggestion is like this. Out of these three, at least one member should be from outside the State, as far as possible. Out of these two Bengalis, the one who is more of an Indian, more of a Universalist, who shares not only the views of Tagore and recites the poems of Tagore, but from the core of his heart is inspired by Tagore, may be chosen. This sort of effort has to be made by the Education Minister in this country and some thought should be given to it. I am mooting this idea for consideration by the Education Minister and the Education Ministry in consultation with other Vice-Chancellors, other Education Ministers and the University Grants Commission also. Whatever effort the Government can make, they should make as soon as possible.

On the top of it, I want them to look upon these universities as seed-beds for our future intellectuals, savants, saints, and leaders of our country and these seed-beds should not be poisoned by bad insecticide and bad manures which are being introduced in the name of political parties into the academic spheres of learning. And then alone exploration into the future and into space will be possible and fruitful. Thank you, Sir.

श्री राम किंकर (बाराबंकी) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने प्रस्तुत विश्व भारती विधेयक, 1984 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है। मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं।

मान्यवर, गुरुदेव रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर ने 1921 में बंगाल में शान्ति निकेतन की स्थापना की थी। उनके विचार देश में ही नहीं विश्व में शान्ति स्थापित करने के थे। हमारी संस्कृति और संगीत का पाश्चात्य देशों में प्रचार और प्रसार हो। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि सन् 1970 में अन्य यूनिवर्सिटियों की तरह से यहां पर भी उपद्रव हुए। सम्पत्ति को जलाया गया और क्षति पहुंचाई गई तथा मारपीट भी की गई। एक ऐसी कल्पना जो गुरुदेव ने की थी, लेकिन उसके विपरीत उस संस्था में इस तरह की घटनाएं और कलेश हो रहे हैं। इसलिए इस आदरणीय पार्लियामेंट में 1951 में एक विधेयक अधिनियमित किया गया था। उसकी कुछ रूपरेखा बनी, लेकिन वह ठीक से चल नहीं पाई, उसमें बहुत सी खामियां थीं। फिर 1971 में पार्लियामेंट में अधिनियम बना, उसके बाद कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट के एक भूतपूर्व जज की अध्यक्षता में 8 सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनी जिसने एक बहुत बड़ी रिपोर्ट दी। उसके बाद 1978 में एक बिल पेश हुआ, उसके बाद 1980 में भी पेश हुआ, उसके बाद एक ज्वाइन्ट सिलैक्ट कमेटी बनी जिसने बृहद रूप से इसमें संशोधन किए

[श्री राम किंकर]

और अब एक अच्छा विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

इसमें जो प्रावीजन्ज हैं उनमें नामिनेशन्ज और सिलैक्शन्ज दोनों के लिए प्रावधान है पदाधिकारियों तथा विद्यार्थियों के लिए रिप्रेजेन्टेशन, ज्येष्ठता और योग्यता के आधार पर व्यवस्था है। लेकिन मेरा आपके माध्यम से शिक्षा मंत्री जी से एक अनुरोध है—इसको केवल बंगाल प्रदेश तक सीमित न रखकर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य प्रान्तों तथा विश्व के अन्य देशों से भी इसका सम्बन्ध हो ताकि प्राच्य सभ्यता तथा पाश्चात्य शिक्षा और रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर की विचारधाराओं का सामंजस्य और समन्वय हो सके।

विद्यार्थियों के प्रवास हेतु छात्रावासों की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। शिक्षा का माध्यम यदि उनकी मातृभाषा में नहीं है तथा उनको पुस्तकें प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं तो इसमें भी बहुत कठिनाई होती है। रुपये का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है—सरकार को रुपये की पूरी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि गुरुदेव की जो परिकल्पना थी, वह सही रूप में साकार हो सके। गुरुदेव की ग्रामीण विकास के बारे में भी एक विचारधारा थी और उसके विकास के लिए उन्होंने काफी प्रयास किया था। विज्ञान, तकनीकी क्षेत्र, संगीत, कला और पेन्टिंग, इन सब विषयों पर उनके अपने विचार थे और वे उनको सीमित नहीं रखना चाहते थे। वे चाहते थे कि विश्व में उनका प्रचार और प्रसार हो। मैं अधिक न कहकर इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : सभापति जी, आज गुरुदेव रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर की 123वीं जयन्ती देश और विदेश में मनाई जा रही है। इस अवसर पर शिक्षा मंत्री जी के द्वारा विश्व भारती के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल पेश किया गया है, वास्तव में वह बहुत स्तुत्य कार्य है और इसके लिए आप अभिनन्दन के पात्र हैं। आपने इतना सुन्दर बिल पेश किया है जिसकी राज्य सभा ने स्वीकृति दे दी है। दोनों सदनों की प्रवर समिति भी उस पर विचार कर चुकी है—अब यदि कोई इस बिल का विरोध करता है तो मुझे उस व्यक्ति की बुद्धि पर तरस आता है। मैं इस सदन से यह आशा रखता हूं--कि यह सदन भी राज्य सभा का अनुकरण करके सर्वसम्मति से इस बिल को पास करेगा।

अभी प्रो० चक्रवर्ती कह रहे थे कि गुरुदेव टैगोर ने अपने खानदान के किसी व्यक्ति को वहां नहीं रखा, उन्होंने लोकशाही की बड़ी दुहाई दी। पता नहीं वह बंगाल में रहते हैं या चीन में रहते हैं या रूस में उनका दिमाग चलता है। उनको इतना भी पता नहीं कि यह जमीन उनके पूज्य पिता देवेन्द्र नाथ टैगोर ने ली थी और गुरुदेव रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर ने वहां पैसा लगाकर उसको वट-वृक्ष का रूप दिया। श्री अवनिन्द्र नाथ और रविन्द्र नाथ का क्या सम्बन्ध था—मैं समझता हूं ये उससे अनभिज्ञ हैं, उनको पता नहीं है। पता नहीं इनका दिमाग चीन या रशिया कहां-कहां घूमता रहता है। वरना इस तरह की बात दावे के साथ इस सदन में ये नहीं कर सकते।

सभापति महोदय, इस संस्था को स्थापित हुए कई वर्ष हो गए हैं। 1863 में इसकी स्थापना हुई और 1888 में इस संस्था ने न्यास का रूप लिया। गुरू रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर ने 5 विद्यार्थियों से सादगी के वातावरण में इस संस्था को बहुत बड़ा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप दिया। इसके अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप को सामने रख करके विश्व में भारत की संस्कृति का परिज्ञान कराने के लिए विश्व शांति और बंधुत्व का संदेश देने के लिए, संसार भर के मजहब, धर्म और विचारधाराएं है, चाहे ईसाई हो, इस्लाम हो, बौद्ध हो, जैन हो या हिन्दू हो या पारसी हो, हर प्रकार की संस्कृतियों का सुमेल हो, संगम हो, इस बात को उन्होंने कहा। उन्होंने सब संस्कृतियों के संगम की कल्पना की थी। मैं चक्रवर्ती जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे सब संस्कृतियों को मानते हैं। वे तो साम्यवाद की ही संस्कृति को मानते हैं। संगम की बात कहने का आपको क्या हक है। (व्यवधान)

चौबे जी बैठे रहिए** । (व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, इस मुल्क में जात-पात समाप्त करने की बात कही जाती है। लेकिन इस तरह से कैसे होगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : सभापति महोदय। इस मुल्क में जात पात समाप्त करने की बात कही जाती है। लेकिन इस तरह से कैसे होगा। ... (इन्टरप्शन्स)

आचार्य भगवान देव : मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि ये शांति से बैठे रहें। इस तरह से बोलना लोक सभा की परम्परा नहीं है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप जो बोल रहे हैं, क्या वह लोकसभा की परम्परा है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप जो बोल रहे हैं, क्या वह लोक सभा की परम्परा है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, यह सदन की मर्यादा का सवाल है। आप इस बात को कैसे अलाऊ कर सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : मैं देख लूंगा। आप बैठिए।

आचार्य भगवान देव : इनको महसूस नहीं हुआ क्योंकि ये समझते हैं मैंने जिस लहजे में कहा है। बीच में इनको नहीं बोलना चाहिए था।

सभापति महोदय उसके बाद सन 1912 में गुरुदेव लंदन और अमरीका गए। उनकी गीतांजलि छपी। उससे इस संस्था को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप मिला और उस गीतांजलि के आधार पर दूसरे साल सन 1913 में उनको नोबल पुरस्कार मिला और इस संस्था ने एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप धारण कर लिया। उसके बाद सन् 1915 में पूज्य महात्मा गांधी जब अफ्रीका से हिन्दुस्तान में आए तो वे गुरुदेव से मिलने के लिए शांति निकेतन गए और कुछ दिन वहां रहे। उससे इस संस्था ने राजनीतिक दृष्टि से महत्व प्राप्त किया। देश को आजादी दिलानी थी। बड़े-बड़े विचारक बैठे और सन् 1922 में सोसायटी एक्ट के अधीन इसका रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया गया। इसमें बड़े-बड़े व्यक्तियों ने अपना योगदान दिया। सी एफ एंड्रयूज, डब्ल्यू डब्ल्यू पिअरसन, काका साहेब कालेलकर आदि व्यक्तियों का योगदान रहा। संगीत के महान व्यक्ति श्री भीम राव शास्त्री ने भी अपनी साधना वहां की। श्री कृष्ण, कृपलानी जैसे तपस्वी व्यक्ति ने भी वहां अपना जीवन-यापन किया और अनेक व्यक्तियों को शिक्षा दी। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी के बारे में हीन भावना से जो बात कही गई, उनके चांसलर सम्बन्धी, उसे सुनकर मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ। जो व्यक्ति अपने आपको प्रोफेसर मानता है और इस तरह से आक्षेप करता है और शिक्षा-शास्त्री बनने का ठेका लेता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि महर्षि दयानन्द, जो आर्य-समाज के इतने बड़े संस्थापक थे, क्या उन्होंने किसी यूनिवर्सिटी से एम० ए० और पी० एच० डी० की थी? उन्होंने जो वेदों का अध्ययन किया, उसको सारी दुनिया के लोग भी समझ नहीं पायेंगे। महर्षि वाल्मीकि कोई प्रोफेसर नहीं थे। उन्होंने रामायण की रचना की। क्या ये लोग उसको समझ पाएंगे जो अपने आपको प्रोफेसर कहते हैं? क्या कभी उसके राज को समझा है? आज, एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शक्ति के रूप में संसार के सामने प्रधानमंत्री खड़ी हैं। बड़े-बड़े राष्ट्र और जहां पर डिक्टेटरशिप है, उन्होंने भी प्रधानमंत्री को अपना अध्यक्ष माना है। उस व्यक्ति के सम्बन्ध में एक साधारण-सा व्यक्ति** वह सदन में खड़े होकर आक्षेप करता है।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : He is speaking. **What** is he speaking? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I agree with you. Why do you want to rush? Let me deal with this. I am quite intelligent to understand. Do not be more alarmed, my friend, than necessary. Listen to me. You sit down, Professor Sahib, you sit down.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : इनको माफी मांगनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद : यह न्यूयार्क नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान का पार्लियामेंट है।...(व्यवधान)

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He must first apologise.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have to listen to me first. I stand up, and you listen to me. I am controlling the House, not you, my friend. I will tell you. All of you sit down. Now, this will not be recorded. I am certain that this language was not to be used here. And I am certain that you should feel sorry about it, to have said such things. I hope you see my point.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : You withdraw.

15.01 hrs.

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*)

आचार्य भगवान देव : सभापति जी, जैसा शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा, प्रधानमंत्री जी जब वहां चांसलर बनीं तो वे प्रधान मंत्री की हैसियत से चांसलर नहीं बनीं बल्कि उन्होंने वहां शिक्षा ली, शान्ति निकेतन में रहकर उन्होंने शान्ति का संदेश अपने जीवन में लाने की कोशिश की और आज वे सारे संसार में उसी का प्रचार और प्रसार कर रही हैं उसकी हैसियत से उनकी नियुक्ति की गई। वाकायदा उनका चुनाव हुआ है, लेकिन जब यहां पर उनके ऊपर आक्षेप किए जाते हैं तो मैं उसको अनुचित मानता हूं। यहां पर ऐसी बातें नहीं कहनी चाहिएं और इसीलिए मुझे उसका उल्लेख यहां पर करना पड़ा। उसके अलावा श्रीमती सरोजिनी नायडू जैसी महान विचारक इस संस्था से जुड़ी हुई हैं।

(श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही पीठासीन हुए)

उन्होंने इस संस्था की बहुत सेवा की। सन् 1951 में पण्डित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने इसे राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप प्रदान किया और उसके बाद इस संस्था का अच्छी तरह से विकास होता रहा। परन्तु जैसा मेरे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, सन् 1971 में वहां कुछ असामाजिक तत्वों ने तोड़-फोड़ की और उसके कारण हमारे देश के महान व्यक्तियों को सोचना पड़ा कि जिस महान उद्देश्य को लेकर इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्था की स्थापना की गई ताकि संसार भर के हर वर्ग और हर मुल्क के लोग यहां आकर शांति-निकेतन और श्री-निकेतन की परिधि में स्थित शिक्षा भवन, विद्या भवन, कला भवन, संगीत भवन, विनय भवन, रविन्द्र भवन में आकर मानवता का संदेश लें, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए, बहुत सोच-समझकर आज यह बिल इस सदन में पेश किया गया है। अब वहां तीन निदेशकों की नियुक्तियां होंगी और तीन नये विभाग शुरू किए जाएंगे—प्रौढ़ शिक्षा, ग्राम्य पुनर्गठन, सहकारी संगठन, समाज कल्याण, कुटीर उद्योग आदि की प्रवृत्ति वहां चलेंगी।

यहां पर लोकशाही के सम्बन्ध में आशंका खड़ी की गई तथा विशेषकर राष्ट्रपति जी को परिदर्शक अर्थात् विजीटर का पद दिया गया, उस पर आक्षेप किया गया, आपत्ति उठाई गई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या राष्ट्रपति का पद हमारे देश में सर्वोच्च पद नहीं माना गया है। क्या उनका चुनाव लोकशाही के द्वारा नहीं किया जाता। यदि लोकशाही के माध्यम से चुनकर ही राष्ट्रपति के पद पर कोई व्यक्ति पहुंचता तो क्या उसको सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अधिकार नहीं मिल जाते। फिर किस आधार पर आप उनके इस संस्था का अधिकारी बना देने पर या कोई पद देने पर आपत्ति करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें लोकशाही के विपरीत कोई बात नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति लोक सभा और राज्यसभा तथा राज्यों की विधान सभाओं के माध्यम से चुना जाता है। यहां पक्ष और विपक्ष के लोगों ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने-अपने विचार रखे। हमारी ज्वाइन्ट प्रवर समिति में दोनों सदनों के हर पार्टी के सदस्य हैं, उसमें उन्होंने भी अपने विचार रखे हैं। क्या उसको भी आप लोकशाही नहीं समझते? यदि आप उसको डिक्टेटरशिप समझते हैं तो मुझे

बड़ा अफसोस है कि आप इस तरह की विचार-धारा रखते हैं।

यहां पर प्रोफेसर साहब ने कहा कि वहां पर जो पढ़े-लिखे व्यक्ति हैं, जिनको यहां पर किताबी-कीड़े की संज्ञा दी गई, मुझे बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि जिन शरारती तत्वों की राजनैतिक पार्टियों की ओर से भी आलोचना हुई, जिनका उल्लेख हमारे रंगा साहब ने भी किया, जो उच्छृंखल व्यक्ति, विद्यार्थियों को प्रोत्साहन देकर, पैसा देकर तोड़-फोड़ करवाते हैं, हर यूनिवर्सिटी में अराजकता फैलाते हैं, क्या यही हमारी शिक्षा है। पहले जो विद्यार्थी क्लास में अच्छी तरह से शिक्षा ग्रहण करके मैरिट पर आता था तो उसको मौनिटर बनाया जाता था, उसको क्लास और स्कूल के कुछ अधिकार दिए जाते थे, लेकिन आज उसके स्थान पर जो गुण्डागर्दी, शरारत, तोड़फोड़ वा आग लगाने के काम ज्यादा करता है, यूनियनवाद के आधार पर वहां कब्जा जमाना चाहता है, उसको प्रोत्साहन देना ; क्या यही हमारी शिक्षा है, क्या ऐसी शिक्षा पद्धति हम हिन्दुस्तान में चलाना चाहते है। इस तरह के यूनियनवाद से हिन्दुस्तान आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि तमाम यूनिवर्सिटीज में जो विद्यार्थी अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहता है, अच्छे मार्ग पर चलकर शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहता है, उनको वहां अधिकार मिलने चाहिएं। इस बिल के जरिए आप जिस तरह का प्रयास करना चाहते हैं, उनको निश्चय ही प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए अन्यथा जो राजनैतिक व्यक्तियों के हाथों में शरारती तत्व आज खेल रहे हैं जो हमारी शिक्षा-संस्थाओं में आग लगाकर देश को बर्बाद करना चाहते हैं। और इसके साथ-साथ एक और मांग करता हूं, आप स्पष्टीकरण दें, सारे देश की जितनी यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं उनमें जो वाइस-चांसलर्स की नियुक्ति है, जिसका उल्लेख प्रोफेसर रंगा ने किया कि अलग-अलग प्रान्तों में अलग-अलग ढंग से हो रही है, कहीं कोर्ट से, कहीं प्रान्तीय सरकार द्वारा और कहीं किसी और के द्वारा, इसको आपको दूर करना पड़ेगा चाहे इसके लिए भले ही आपको बिल लाना पड़े। सारे देश की यूनिवर्सिटीज में एकरूपता लानी पड़ेगी। आप बताएं ऐसा करना चाहते हैं कि नहीं ? अगर आपको एकरूपता लानी हैं तो जरूरी है कि वाइस-चांसलर्स की नियुक्ति के बारे में बिल लाएं।

इन शब्दों के साथ महान गुरुदेव के नाम पर स्थापित महान संस्था जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हैं उसका गौरव बढ़ाने के लिए जो बहुत लोगों के बीच में से गुजरे इस बिल को पेश कर रही है उसका समर्थन करता हूं और बिल पेश करने के लिए बधाई देता हूं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता(समस्तीपुर): विश्व-भारती में शांति-निकेतन है और हमारे पूर्ववक्ता ने इस विधेयक पर बहस करते समय चर्चा को जिस प्रकार अशांतिपूर्ण बनाया वह वास्तव में अजीब है। जौइन्ट सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने अनुशंसा की कि विश्व-भारती का यह विशिष्ट कर्तव्य होना चाहिए कि वह शिक्षा के माध्यम से गुरुदेव के विचारों को कार्यरूप दे, उसी रूप में शैक्षिक कार्य-क्रमों को भी लागू करे।

विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना गुरुदेव ने जिस उद्देश्य से की थी उसमें उनकी संकल्पना एकता में अनेकता पर आधारित सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों का प्रचार और प्रसार ही नहीं था, बल्कि विश्वबंधुत्व की भावना का प्रचार भी इसमें सम्मिलित था और इसीलिए इसका नाम विश्व-भारती रखा गया था। परन्तु विश्व-भारती के छात्रों की सूची जब हम देखते हैं तो मुझे अफसोस होता है कि उसमें बंगाल के छात्रों की बहुसंख्या है, जो कि नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। कुछ न कुछ ऐसा प्रावधान किया जाना था जिसमें अन्य राज्यों, कम से कम अन्य राज्य और अन्य देश का भी उचित प्रति-निधित्व छात्रों की संख्या में होता और तभी विश्व-भारती का नाम सार्थक होता। गुरुदेव केवल बंगाल की ही धरोहर नहीं थे, वह सारे देश के थे और बंगाल को ही उस पर अपना अधिकार नहीं जतलाना चाहिए।

यों तो सभी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के परि-सरों में अनुशासन और शैक्षिक मापदंडों में निरावट

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

आई है और कमोबेश रूप में यहां भी देखी जा सकती है। फिर भी मुझे प्रसन्नता हैं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में उन मापदंडों के अनुपालन का काफी अधिक प्रयास रहता है। यद्यपि हम देश में कोई एक रीति नहीं बनाते हैं, फिर भी हमें प्रसन्नता है कि अनुशासन और शैक्षिक मापदण्डों का यहां पालन होता है और जगहों की अपेक्षा अधिक।

सभापति जी, टैगोर ने इस बात पर बल दिया था कि हम अपने आध्यात्मिक आदर्शों को तभी प्राप्त कर सकेंगे जब हम छात्रों को प्रकृति के निकट सम्पर्क में लाएंगे और उन्हें पड़ोसी गांवों के किसानों और मेहनतकश लोगों के सम्पर्क में लाएंगे। उन्होंने प्यार और बलिदान की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया।

इस विधेयक में क्या प्रवर समिति ने इस पर कहीं जोर डाला है? लोकतांत्रिक परम्परा की चर्चा हुई। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है प्रो० रंगा पर। बचपन में मैं स्व० पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू की एक किताब "हिन्दुस्तान की समस्या" पढ़ रहा था। पंडित जी ने भी इस पर विचार किया था। एक लेख में उन्होंने आश्चर्य व्यक्त किया था। उस समय का एस्टैब्लिशमैंट भी कहता था कि छात्रों में राजनीति नहीं आनी चाहिए। "हिन्दुस्तान की समस्या" एक बहुत पुरानी किताब है और सस्ता साहित्य मंडल से प्रकाशित हुई थी।

SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA (Udaipur) : He never said like that.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : You just go through *Hindustan Ki Samasyayen*.

SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : He said they should be aware of the current politics, but he never said that the students should not be involved.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि उन्होंने इतना मान लिया।

पंडित जी ने लिखा था कि उस समय के एस्टैब्लिशमैंट ने विद्यार्थियों में राजनीति लाने का विरोध किया था। पंडित जी ने भी इस बात की चर्चा की थी और उन्होंने कहा था कि विद्यार्थी इस देश के नागरिक बनेंगे और उनमें राजनीतिक चेतना का अभाव होना खतरनाक होगा। इसलिए उन्होंने इस बात की तसदीक की थी कि विद्यार्थियों में राजनीतिक चेतना आनी चाहिए। परन्तु आप कैसे राजनीतिक चेतना लाएंगे? क्या लोकतांत्रिक परम्पराओं का अनुकरण करके? लोकतांत्रिक परम्पराएं न चलने देकर क्या राजनीतिक चेतना बढ़ेगी? मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि कहीं का भी एस्टैब्लिशमैंट यह कहता है कि विद्यार्थियों में यह नहीं होनी चाहिए। उसका विरोध जो करते हैं, वह चाहते हैं कि विद्यार्थियों में भी राजनीतिक चेतना आए और जब वह लोग सत्ता में आते हैं तो उसका विरोध करते हैं। एस्टैब्लिशमैंट की बात करने लगते हैं।

प्रो० रंगा ने कहा कि उस समय की बात दूसरी थी, यह हर एस्टैब्लिशमैंट कहता है। क्या आज के युग में विद्यार्थियों में राजनीतिक चेतना नहीं आनी चाहिए? यहां पर विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों की विभिन्न बाडीज़ में विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों को नामित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन नामित विद्यार्थियों का नामीनेशन किस आधार पर हुआ, वह किसका प्रतिनिधित्व उस बाडी में करेंगे? सिवाय अपने वह और किसका प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे और किसके प्रतिनिधि हैं? और किसके प्रति उत्तरदायी हैं? हर आदमी का मत अलग हो सकता है। इस तरह का प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान करने से आप क्या अपेक्षा और उम्मीद करते हैं? अगर आपको पूरी प्रजातांत्रिक पद्धति से असंतोष है तो बात दूसरी है परन्तु जो विस्तृत रूप में सही हो सकता है, वह छोटे रूप में गलत कैसे होगा, यह बात मुझे समझ में नहीं आती है।

एडमीशन पालिसी के बारे में धारा 20-सी में कहीं न कहीं यह प्रावधान होना चाहिए था कि भारत में कम-से-कम सभी राज्यों के छात्र एक निश्चित संख्या में इस विश्वविद्यालय में रहें।

किन्तु ऐसा कहीं प्रावधान नहीं है। तभी विश्व-विद्यालय के मूल उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हो सकेगी अन्यथा नहीं। विश्वविद्यालय के सिलैबस का विस्तार किया गया है। यह मैं मानता हूं कि कोई भी ऐसी शिक्षा सफल नहीं हो सकी जो जीविका अर्जित न करा सके, परन्तु इसका तात्पर्य यह नहीं है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय को भी देश के अन्य विश्वविद्यालय की तरह का ही बना दिया जाए। फिर तो जो इसके पीछे उद्देश्य हैं उन्हीं का हनन हो जाएगा। देश में चारों तरफ आर्ट्स कालेज हैं, ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय हैं जो आर्ट्स की शिक्षा देते हैं परन्तु इस विश्वविद्यालय को उनसे कुछ अलग ही बनना था।

आज सारे देश में नैतिक अवमूल्यन हो गया है। हमारे समाज की जो आज दशा है वह नैतिक अवमूल्यन के कारण ही है। इस नैतिक अवमूल्यन के अथाह सागर में इस विश्वविद्यालय के माध्यम से सही नैतिक-शिक्षा छात्रों को प्रदान की जा सकती थी परन्तु उसका स्वरूप ऐसा होता कि उसके साथ-साथ छात्र यहां से निकलने के बाद, स्नातक होने के बाद, अपनी जीविका अर्जित करने में भी सक्षम रहते। ऐसा रूप इस विश्वविद्यालय को देना चाहिए था।

जहां तक सिलैबस की बात है, एक बात समझ मे नहीं आती है। इसमें ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण सम्बन्धी शिक्षा का भी प्रावधान रखा गया है परन्तु वैज्ञानिक और टैक्निकल अध्ययन का कहीं उल्लेख नहीं है। मुझे सन्देह है कि बिना वैज्ञानिक एवं प्रौद्योगिक अध्ययन के ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए ग्रामीण पुन-र्निर्माण का जो सिलेबस हो उसमें इस बात का ध्यान अवश्य रखा जाना चाहिए।

इस विधेयक की धारा 38 (1) में एक नया प्रयोग किया गया हैं—तीन सदस्यों की एक समिति बनाने का प्रावधान रखा गया है, जोकि वहां पर मतान्तर के कारण पैदा हुए झगड़ों का निपटारा कर सकेगी। इस समिति का निर्माण अपने में एक नवीन प्रयोग है और यदि यह प्रयोग सफल हो तो मैं आशा करता हूं दूसरे विश्व-विद्यालयों में भी इस प्रकार का प्रावधान रखा जाएगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय शिक्षा मन्त्री जी. से, अपने दिए गए सुझावों पर, ध्यान देने का अनुरोध करता हूं।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel privileged to support the Bill on Visva-Bharati University on an auspicious day today, which is 25th of Vaisakha, Tagore's birthday.

Sir, this is a Bill which has been drafted very well by the Joint Select Committee, and I wholeheartedly support it. I am very surprised and shocked to hear the speech of my learned friend, Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty, and I am also surprised to see his respect and love and all praise for Rabindranath Tagore. In the State to which he belonged, namely, West Bengal, it has been observed that now in their syllabus from University to the primary level, Rabindranath Tagore has got no place.

Sahaj Path was the most favourite book for the students at the primary level. Rabindranath Tagore's poems were given. I know from the beginning they have been objecting that Sahaj Path is not Rabindra Nath Tagore's book. In Sahaj Path there are many poems of Rabindra Nath Tagore. These have been deleted. The history in West Bengal syllabus now gives more importance to Lenin and Stalin and not to Rabindranath Tagore or Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. (*Interruptions*) I am an uneducated man. All education is yours.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Have you gone through that book ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I hav seen all books. (*Interruptions*) Even then when this Bill was discussed in this House there are certain points which have been raised about the various clauses of the Bill. Well, I say this is a Bill which has been drafed by the Joint Select Committee. From the Report of the Joint Select Committee,

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

we have seen the Committee was represented by all political parties both from the Members of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. Some Members belonging to CPM, CPI have given discussions in this Bill. The political parties left front have been telling "why should the representation on the Council be on the basis of merit or seniority ?" They are questioning the formation of the Students' Council. This has been objected to and criticised. But I personally feel that this is a model Bill. It should not only be in Visva-Bharati but this should be all over the country. This is necessary. There should be uniformity of rules all over the country. The university to-day in our country has been converted into a hot-bed of political destructive activities. What have we seen in Assam ? Gauhati University was the main centre for all this agitation in Assam which was neither good for the country nor for the people of Assam. The universities are being misused. There is no reason to say that students should not participate in politics. They should have political thinking and they should participate in politics. But they are involving themselves into politics which is very disruptive in its activities, which is destructive for the cause of the country. So, I fully support this Bill which has been drafted very well and I shall appeal to the Education Minister that in the appointment of the Vice Chancellor also there should be certain rules which should be framed by the Government of India, which should be followed all over the country, whether it is in West Bengal, Assam or in the Union Territory or anywhere.

What do we see in Calcutta ? Shri Chakraborty has spoken too much. One Member of the House who contested election has lost in the election. It is in the democratic process that he lost. What happened ? They did not accept defeat gracefully. They have made the issue of Governor. This issue is continuously going on. Wherever the Governor goes, the workers create troubles for him. It is not good for a particular State nor it is good for the country.

Now they have passed a Bill in West Bengal. I would appeal to them that they should not give concurrence to such a Bill which is against the concept....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Have you read that Bill ? I want clarification. Do you know what is there ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, he wants me to read that Bill...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I would request Mr. Dev to read that Bill.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Is that a good piece of Bill ? My point is that the system which was there was alright. If through that system talents like Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty and Shri Somnath Chatterjee could be produced by the Calcutta University, then what was wrong with that system which was there in Calcutta ? They have good talents there. They claim that they are much more educated than many of us, and if I agree, it only means that the old Calcutta University Act was alright...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The 1979 Act was passed by the Left Front Government.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I would appeal to the Education Minister that there should be uniformity of rules all over the country in election or selection of Vice-Chancellors. (*Interruptions*)

Before I conclude, again I would request the Education Minister that this Bill should be taken as a model Bill for all the Universities with certain modifications here and there, and it should be followed all over the country because the University campus all over the country has been converted into a campus for agitations and thereby the educational system is going worse day by day and we shall be answerable to our future generation. Therefore, this august body should take care of it. Let a comprehensive Bill for all the Universities be brought. There should be a prototype system for appointment of Chancellors and Vice Chancellors all over the country.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, विश्वभारती संशोधन विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। यह विधेयक जो आज 13 वर्षों के अध्ययन, मनन और कमेटी में डालने के बाद

लाया गया है, इसे पहले लाते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। फिर भी इसे एक सर्वांगीण विधेयक कहा जा सकता है और मैं समझता हूं कि इसके प्रावधान बहुत अच्छे हैं। जिस तरह से विश्व-भारती शान्ति-निकेतन में अवस्थित है और विश्व के सारे देशों के बीच प्राच्य संस्कृति और पाश्चात्य संस्कृति के तालमेल, तादात्म्य स्थापित करने की भावना हमारे गुरुदेव रविन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर में थी, उसी परिपेक्ष में यह बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसलिए यह सराहनीय है। गुरुदेव रविन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर की इस कल्पना को मूर्त रूप देने में जितना समय लगा उस दृष्टि से यह बिल बहुत ही अच्छा कहा जा सकता है। विश्व भारती को आज भी देश के लिए एक ऐतिहासिक प्रतीक के रूप में माना जा सकता है तथा उनकी जो भावना थी—इस विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दू, बौद्ध, जैन, सिख, इस्लाम, ईसाई, सबकी कलाओं का अध्ययन, मनन और चिन्तन यहां पर किया जाएगा। उसमें किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं होगा, प्राच्य कला और संस्कृति तथा पाश्चात्य कला और संस्कृति के सम्बन्धों को इतना प्रगाढ़ बनाया जाएगा जिनसे भारत और एशिया के देशों के सम्बन्ध धीरे-धीरे बढ़ते चले जाएंगे। इसके साथ-साथ विश्व के गोलार्धों के बीच शांति की भावना का उदय हो और विश्व शांति स्थापित हो। हर व्यक्ति के हृदय से मनोमालिन्य और शोषण करने की भावना समाप्त हो, द्वेष और हिंसा का निदान हो। तो इस तरह से बहुत अच्छी भावनाओं के साथ नोबल प्राइज विजेता रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर ने यह कल्पना की थी। इसके लिए शांति निकेतन का एक अच्छा स्थल चयन किया था। उन्हें आशा थी कि इससे विश्व शांति स्थापित हो सकेगी। इसलिए सत्यं, शिवं और आदित्यं शब्दों का मेल किया था। ईश्वर को आध्यात्म के रूप में लोग समझ सकें और सभी देशों और धर्मों को एक ही स्वरूप मान सकें। अध्यापक और छात्र यहां सौहार्द्रपूर्ण वातावरण में रहेंगे और अशांति तथा क्लेश का यहां स्थान नहीं होगा। समग्र विश्व के कार्यकलापों का एकीकार होगा और एक जगह साथ-साथ सामाजिक विषयों का अनुसंधान होगा। इसके द्वारा कारगर उपायों पर निरंतर चिंतन होगा। इस प्रकार से इसका बहुत ही अच्छा उद्देश्य था। लेकिन अभी जो कुछ हुआ, बहुत-सी आलोचना हुई और अशांति का जो वातावरण बना, उससे रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर की भावना को मैं समझता हूं कि चोट पहुंच सकती है। इस तरह की छींटाकशी करने से उस भावना पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा। ऐसे विचार नहीं होने चाहिएं। अगर गलतियां हैं तो उनको राजनीतिक छलछद्म से हटकर दूर किया जा सकता है। इसकी जो मूल भावना है, उसके विपरीत कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह बात सही है कि इसमें राष्ट्रपति या प्रधानमंत्री चांसलर के रूप में रहें, इसमें राजनीतिक दलगत भावना हो सकती है लेकिन जहां तक इसके राष्ट्रीय महत्व का सवाल है, इस संस्था का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। इस तरह की संस्था का राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप होना चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें विश्व शांति का खयाल किया गया है और विश्व संस्कृति, शिक्षा और ललित कला के द्वारा विचार किया गया है। अगर इसमें प्रांतीयता और क्षेत्रीयता की बात आती है तो इसका उद्देश्य समाप्त हो जाता है। इसीलिए इसी दृष्टि-कोण से इस पर विस्तृत रूप में विचार करना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, एक दो समस्याओं की ओर और आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। विश्व भारती में संस्कृत और पाली विभाग है। वहां पर जो प्राध्यापक हैं, उनके साथ बड़ा ही भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है। विश्व भारती में "रिसर्च असिस्टेंट" के पद हैं लेकिन विभिन्न पदों के वेतनमान अलग हैं। इसे पक्षपातपूर्ण कहा जा सकता है। मैं, एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। संस्कृत विभाग के डा० मंजूल मयन्क एक प्राध्यापक हैं। वह, निरन्तर संस्कृत के अध्यापक रहे हैं। उनकी प्रोन्नति रीडर के पद पर अभी तक नहीं की गई। उनसे कम योग्यता के हर विभाग में जिन्होंने न पी० एच० डी० की है, न विशेष अध्ययन किया है और न रिसर्च के पेपर्स प्रस्तुत किए हैं, उन्हें रीडर तथा उससे आगे के पदों पर प्रोन्नत किया गया है। संस्कृत, पाली एवं प्राकृत विभाग, विश्व-भारती के विभागाध्यक्ष डा० वी० एन० बैनर्जी का एक कांफिडेंशियल लैटर पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

"Dr. M. Mayank,

> Please note that I will not let you become Reader and Professor in the Department, so long as I am Head. Better, look for elsewhere, preferably in your own province, U.P."

This was a letter dated 31-8-1981.

इस संस्था को विश्व-भारती न कहकर बैनर्जी भारती कहा जा सकता है। इस तरह की बातों को रोका जाना चाहिए। वहां पर पे-स्केल्स में भी बड़ा भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है। रवीन्द्र भवन और कला भवन के रिसर्च असिस्टेंट्स का पे-स्केल 425 से 700 तक है जबकि दोनों जगह पोस्ट एक-एक ही है। इसके अलावा पाली चर्चा केन्द्र, जहां पर पांच पोस्ट है, वहां पर 330 से 560 का ही ग्रेड दिया हुआ है। जब यू०जी०सी० को लिखा गया तो उन्होंने भी इनके साथ न्याय नहीं किया। कई वर्षों से ये लोग कार्यरत हैं। डा० मन्यक को 25 वर्षों तक लगातार कार्य करने पर भी प्रोमोशन नहीं मिला। इस प्रकार की क्षेत्रीयता और प्रान्तीयता की भावना विश्व-भारती में चलेगी तो इसका ठीक तरह से दृष्टिकोण नहीं बन पाएगा और इसकी कल्पना ही समाप्त हो जाएगी। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदया तुरन्त ही इस मामले में सुधार करवायेंगी ताकि जो लोग अपने को अध्ययन, मनन और चिंतन में पचासों वर्षों से खपा रहे हैं, उनको न्याय मिल सके।

श्री मनोरंजन भक्त (अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह) : सभापति महोदय, पहले मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आज विश्व-कवि रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर की जन्म-तिथि पर इस सदन में इतने महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर चर्चा की जा रही है। इस चर्चा के पहले मार्क्स-वादी सदस्य श्री सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती ने कुछ बातें कहीं, टैगोर जी की इतनी प्रशंसा की, इतना ट्रिब्यूट उन्होंने पेश किया, मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि इतने दिनों तक जिनको उन्होंने बुजुर्वा कवि माना, आदर्श की बातें कीं, आज उन्हें क्या हो गया। मैंने कम्युनिस्टों के बारे में यह देखा है कि जिस सिद्धांत को वे मानकर अपना कार्य करते हैं, कुछ समय बाद उसे यह कहकर छोड़ देते हैं कि हम गलती पर थे। आपने बुजुर्वा कवि के बारे में जो बातें कहीं, मैं आपको उनके लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर को आज भारत में ही नहीं, सारे संसार में विश्व कवि माना जाता है। उन्होंने सारे देश के लोगों के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट किए। जिस समय यहां चौबे जी बोल रहे थे, मुझे वह समय याद आया जब वे और उनकी पार्टी के सदस्य मिलकर कहते थे कि यह आजादी झूठी है। मार्क्सवादी पार्टी के एक महत्वपूर्ण सदस्य ने श्री रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर पर एक आर्टिकल लिखते हुए उन्हें विश्व कवि माना। इसलिए जब आप लोग आजादी के साथ अपने विचार यहां रख सकते हैं तो हमें भी अपने विचार रखने की आजादी होनी चाहिए ताकि हम आपकी आलोचना कर सकें। जब ज्वाइंट सलैक्ट कमेटी में इस बिल पर विचार हो रहा था, तथा लोकसभा और राज्य सभा दोनो के सदस्य मिलकर विचार कर रहे थे तो उसकी रिकमैंडेशन में इनके दल के श्री संतोष मित्र तथा श्री सरदीश रॉय के डिस्सैंट नोट थे। उनका कहना था कि लोकल एम० पी० को नहीं रखा इसलिए सारी बात गलत हो गई। यदि पंचायत मैम्बर को रखा जाता तो ठीक हो जाता। चौबे साहब का डिस्सैंट नोट अलग है, मैं उसको फिर दोहराना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि यह बिल काफी पहले आना चाहिए था। फिर भी अब इस सदन में आ गया है तो अच्छी बात है और हमें आज के हालात को देखते हुए, तमाम एजूकेशन इंस्टीट्यूशंस को देखते हुए इस मौके का लाभ अपने अच्छे विचार प्रकट करके उठाना चाहिए। हमारे यहां सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज में एक जैसा पढ़ाई का सिस्टम नहीं है एक किस्म के नियम सारी जगह नहीं हैं। यदि हम इस बात पर पहले से ध्यान देते और एजूकेशन को आजादी के बाद सैन्ट्रल लिस्ट में रखते तो आज शायद इस देश की इतनी बर्बादी न हुई होती। कन्करैंट लिस्ट में आने की वजह से सारे देश में एकता की भावना पैदा नहीं हुई क्योंकि हर एक स्टेट में अपने-अपने

ढंग से शिक्षा प्रणाली चल रही है। सारे देश में एक-जैसी व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए मैं माननीया शिक्षा मंत्री महोदया से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल में उन्होंने जिस तरह से सारे देश की तमाम यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिए विधि अपनाई है, जिसके अनुसार इस देश में शिक्षा की हालत को सुधारा जाएगा, देश में शिक्षा का प्रसार किया जाएगा, उस विधि को आप इस तरीके से बनवाइए···जिससे सारे देश की यूनिवर्सिटीज एक ही नियम के अनुसार चल सकें जिससे देश को लाभ हो सके।

डेमोक्रेसी की जो बात माननीय सत्यसाधन जी कह रहे थे मैं उनको बताऊं कि आपकी पार्टी के शासन काल में सारी शिक्षण संस्थाओं को कितनी चोट पहुंचाई है, कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता। कितने ही कालेजों की कमेटियों को भंग करके अपने दल के लोगों को वहां बैठाया है। कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय के चांसलर ने जिस वाइस-चांसलर को अपोइंट किया उसके साथ आप जो बर्ताव कर रहे हैं वह शोभा की बात नहीं है। इसलिए शिक्षा व्यवस्था पर जितनी चोट आपने पहुंचाई है सारी जगह नौमीनेशन से आपने भरी हैं चाहे वह सैकेन्डरी ऐजूकेशन बोर्ड हो, या इंटरमीडिएट बोर्ड, सभी जगह नौमीनेशन्स से अपने आदमी भरे हैं और यहां सदन में डेमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं जो शोभा नहीं देता है।

यह बिल समर्थन योग्य है और सारे देश के लिए एक ही किस्म का विधेयक होना चाहिए जिससे एक-सी व्यवस्था हो सके। राजनीतिक उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए जो काम हो रहा है उसको तभी रोक सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और आपको अवसर देने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Narayan Choubey.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, he is a Member of this Committee and I do not think that the rules would allow him to speak on this Bill.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I have given a note of dissent.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no bar. You can speak.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, we have already taken the time allotted for this Bill. Therefore, I would request you kindly to tell the speakers to be brief in their speeches. They should only make points, not speeches. Otherwise, all other business will be held up.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, I heard with rapt attention the speeches made by the hon. Members of this House. Sir, Tagore had sung—

Puraba Paschima Ashe
Taba Singhasan Pashe

He wanted to see that the East and the West sit by the two sides of the throne of India. Many things have been told about Tagore. Tagore was never static ; Tagore was a living dynamic being. What Tagore was in the early part of 20th Century was not the same Tagore when the British people were crushing our national struggle in 1920's. When Jalianwallah Bagh massacre took place, Tagore was not the same Tagore and when the Second World War started in 1939, Tagore was not the same Tagore. These people always try to prove that Tagore was something like Lord Mahadev, without any change, which is not so. Tagore was for '*shanti*', was for peace, was for '*Kshema*', was for many of these good things.

But Tagore had to say :

जाहारा तोमार विषाई छे वायु,
निभाई छे तब आलो,
तुमि कि तादेर करियाछ क्षमा,
तुमि कि बेशेछ मालो।

"Those people are vitiating your atmos-

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

phere, do you love them ? Do you ever forgive them ?" Tagore had put this question. And today, these gentlemen are shedding crocodile tears for Tagore. Tagore was a democrat. He was a democrat from top to bottom. I am not questioning those gentlemen.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may say hon. members instead of gentlemen.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We are not questioning this Bill. We have questioned certain principles of this Bill. Tagore was a democrat. Now who would represent the students ? We elect our President, yes. We elect our Prime Minister, yes, that is true. But students are not allowed to elect their representatives. Teachers are not allowed to elect their representatives. So, this is your Bill. Otherwise, many things are okay there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is a perverse Bill.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I have heard what Prof. Ranga was saying. While Prof. Ranga was bringing students out of the Universities, that was all right because that was Independence time, time for struggling for Independence. Many of us have done these things during the struggle for Independence. But when Capitalism sits on the throne and when the Left wants to bring capitalism down and when we give a call to the students to fight this demon of capitalism, then it is wrong. I do not agree with it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It has been demolished in Calcutta.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Until we demolish it in Delhi, we will fight.

I do not agree with Prof. Ranga. I have heard with rapt attention Shri Bhagawanji also. He may call me Choubey or Dubey or whatever. He is a great man. He is very much annoyed because Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty had asked something regarding Prime Minister. He is a ** of Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should not say that, please withdraw it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I withdrew it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is a gentleman. He withdrew it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : But Sir, what more can I expect from Shri Bhagawanji.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly confine yourself to the Bill.

आचार्य भगवान देव : सभापति महोदय, इन को यहां स्पष्ट करना चाहिए । इन शब्दों का क्या संबंध है, यहां जो बात कहना चाहते हैं, स्पष्ट कहें । इन्हें हाउस में इस बात को स्पष्ट करना चाहिए । ये यहां इस प्रकार से अच्छी बात नहीं करते हैं ।

बात खुलकर कहें और उसका जवाब सुनने के लिए ये तैयार रहें ।

श्री रशीद मशूद : स्पष्ट है ।

(श्री رشید مسعود : اسپشٹ ہے ۔)

आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या स्पष्ट है ? बोलिए ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I only want to remind our friends here that after the Jalianwalabagh massacre Tagore who was given a Knighthood by the British Government, renounced it. Much before the Congress people could think of it, Tagore wanted to take a Jatha to Punjab. It was accepted by the then Congress Party. Anyhow, in the next Working Committee meeting of the Congress Party, certain leaders of the Congress Party wanted to pass

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

a resolution to congratulate Tagore for renouncing the Knighthood. But this was objected to by some Rightist Congress people and the resolution was not passed. It was killed in silence. This is what the Congress people who had high praise for Tagore had done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly confine to the Bill.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I am only saying that the Congress people are saying that from a to z it is a model Bill, and that this Bill should be the model for all Universities and for all campuses, so that they can control all the Universities from Delhi. (*Interruptions*) All will be dethroned. You will also be gone. Don't worry.

I tell you that my motherland India is not England. It is not France. It is multinational, multi-lingual. (*Interruptions*) Yes ; it is multi-national and multi-lingual. That is the thing you object to. This India is a multi-cultural country. If you want to say that all of us should take *charchari* or *dhaniya-patta* throughout the length and breadth of the country, i.e. everywhere, it will not suit the cause. We have many types of people.

> "*Nana bhasha nana mat,*
> *Nana Paridhan*
> *Bibidher Majhe Dheko*
> *Milan Mahan.*"

In other words, we have unity in diversity. So, naturally the prescription which they are giving for Mother India's education system will simply lack these things. So, we oppose this Bill ; but at the same time we request them to consider whether this elective system which we had proposed, can even now be restored.

I again appeal to her for these things ; and I now finish. Thank you.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) : जनाबे साहबे-सदर, मैं आपका मशकूर हूं कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया।

अगर हमने यूनीवर्सिटी को तालीम का मरकज़ बनाना है, तो हमें एक तरीका अपनाना पड़ेगा। अगर हमने उसे एजीटेशन का मरकज़ बनाना है तो फिर कोई दूसरा तरीका अपनाना पड़ेगा। अगर हम टैगोर की कायम की हुई यूनिवर्सिटी को इस तरह चलायेंगे कि स्टूडेंट्स फैसला करें कि उनके टीचर कौन होंगे, कौन सी किताबें होंगी और एग्जामिनेशन कैसे होगा, तो वह कैसे चल सकेगी। श्री चौबे यूनिवर्सिटी में डैमोक्रैसी लाना चाहते हैं। जायंट कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, वह उसको भी मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। अगर यूनिवर्सिटी को इल्म और विद्या का मरकज़ बनाना है, तो इस बारे में एजूकेशनिस्ट्स की राय पर अमल करना होगा। सब यूनीवर्सिटीज के लिए सिस्टम एक होना चाहिए और इस सिलसिले में लोकल कंडीशंज और ट्रेडीशन्ज वगैरह को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

हमारा इरादा स्टूडेंट्स को बांध कर रखने का नहीं है। हम यह भी नहीं कहते कि इख्तलाफ़-राय नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा तो नहीं होना चाहिए कि स्टूडेंट्स यह तय करें कि उनके लिए किताबें कौन सी होनी चाहिए, करीकलम क्या होना चाहिए वगैरह। जब हम यूनीवर्सिटी में पढ़ते थे, तो बैस्ट स्टूडेंट को कनसल्ट किया जाता था। एक बार लॉ कालेज में स्टूडेंट्स ने स्ट्राइक कर दी। प्रिंसीपल ने बैस्ट स्टूडेंट को बुलाकर कनसल्ट किया। जो स्टूडेंट पढ़ता है, वह जानता है कि एजूकेशन में इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिए क्या करना चाहिए। जो सिर्फ एजीटेशन करता है, उसको क्या मालूम कि इल्म को कैसे आगे बढ़ाना है। यह तो बिल्कुल उल्टी बात कही जा रही है कि एजीटेटर्ज यह फैसला करें कि यूनिवर्सिटी का निजाम क्या होना चाहिए। हमारी परम्परा रही है कि जब स्टूडेंट्स अपनी एजूकेशन पूरी कर लेते हैं, तो उन्हें लिबर्टी दी जाती है कि वे अपने ख्यालात का खुल कर इजहार करें। हमारे यहां टीचर शिक्षा देने में और स्टूडेंट्स की पर्सनेलिटी को डेवलप करने में मदद करते थे।

हमारे ये दोस्त किसानों और मजदूरों में काम नहीं करेंगे, एक्सप्लायटेशन के खिलाफ नहीं

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

लड़ेंगे, मगर स्टुडेंट्स को उकसायेंगे। कोई नहीं कहता कि आप स्टुडेन्ट्स में न जाइये या उनको एजूकेट न कीजिए लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी का जो मैनेजमेंट है और उसके लिए जो एक रास्ता अपनाया है उसमें आप स्टुडेन्ट्स से इण्टरफीयर करवाना चाहते हैं—यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा। मैं एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि तमाम मुल्क में चांसलर और वाइस चांसलर के एप्वाइन्टमेंट और उनकी फंक्शनिंग का एक ही तरीका होना चाहिए और उसमें पालिटिक्स नहीं आनी चाहिए। आज तो हम देखते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटीज एजिटेशन की सेन्टर बन गई है और उसकी वजह से तमाम उसका ढांचा ही बिखर रहा है। इससे सारा देश आज सफर कर रहा है और हमारा जो पुराना सिस्टम था एजूकेशन का उसके स्टैंडर्ड में कमी आ रही है। हालांकि आप नया करीकुलम बना रहे हैं और नई बातें रख रहे हैं लेकिन मेरी गुजारिश है कि आज दुनिया बहुत आगे बढ़ रही है इसलिए तालीम को भी बहुत आगे ले जाना होगा ताकि हमारे जो स्टुडेंट्स हैं वह भी तरक्की कर सकें। आज हम देखते हैं कि स्टुडेन्ट्स की तादाद तो बढ़ी है लेकिन जो एजिटेटर्स होते हैं वे जैसा चाहें वैसा ही चलाते हैं। यहां दिल्ली की दो यूनिवर्सिटीज में भी हमने देखा है कि पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के नाम पर जो यूनिवर्सिटी बनी थी, वहां पर ऐसे कुछ लोग बैठ गये हैं जो सैबटॉज करते रहते हैं। और जो दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी है उसमें भी कुछ दूसरी तरफ के लोग बैठे हैं जोकि चलने ही नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं आप को कोई नया सिस्टम लागू करना होगा। आज हमारे वाइस प्रेसीडेन्ट शायद विज़िटर हैं, दोनों यूनिवर्सिटीज के लोग होंगे, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि दोनों ही यूनिवर्सिटीज ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल रही हैं। इसकी वजह से सारा मुल्क सफर कर रहा है, हमारे देश के नौजवान सफर कर रहे हैं।

16.02 hrs.

(SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*)

स्टूडेन्ट्स रोते हैं, वे एम० फिल करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनको एडमीशन नहीं मिल पाता। वे इम्तहान भी पास कर लेते हैं लेकिन प्रोफेसर उन को दाखिला नहीं देते हैं। दाखिला भी अगर हो गया तो उनको पढ़ाते नहीं है।

ऐसी हालत में मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है कि आपको कोई नया सिस्टम इन्ट्रोड्यूस करना चाहिए और इस सिलसिले में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से सलाह-मश्विरा करनी चाहिए ताकि यूनिवर्सिटीज की फंक्शनिंग प्रापर हो सके और उनका डेवलपमेन्ट हो सके तथा हमारा देश तरक्की कर सके। इस की जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर ही है और अगर आप इस जिम्मेदारी से भागेंगे तो आने वाली नस्लें आपको माफ नहीं करेंगी। बस इतना ही मैं आपसे दरख्वास्त करना चाहता था—बाकी आप जानें और आपका काम।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): माननीय सभापति जी, विश्व भारती के बारे में जो विधेयक यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका एक विशेष तथ्य के आधार पर मैं विरोध करना चाहता हूं। वैसे विधेयक का यहां पर लाया जाना बहुत अच्छी बात है, हम भी चाहते थे कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह विधेयक यहां पर लाया जाए। लेकिन इसके अतिरिक्त दूसरे केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय भी हैं जैसे कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में बराबर मांग होती रही है कि यहां पर विधेयक लाया जाए लेकिन वह नहीं लाया गया है। मैं सरकार से विशेष रूप से प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में भी विधेयक लाया जाए क्योंकि इस समय का जो एक्ट है उसके अन्तर्गत वाइस चांसलर को बहुत सारे अधिकार दे दिए गए हैं और जैसा वह चाहते हैं वैसा करते हैं। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के लिए भी विधेयक लाया जाए; तो विधेयक यहां पर लाए जाने का हम स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन विधेयक कैसा होना चाहिए, इस सम्बन्ध में हमारा थोड़ा सा विरोध है। ऐसा नहीं दिखाई देता है कि यह लोक-तांत्रिक विधेयक है। शिक्षा संस्थाओं से संबंधित जो भी विधेयक हो उसमें लोकतांत्रिक मर्यादाओं और मूल्यों का विशेष ध्यान

रखा जाना चाहिए। यह बात इसमें दिखाई नहीं देती है। गुरुदेव रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर के आदर्शों, मान्यताओं और लोकतन्त्र के प्रति उनकी निष्ठा को सभी लोग जानते हैं। इसलिए यह विधेयक उनके आदर्शों के अनुरूप, उनकी इच्छा के अनुरूप और उनकी प्रवृत्ति के अनुरूप आना चाहिए था। इस विधेयक में कोर्ट में नोमिनेशन की बात कही गई है। छात्र प्रतिनिधियों और कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि के बारे में मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। यह नोमिनेशन के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि चुनाव के आधार पर होना चाहिए। उसी प्रकार अध्यापक का प्रतिनिधित्व चुनाव के आधार पर होना चाहिए, जो कि इस विधेयक में नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं विशेष रूप से सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि वह अभी भी इस विधेयक के बारे में इन सुझावों पर ध्यान दे। जहां कहीं भी नोमिनेशन की प्रक्रिया है, उसे चुनाव की प्रक्रिया के रूप में बदलने का प्रयास करे। अगर हम विश्वविद्यालयों का प्रबन्ध लोकतान्त्रिक तरीके से नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो हम और क्या करेंगे? विश्वविद्यालयों में यदि अयोग्य व्यक्ति बैठे हुए होंगे और इस बात का भी भरोसा नहीं होगा कि वे संस्था को लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से चला सकें, तो किस पर हम भरोसा कर सकते हैं। हमने तमाम ऐसे लोगों को अधिकार दे दिए हैं जो अनपढ़ हैं, बहुत कम पढ़े लिखे हैं। हम शिक्षाविदों की संस्थाओं को लोकतन्त्र के माध्यम से चलाए जाने का अधिकार नहीं देना चाहते हैं, यह एक बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। इसलिए मेरे सुझाव पर विचार किया जाएगा, इसका मैं विशेष रूप से आग्रह करता हूं।

उपकुलपतियों के चुनाव से संबंधित एक प्रश्न भी पूछा गया और सुझाव दिया गया कि सभी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के वाइस चांसलर के चुनने की एक ही प्रणाली होनी चाहिए। यदि इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था इस विधेयक में होती तो मैं उस का विरोध नहीं करता। हम चाहते हैं कि हर एक विश्वविद्यालय की कोर्ट को यह अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिए कि वह वाईस चांसलर चुन सके। भले ही इसके लिए वहां की एकेडेमिक काउन्सिल को वाइस चांसलर की योग्यता पहले से निर्धारित करनी पड़े। जैसे यदि किसी ने बीस वर्ष तक कम-से-कम अध्यापन का कार्य नहीं किया है, वह वाइस चांसलर नहीं हो सकता है। इसी प्रकार पांच वर्ष तक जिसने प्रोफेसर के पद पर कार्य नहीं किया है, वह वाइस चांसलर नहीं हो सकता है। इस प्रकार की योग्यतायें एकेडेमिक काउन्सिल द्वारा पहले से निर्धारित कर दी जायें। इसके आधार पर वहां के कुलपति का चुनाव किया जाए, यह हम चाहते हैं। इस प्रकार का प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार चांसलर के चुनाव के लिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। तमाम विश्वविद्यालयों के चांसलर इस प्रकार के चुन लिए जाते हैं, जो अच्छी तरह पढ़े-लिखे नहीं होते हैं। कम से कम चांसलर तो विश्वविद्यालयों के पढ़े-लिखे होने चाहिए। ऐसे लोग जो कम से कम ग्रेजुएट हों उन्हीं को चांसलर चुना जाना चाहिए। जिसको चाहते हैं, उसको बना देते हैं, यह व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है। इसलिए इस प्रकार की स्थिति होनी चाहिए जो व्यक्ति ग्रेजुएट नहीं है, वह किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय का चांसलर न चुना जाए। विश्व भारती के चांसलर और वाइस चांसलर गुरुदेव रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर की योग्यता और सहानता को देखते हुए चुना जाना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन तमाम सुझावों पर ध्यान दे और स्थिति में सुधार करे। इसके साथ ही मैं पुनः इस बात की जोरदार मांग करना चाहता हूं कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में भी एक बिल शीघ्र ही सदन में प्रस्तुत किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : सभापति जी, मैं इस विश्वभारती संशोधन विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं, समर्थन करता हूं। मैं माननीया विद्वान शिक्षा मंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं कि वह इस महान संस्था की बिगड़ती हुई हालत को सुधारने के लिए इतना अच्छा, प्रभावी और सुन्दर बिल लेकर आई हैं। श्रीमन्, जिस संयुक्त प्रवर समिति को यह बिल सौंपा गया था, मैं भी उसका एक सदस्य था और यह मेरे लिए एक सौभाग्य की बात थी। लगभग तीन वर्षों के कठोर परिश्रम के

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

बाद यह समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर सकी। यह समिति दो बार शान्तिनिकेतन गई, गुजरात गई तथा अन्य कई स्थानों पर गई और सभी संस्थाओं का गहन अध्ययन करने के बाद जो बिल यहां पेश किया गया उसका दोनों पक्षों के साथियों ने समर्थन किया है—यह बहुत स्वागत योग्य बात है।

श्रीमत्, जब हम इस महान संस्था के सम्बन्ध में विचार करते हैं तो अनायास ही हमें भारत के उस महान सपूत का स्मरण हो आता है जो शिक्षा, संस्कृति, कला, लेखन, संगीत, आदि अनेक क्षेत्रों में बहुमुखी प्रतिभा के धनी थे और जिन्होंने न केवल भारत बल्कि पूरे संसार में देश का नाम रोशन किया—उस महान सपूत का नाम था—गुरुदेव रविन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर। जिस कल्पना और जिस आशा को लेकर गुरुदेव ने इस संस्था की स्थापना की, मैं ऐसा सोचता हूं कि वैसे तो भारत में शिक्षा के बहुत से केन्द्र हैं, संस्थाएं हैं, लेकिन गुरुदेव एक भिन्न प्रकार की सस्था की कल्पना करते थे जो इस देश की सभ्यता, संस्कृति, कला को बढ़ाने के लिए एक आदर्श केन्द्र स्थापित हो। यदि मैं यह कहूं कि उनकी मंशा थी कि वह नालंदा और तक्षशिला जैसे विश्वविद्यालयों के आधार पर एक विद्यालय स्थापित करना चाहते थे तो वह गलत नहीं होगा। वे विश्वविद्यालय किसी जमाने में दुनिया के देशों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करते थे। आपको याद होगा—भारत की सभ्यता और संस्कृति सीखने के लिए नालदा और तक्षशिला में विद्यार्थी विदेशों से आया करते थे। गुरुदेव की भी यही कल्पना थी कि एक ऐसी संस्था संस्थापित की जाय जिसमें विदेशों से लोग आकर यहां की कला, शिक्षा और कल्चर को अच्छी तरह से समझें, पढ़ें और अपने देशों में जाकर भारत का नाम रोशन करें, भारत का गुणगान करें। लेकिन पिछले दिनों उस विश्वविद्यालय में काफी गड़बड़ हुई। खास तौर से 1971 और 1972 में जो आन्दोलन हुए, तोड़फोड़ हुई, विद्यार्थी और अध्यापकों में आपस में जो झगड़े हुए वे गुरुदेव की इस संस्था को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं बहुत अशोभनीय बात थी। दिन-प्रति-दिन उसकी हालत बिगड़ती चली जा रही थी। तब सरकार ने सोचा कि उसकी दशा को सुधारने के लिए क्यों न ऐसा विधेयक लाया जाय जिससे यह संस्था अपने पूर्व गौरव को प्राप्त कर सके।

हमारी प्रवर समिति जब शान्तिनिकेतन गई तो हम वहां सभी वर्गों के लोगों से मिले। वाइस-चांसलर से मिले, उनके विचार सुने, अध्यापकों के विचार सुने, विद्यार्थियों के विचार सुने और विश्वविद्यालय के जो कर्मचारी थे उनके विचार भी सुने। उन सबके विचार सुनने के बाद उनकी भावनाओं और मंशाओं के अनुरूप कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की और उसके बाद यह विधेयक पेश किया गया। वहां पर लोकतंत्र नहीं था। इस बात को सुनकर तब हंसी आती है जब मार्क्सवादी लोग इस तरह की बात करते हैं जिनका लोकतंत्र में विश्वास ही नहीं है। हमारी सरकार चाहती है, हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री चाहते हैं कि वहां पर लोकतंत्र कायम रहे और उस विश्वविद्यालय का उद्देश्य आगे बढ़े। विधेयक में इसके लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रावधान किए गए है। तीन व्यक्तियों की समिति बनाई गई है जो इस चीज को देखेगी। किस तरह से वहां पर अनुशासनहीनता को रोका जा सकता है। किस तरह से विद्यार्थियों और अध्यापकों के टकराव को रोका जा सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, वहां पर शांति निकेतन है जहां पर पढ़ने और पढ़ाने का काम होता है। श्री निकेतन में रूरल डेवलपमेंट और कृषि के विकास के लिए, कला के विकास के लिए व्यवस्था है। इस बिल में जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं उनसे वहां पर आई अस्वाभाविकता को दूर किया जा सकेगा। अगर इन प्रावधानों को सही रूप में लागू किया गया तो मेरा बिश्वास है कि गुरुदेव की कल्पना साकार होगी। वहां पर एक आदर्श रहा है। शुरू में वहां पर पेड़ों के नीचे बैठकर विद्यार्थी शिक्षा ग्रहण करते थे। गुरुओं का आदर करते थे। वही आदर और सत्कार पुनः स्थापित होगा ऐसी मुझे आशा है। इस महान संस्था को पुनः प्राचीन काल का महत्व प्राप्त होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you will not give me more time, I like to pinpoint certain features of Visva-Bharati. Visva-Bharati is not situated in a very grand place. There are no beautiful hills, no sea shore, it is not a holiday resort. It was a dry land, hot area, barren land and there were no gentlemen, no *bhadra* log living around it except the tribals and the poorest people. While passing through that area, the father of Rabindranath, Maharshi Debendra Nath sat below a tree and that particular place attracted him. Gradually, in 1900 he purchased some land and in 1901 a small school and in 1921 a national institution was established which was made a national university in 1951. While piloting his Bill, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the then Education Minister referred that this is an *amanat*, a gift, which Gandhiji entrusted on him to watch. This is from the report of the Masood Committee. Nehruji, intervening in the debate, said that this university must not be allowed to be another university in a regimented form just like other universities.

He warned against regimentation. But today we are faced with the worst regimented legislation that is before us. Even the Masood Committee recommendations said in the Aims and Objects that that they are giving a legal form, an Act form to the Report of their Committee. But the Masood Committee also recommended that the students should be elected, the teachers should also be elected, because you have got enough powers otherwise. That too you have avoided. It was discussed that good students should be inducted into the committees. It should have been the best thing that the good students should also be the leaders of the students. If this combination is not there today, for that we need not blame the students and that cannot be corrected by withdrawing the right of election. For that we must admit that somehow or other we have failed in our duty that there is no ideal before the students. Now we have read in the Memoirs of Prof. Woten that when some controversy arose, Subhash Chandra Bose was not the person who assaulted him, but he took the total responsibility and got himself expelled. It is true that we should not be afraid of agitations. Today the problem is not of the students' agitation, but the problem is that of the direction of the agitation. In our time we have never seen that the students were agitating for hard question papers or that there should not be invigilators. All sorts of such things were not there then. My Comrade Choubey said that students were fighting to pull down the demand of capitalism. But I doubt whether it is a fact. The students are not fighting for that. That would have been the best thing if the students had come to fight the demand of capitalism, the demand of casteism or the demand of communalism. Today in which direction have we led the country that the students are becoming extremists in Punjab ? They try not to become Bhagat Singh, who was more radical than the old Congressmen. They are two steps backward. In Tripura what happened ? All the tribals above 40 years are with the CPI(M) and below 20 years are with the Tripura Yuva Samiti.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : I don't think so.

SHRI A.K. ROY : You may not. But if you think with honesty, then you will think like that. But my point is what is the contribution ? I am saying that that trend you cannot arrest by withdrawing the right of election.

Secondly, I would like to say, what is the purpose of creating a Shriniketan besides the Shantiniketan. One of the biggest imbalances in our education system is the alienation of the intellectual exercise from physical labour. That Gandhiji also understood. Rabindranath Tagore also understood and all the national leaders understood that in no way alienation between the mental and physical work should be allowed to happen. That is why Rabindranath Tagore invited one of the renowned agricultural experts at Sriniketan and rural technology was established there. It is all right that you have withdrawn the right to election. By that can you keep the ideals of Tagore living in your Amended Act ? There should be some sort of provision even in your aims and Objects that the relation of mental and physical work and the origi-

[Shri A.K. Roy]

nal ideas should not be lost sight of. You have seen that in many of these witnesses. I was studying the deliberations of the witnesses.

They say that one of the reasons is that Visva-Bharati went in the wrong direction because Sriniketan was neglected. You have neglected the rural technology, you have neglected the practical work, you have neglected your integration with the society. I tell you that if surrounding villages are inhabited by the tribals, the poorest of the poor people, you neglected that portion. So you must emphasise that point. Mr. Vajpayee is sitting here, I was reading his performance in the Committee. (*Interruptions*). His performance was fairly good. He asked, 'What is the number of foreign students in the University ?' The University is having 400 teachers and 3000 students. The total number of foreign students is 50. The number of foreign teachers is less, but that was not the original conception. But why is this name 'Visva-Bharati' ? Rabindranath Tagore started Visva-Bharati with C.F. Andrews, W.W. Pearson and Kaka Saheb Kalelkar of Maharashtra, actually collecting people from all over India, and that character must be retained. Prof. Ranga suggested panels and all that saying that one should be from Bengal, one should be from other States and all that. I say that a panel of three should be for Visva-Bharati—one from Bengal, one from India other than from Bengal and one should be from a foreign country. These panels should be there and out of that a Vice-Chancellor or Upacharya should be selected. Then you can give a real meaning to the term, 'Visva-Bharati'. Your reservation should be there—1/3rd of the students from Visva-Bharati should be from Bengal, one-third should be from other States of India and the rest of the one-third should be from outside India. The composition of teachers also should be like that. That should be enforced. In this way you can, to some extent, preserve some of the good elements with which Rabindranath Tagore conceived this institution.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा(पाली) : सभापति महोदय, आज यदि किसी देश का भविष्य आंकना हो तो उसके विश्वविद्यालयों से आंका जा सकता है। यदि संसार का भविष्य आंकना हो तो उसके आंकने का एक ही मापदण्ड हैं और वह विश्व भारती जैसी संस्थाओं से आंका जा सकता है। जब इस बिल पर हमारे वक्ता महोदय पहले बोल रहे थे तो उससे स्पष्ट नहीं होता था कि वे क्या संशोधन इस बिल में चाहते हैं, किस बात पर जोर देना चाहते हैं। किस तरह की डैमोक्रेसी चाहते हैं। यदि आप स्टूडैंट्स के बारे में ज्यादा जोर देकर कहना चाहते हैं तो आप इस क्लाज को क्या कहेंगे —इससे ज्यादा आप क्या चाहते हैं—

"There shall be constituted a Students Council consisting of :

(i) the Director of Physical Education, Sports, National Service and Students Welfare—Chairman.

\+ + +

(ii) All students who have won prizes in the fields of studies, fine arts, sports, extension work or any other prizes at the level of Class X and above."

इसमें वही विद्यार्थी लिए जाएंगे जो प्रथम श्रेणी के विद्यार्थी होंगे और उनकी सारी क्वालिटीज इसमें लिखी हुई हैं—

Is it not an election ? This is also a method of election.

इसलिए आप ऐसा मत कहिए कि इसको खत्म कर दीजिए—

"All students who have won prizes in the fields of studies, fine arts, sports, extension work or any other prizes at the level of Class X and above."

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Is it not an election ?

क्या यह चुनाव नहीं है ? राष्ट्रपति को कौन चुनता है ? देश की सर्वोच्च संस्था के सदस्य चुनते हैं और उसमें कोई तानाशाही नहीं है। आप सैक्शन 10 देखें :

"Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) and (4), the Paridarsaka (Visitor) shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made, by such person or persons as he may specify, of the University, its buildings,..."

"The Paridarsaka (Visitor) shall give notice to the Unlversity of his intention to causc an inspection or enquiry to be made and the University shall on receipt of such notice have the right to make within thirty days or such other period as the Paridarsaka (Visitor) may determine, from the date of receipt of the notice,"

So, nothing is being done which is undemocratic.

राष्ट्रपति को तो सर्वोच्च संस्था के सदस्य चुनते हैं। आपने क्या किया कि गवर्नर ने वाइस-चांसलर को अपौइंट किया तो आप ऐसा बिल ला रहे हैं वैस्ट बंगाल में जिसके द्वारा चांसलर की सारी पावर्स को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। आप तो वहां चाहते हैं कि गवर्नर को कोई अधिकार न रहे। जो अनुभव का लाभ उठाकर आगे नहीं बढ़ता उसको क्या कहा जाए। आपने कहा स्टूडैंट्स का चुनाव होना चाहिए। क्या चुनाव ही राजनीति है। आजकल दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जो चुनाव होते हैं क्या आप नहीं जानते हैं कि किस प्रकार के काम वहां होते हैं? क्या जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की बात आप नहीं जानते हैं? क्या हमने कुछ बातें सीखी नहीं? एक मनीषी और दार्शनिक ने एक बात कही थी, उसकी भावना थी और उसको असली रूप इस बिल द्वारा दिया गया है। इसके औब्जेक्ट्स में जो बात कही गई है, मेरे मन में एक शंका होती है:

"(i) to study the mind of Man in its realisation of different aspects of truth from diverse points of view".

कितने सुन्दर औब्जैक्ट्स रखे हैं। लेकिन इन उद्देश्यों को रखने के बाद मेरे मन में एक शंका होती है:

The legislation of Parliament must not contain something which cannot be enforced.

इतने ऊंचे उद्देश्य हैं, लेकिन अगर लेजिस्लेशन में ऐसे औब्जैक्ट्स रख दें जो एनफोर्स नहीं किए जा सकते हैं तो कैसे काम चलेगा?

उधर के माननीय सदस्य डिग्री के बारे में बात कर रहे थे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या टैगोर बी० ए०, एम० ए० थे। बाल्मीकि ने रामायण लिखी क्या वह बहुत विद्वान थे? क्या रैदास बहुत विद्वान थे?

मेरी राय में यह एक मौडल बिल है और तमाम यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिए एक नया बिल आना चाहिए जिसमें विद्यार्थियों और टीचर्स के चुनाव बन्द होने की बात हो और नए तरीके से विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा को सैन्टर का विषय बनाना चाहिए।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, let me make it clear that we are not opposed to the objective of the Bill which seeks to preserve the uniqueness and distinctiveness of Visva-Bharati. But we have certain opposition regarding certain modalities that have been incorporated in this Bill itself.

To be very brief, I would only like to quote what Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru said about this Viswa-Bharati because that will clear the mist which might have gathered in those who are now ruling in the Government corridors. The Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru said:

"We have looked upon this not only as a very great institution but as a very special and unique institution, and we are particularly anxious that it should not fall into the rut of other Universities. We are anxious, if I may say so, that our Education Department should not try to bring regimentation of it in line with others".

Sir, is it not clear? He definitely wanted that Education Department should not interfere or should not create a condition which leads to regimentation. It is not I,

[Shri Chitta Basu]

nor Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty who is speaking. It is your Prime Minister, the most beloved Prime Minister of this country who made this observation while taking part in the debate. My question to the hon. Education Minister is, has she got the courage to denounce it ? If she has got, let her denounce it and let us be happy.

AN HON. MEMBER : They have already denounced.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Let her say so.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Why denounce let them only depart.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is nothing but denunciation of the objective, of the observation that has been made. Of course, my hon. friend Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty has used certain language. But denunciation, I think, is stronger than what he has used. They are denouncing themselves. They are denouncing their leader. That is the whole crux of the thing.

But in the Bill, there is a positive progress—that is, the ideal of Rabindra Nath Tagore has been included in the body of the Bill which was not done earlier. This is a significant one. But I feel and I think, many of you may agree with me that the draft of that objective is not comprehensive enough to include the various facets of the philosophy of Kabir, Guru Rabindranath. Time is very short at my disposal and, therefore, I cannot discuss all those aspects which have not found proper reflection in the embodiment of that objective. I would only like to mention two aspects. The concept of national unity of Rabindranath is, in fact, recognised as unity in diversity and that has found reflection in one of his great poems :

हेथाय आर्य हेथाय अनार्य
हेथाय द्राविड़ चीन
शक हुन दल, पाठान मोगल
एक देहे होलो लीन।

This is the concept of Indian unity in diversity. In the present context of India's politics, this very fundamental concept of Indian unity in diversity is being eroded. And that concept does not find propor place in the embodiment of the objective of the University as has been done here.

Another aspect I would like to mention about Rabindranath is that he was not an advocate of internationalism alone. His internationalism was based on a strong sense of nationalism and that has found expression in the following objectives of Visva-Bharati set up by him.

> "Visva-Bharati represents India where she has her wealth of mind which is for all. Visva-Bharati acknowledges India's obligation to offer two objects : To others the hospitality of her best culture and, India's right to accept from others what is best."

Therefore, this is a synthesis between Indian nationalism and internationalism. We have to accept what is best in other countries and we have also the obligation to give what is best in us.

This spirit, according to me, has not found proper reflection in that Chapter.

Now, coming to the question of regimentation, I have to say that the objective of this Bill is nothing but to encroach on the autonomy of the educational institutions.

This Bill causes greater concern and apprehension for us when I find that respectable and veteran Members of the Congress-I like Prof. N.G. Ranga try to mis-interpret the content of democracy.

Prof. N.G. Ranga says that democracy is good for certain areas and for certain institutions and that there are certain institutions where democracy is not required and is not advisable.

I only want to remind him of what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said about it :

> "Freedom is indivisible. Democracy is indivisible."

And here I find Prof. N.G. Ranga saying as

if he can divide democracy ! This is the concept, this is the philosophy, this is the strain which cannot but create not only misgivings but apprehension in the minds of all democratic-loving people of our country.

This kind of theory is further reiterated by a chorus right from Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev to the hon. Member from Andaman and Nicobar that this should be a model Bill for all the Universities. The cat is out of the bag! Their real intention is that they want to negate the Calcutta University Bill passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and they know that this law made by Parliament under the concurrent subject prevails over the State law. Therefore, they have chosen this time for passing this law. This is my interpretation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is your view.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Anyway. This is my interpretation. You are entitled to have your own interpretation. The whole trend of the Government is in favour of encroaching on the autonomy of educational institutions.

Some charges have been made against the Left Front Government of West Bengal by taking advantage of this discussion over the Bill.

The charges are that the West Bengal Left Front Government have removed the works of Rabindranath Tagore from the curriculum of schools and colleges. This is a blatant lie, this is nothing but a canard, this is nothing but maligning of a government which is different in political complexion. As a matter of fact, the House should know that the West Bengal Government has published the entire works of Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali and they are being sold at a cheaper rate.

Therefore, I would conclude by saying that by abandoning the elective principle at all stages, the Government has shown disrespect to what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted. This trend is reflective of a trend towards authoritarianism and, I think, every one who loves democracy should oppose it.

Lastly, all the students, karmacharis, professors, and research scholars of the Visva-Bharati University are today highly agitated and are opposed to this Bill. I want to know how the Government propose to run the Visva-Bharati University without the help and cooperation of those who matter very much in the university administration, whether they have the idea of setting up CRP or some other organization of that nature to quell the dissatisfaction that is smouldering at the campus of Visva-Bharati.

With these words, I oppose the Bill.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : माननीय सभापति जी, विश्व भारती अमेंडमेंट बिल, 1984 जो यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। यहां पर हमारे सी० पी० एम० के भाइयों ने कहा है कि यह बिल जो लाया गया है वह गुरुदेव की विचारधाराओं पर आधारित नहीं है। और यूनिटी इन डाइवर्सिटी का जो प्रश्न बसु जी ने उठाया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इसके जो आब्जैक्ट्स हैं सैक्शन 5 में उसमें कहा गया है :

> "The objects of the University shall be to disseminate and advance knowledge and understanding by providing instructional, extension and research facilities and by the example and influence of its corporate life...."

जो आखिरी है उसमें दिया है :

> "(v).....free from all antagonisms of race, nationality, creed or caste and in the name of the One Supreme Being who is *Shantam, Shivam, Advaitam.*

तो जो भी उनकी विचारधारा थी और जो आइडियाज थे उसको इन आब्जैक्ट्स में रखा गया है। ऐसी हालत में इस प्रकार का प्रश्न उठाना ; मैं समझता हूं निश्चित तरीके से बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण नहीं है।

दूसरी बात रेजिमेंटेशन के सम्बन्ध में कही गई है, लेकिन यह बात उस समय पैदा होती जब सारा बोर्ड सरकारी अधिकारियों का ही बना दिया

[श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास]

जाता लेकिन इसमें तो हर प्रकार के लोगों को, क्वालिफिकेशन, डिग्री और मैरिट के आधार पर, चाहे एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल हो या कोर्ट हो, उसमें उन लोगों को रखने की व्यवस्था की गई है। सभी प्रकार के लोगों को रिप्रेजेन्टेशन दिया गया है। लेकिन सी० पी० एम० के भाई तो जो रेजिमेंटेशन करते हैं उसी के आधार पर बात कर रहे हैं। ये लोग सरकारी नौकरों का रेजिमेंटेशन नहीं करना चाहते, सी० पी० एम० के भाई, तो जिस प्रकार का रेजिमेंटेशन कलकत्ता यूनिवर्सिटी में किया गया है, उसी तरह का रेजिमेंटेशन यहां पर भी चाहते हैं। वे तो चाहेंगे कि वहां पर टीचर्स भी उसी विचारधारा के होने चाहिए और स्टूडेंट्स भी उसी विचारधारा में विश्वास रखने वाले होने चाहिए। यदि इस प्रकार का रेजिमेंटेशन हमारे वसु साहब करवाना चाहते हैं तो दूसरी बात है। अगर आप सारे देश के लोगों को एक साथ लेकर चलना चाहते हैं, जिस प्रकार की हमारी भावना है तो प्रश्न दूसरा है। तब तो निश्चित तरीके से इस प्रकार के लोगों को लिया जाना चाहिए। ताकि सभी लोग रिप्रजेंट कर सकें।

अब आप यह देखें कि जहां पर अध्यापकों को वोटिंग राइट दिया है, वहां पर क्या स्थिति है। कितने उनमें ग्रुप बन गए हैं। जहां कहीं भी झगड़े होते हैं, वे उन्हीं ग्रुपबाजी की वजह से होते हैं। हमारे माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जो बिल सदन में लाए हैं, वह रेजीमेंटेशन को खत्म करने के लिए हैं ताकि यूनिवर्सिटीज का कामकाज ठीक प्रकार से चल सके। इस व्यवस्था को उल्टा विरोधी पक्ष को समर्थन देना चाहिए, लेकिन ये इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। आप अपने दृष्टिकोण से इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं और आपको विरोध करना भी चाहिए। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था निश्चित तरीके से करनी पड़ेगी जिससे शांतिपूर्वक जो लोग पढ़ना चाहते हैं, उनको पढ़ने के अवसर मिल सकें। पांच-सात परसेंट ही ऐसे लोग हैं जो दादागिरी करके झगड़ा फसाद पैदा करके सारी व्यवस्था को बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं। लेकिन 95 फीसदी ऐसे लोग हैं, जो पढ़ना चाहते है। अव्यवस्था फैलाने वाले लोग इन्हीं पोलिटिकल पार्टियों से माइडेड होते हैं, जिनका इसके पीछे राजनीति स्वार्थ होता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बैन कर दो।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : बैन का सवाल नहीं है, सवाल यह है कि यूनिवर्सिटियों में इस प्रकार की अव्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिए, ताकि वहां की व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से चल सके। अभी राव साहब कह रहे थे कि इसमें एग्रीकल्चर के संबंध में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। उन्होंने कहा रूरल डेवलपमेंट के संबंध में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, इनका काम ही केवल सरकार को किसी तरह से क्रिटिसाइज करना है। आपने देखा नहीं है कि डायरेक्टोरेट फोर रूरल डेवलपमेंट के संबंध में अलग से व्यवस्था है।

सभापति महोदय, आप अभी से घंटी बजा रहे हैं, लेकिन मुझे तो अभी बहुत कुछ बोलना है। आप मुझे बोलने ही नहीं देना चाहते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't be unfair. Your name is not in your Party's list. Still I have given you a chance. Don't impute things to me.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : I felt somehow that I must support this Bill because...

AN HON. MEMBER : Why somehow ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Because your intentions are not always right. ... (*Interruptions*)

What has prompted me to support the Bill is the objects of the University that have been explained—the four objects. These objects are very laudable and I will mention only the first one because all people have studied these objects. To study the mind of

man in its realisation of different aspects of truth from diverse points of view. There are other laudable things and laudable goals. I respect these objects before the Ministry of Education. And the fifth one is that they want to have a cultural synthesis and there will be provision for the study of diverse civilisations which is a very laudable goal that they have set before them...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is not done by them. These are the objects which were given by Tagore himself. We are not debating that.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : So far as Visva-Bharati is concerned, that is the highest seat where you can learn lessons of cultural synthesis.

If you are to learn, in fact, the culture of India, learn it from the seat of Visva-Bharati. I salute that institution and I salute the sweet memory of its founder. Since they have put forth the objectives, I must salute the objectives also and give them credit for what they have put in.

16.56 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Soz, I have come to the Chair. You can address me.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am addressing all the people through you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because you were addressing Prof. Chakraborty, I have to tell you that.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : So far the objectives are concerned, they are very laudable.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : You need not inform the House. Your presence is automatically felt.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because he was addressing Prof. Chakraborty, I have to tell him to address me.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : They wanted to do many things. So far as objectives are concerned, for instance, they want to bring into more intimate relations with one another, through patient study and research, the different cultures of the East on the basis of their underlying unity. They talk about unity of mind ; they talk about culture and they talk about the study of diverse cultures. These are very laudable goals. I have given my support to the Bill and I am going to do it. All these objectives are laudable. But, I must remind them. It is one thing to talk and rise to present the bill and it is another thing to tell what they have put forth. Sir, at Tirupati their leaders addressed the teenagers, the youth of India—two thousand of them—and they wanted them to become militant. They equated the situation in Punjab with Jammu and Kashmir. This is how they are poisoning the minds of the people. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : Why not ? I want to put the record straight. Of course we say that wherever there are extremists, they have to be dealt with sternly. There may be some extremists in their State.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, they want to poison the minds of these people because they are in power. Then how can you live up to these ideals—I do not know. You cannot live up to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Come to the subject proper. This is a very important Bill, Mr. Soz.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : You were not here when other speakers spoke. He was probably replying to them.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am telling them only one or two things. I was not to go clause by clause. I am only asking them that they should be conscious of their duties to the nation. They have put forth these laudable goals before them. But, so far as the practice is concerned, they are doing contrary to what they have put forth in the Bill. What are the goals before them ? Do they have respect for democratic institutions ? I will tell you one or two things. They talk about truth. But they have lost

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

the respect for the truth. They have lost respect for everything and still they talk of the laudable goals and, therefore, I want to draw the attention of the House to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Soz, you are an experienced orator.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is he supporting ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am supporting the Bill. I am also reminding them of their responsibility and requesting them to keep that in view and work further afterwards. I shall point out two things to you. I feel that you must accept my amendments if you are prepared for that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you given any amendments ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : They must take note of these. It happens in this House that whenever a Bill is put forth, it is to be passed. They have scant respect for the views expressed by the Opposition. They do not care.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : The Opposition is always welcome to give their views.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Soz is a very knowledgeable person whose views will always be taken into consideration.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Is he coming from Tirupathi ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : They have to keep somebody to control you in all these things.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The Chancellor is the head of the University. He shall be appointed by the Visitor from out of a panel of persons recommended by the Executive Council under the provisions of the Act. The Chancellor should have proper qualifications. This has not been provided for in the Bill. Without proper qualifications he cannot become a Chancellor. This is kept vague in the Bill. The Chancellor should be an eminent educationist. But no such provision is made in the Bill. I want to know whether the Visitor is going to appoint the Chancellor according to his whims and fancies. I want to ask the Education Minister, what is the formula for appointment of the Chancellor. In any university the Chancellor has got wide executive powers. The executive council has its own powers ; but the Chancellor derives power directly from the Act and discharges the executive functions. Therefore they must be very cautious in selecting the Chancellor for Visva Bharati University and they cannot decide things by whims and fancies. The qualification of the Chancellor should have been indicated in the Bill, which they have not done. He should be a prominent educationist ; who has got taste for India's culture and arts. I don't see anything on that in the Bill which has been presented.

Now I come to the subject of nomination. They don't want any democratic institution to flourish in this country. One institution about which I feel very much concerned is the Students' Council. The students are at an impressionable age ; it all depends upon how you train them ; if you train them in democracy they become democrats ; if you train them in autocratic way, they become autocrats ; if you train them in authoritarian manner, they become autocrats in life. They say that Students' Council will be formed on the basis of merit. Whatever is provided in this regard is absolutely vague. You say, students who have got prizes in their field. What kind of prize ? Any kind of prize can be given by any high school headmaster. What is the type of prize that you want to be considered ? There are prizes of all kinds. You say, selection will be on the basis of extracurricular activity and all round development of personality. But who will determine all these things ? So, this is kept absolutely vague. This term namely 'extra-curricular activity' and 'all round development of personality' should be properly defined in the Bill. This is what I would suggest to the hon. Minister. How can he become all round personality ? Which will be the institution which will give him the certificate ? These things have to be looked into by the hon. Minister.

In respect of Students Council as the Bill

says, it will be on the principle of nomination. It should be 50 per cent by nomination on the basis of merit. How this is to be done is not provided for. And 50 per cent should be on the basis of selection. They have to put it clearly and remove the vagueness.

It is in the schools that the elections should take place. Otherwise we can never have democracy in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha. Unless we have such a system in the schools, we cannot have democratic system in the country's administration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All of you must go there and join the campaign.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, very often it happens that you may have brilliant students, they may have brilliant mind, but they may not become a book-worm and get first-class or first in the University examinations. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was not first in the University examination. But he was one of the 11 persons who had tremendous command over English language in Asia. I read it some 25 years ago in some journal. He was one of the meritorious students and he had such a tremendous command over the language. But he was never a first-class student throughout his student career. So, in order to find out the persons who are really brilliant, the yardstick should not be by way of first position or first-class Degree holders, but there are other qualities and those qualities are reflected and given expression to through proper election and therefore I would plead with you that you should provide that in the Bill that at least 50% of the students must come not by nomination but by direct election.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : Sir, I have listened with rapt attention to the speeches of the hon. Members of the House. The mere fact that about 17 of them have participated in the debate shows the immense interest they have taken in this Bill. Prof. Chakraborty has given us some ideas and he has pointed out that people could develop in freedom, develop creativity and culture and I agree with him and that is why precisely for this reason and to emphasise on this point, the spirit of freedom and creativity, that the Bill has proposed a special Post of a Director of Culture and also another Director will look after the educational innovations. I have felt during the discussion that some of the hon. Members perhaps did not go through the Bill properly. Had they done it, perhaps they would have had full satisfaction. Prof. Chakraborty also said that so much power has been given to the Vice-Chancellor. Now, the effective power of the Visitor is to annul proceedings which are not in conformity with the provisions of the Act as Statutes. This power is necessarily in the nature of an Appellate power and cannot be invoked unless there is a *prima facie* case of violations of the statutory provisions. Then, Prof. Chakraborty also suggested that the Bill might be returned. But to return a Bill—which has been discussed and debated in both the Houses for four years—is not fair and I do not think it will be fair on our part to do so because the people with intelligence who have been Members of the Committee and who have given their suggestions, have spent so much time and energy to bring forward this Bill in this House. I do not think that that would be feasible. Prof. Ranga also gave an account of his own experience. Prof. Ranga pointed out that during Gurudev's time, there were no elections. He has rightly pointed out that the governance of the University should be made free from those procedures which incite conflict. He has also rightly pleaded for appropriate action to liberate our universities from narrow regionalism, casteism and his suggestion to have VCs from outside the region or State also seems very timely. Prof. Ranga has also said that it is recognised by many educationalists that election principle in universities has encouraged conflicts and has contributed greatly to the drift in the universities. It has, therefore, been rightly pointed out that universities should concentrate on research, training and educational innovations rather than on electioneering. The Joint Committee have eleminated the election principle keeping all these factors in view and we have accepted the recommendations of the Joint Committee because of this.

Shri Bhagawan Dev also gave some sug-

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

gestions which we had appreciated and he also supported our Bill.

Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta has asked whether the Joint Committee has given thought to Gurudev's idea of harmony of man with nature and whether any provision has been made in the Bill to promote the harmony. Now, I draw the attention of the hon. member to Page 46 of the Bill where a provision has been made for an Advisory Council and a specific duty has been laid upon it to make suggestions on this idea, i.e. to create an atmosphere and environment at Visva-Bharati so as to provide a natural stimulus to the students and teachers to see the values of truth, goodness, beauty and harmony with nature.

Then Prof. Mehta also stated that the University has no provision for research and studies on science and technology. If he has gone through the Bill, he would not have said the same. He would have found that there is a Bhavan for study of science, viz. Siksha Bhavan in Shanti Niketan. There is Palli Siksha Bhavan, that is Agricultural Bhavan and there is Palli Sangathan Vibhag or Department for rural re-construction. We should also remember that Rabindranath Tagore wrote a book called "Vishva Parichay" which provides the basis for study of science.

Shri Ram Kinkar also supported this Bill.

उन्होंने कहा कि हमें उनकी पेन्टिंग्स पर खास तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिए था। मैं उनको बताना चाहती हूं कि उनकी पेन्टिंग्स की नुमाइशें न केवल हिन्दुस्तान में ही आयोजित की गई हैं, बल्कि कई बाहर के यूरोपियन मुल्कों में भी गुरुदेव की पेन्टिंग्स की नुमाइशें हुई हैं और हो रही हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि वहां होस्टल का इंतजाम हो तो बेहतर होगा। हमने इस काम के लिए 50.20 लाख रुपये का प्रबन्ध किया है ताकि विश्व-भारती में होस्टल का निर्माण किया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त विश्व भारती को लगभग 1.67 करोड़ रुपया इसी ख्याल से दिया गया है ताकि उसकी तरक्की हो सके। यहां पर राय साहब ने कहा कि गुरुदेव श्रीनिकेतन को बहुत ज्यादा अहमियत देते थे, हमने उसको बिल्कुल नैग्लेक्ट कर दिया है। लेकिन उनकी यह बात तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं है, सही नहीं है। क्योंकि जो—

The post of Director of Studies on Technological Innovations and Rural Re-construction has been created precisely to bring about the development in Shri Niketan and integration of Shri Niketan with Shanti Niketan.

और बहुत सारे मैम्बर्स ने जिक्र किया है, मैं सबकी आभारी हूं जिन्होंने अपनी राय दी हैं और सबने यही कहा कि यह बिल अच्छा है, जैसाकि दूसरे सदन में भी इसको पसन्द किया गया था। हमें अफसोस है कि इसके आने में देर हो गई, उसकी वजह आपको भी पता है क्योंकि यह पहले का बिल था, बीच में तबदीली हो गई थी। फिर जब यह सरकार आ गई तो हम इस बिल को लाए हैं और यह मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि :

The Joint Committee has recommended that the system of election for representation on decision-making bodies of the University should be replaced by a system of rotation by seniority.

अब चूंकि जौइंट कमेटी ने यह बात कही है हम उसके खिलाफ नहीं जा सकते।

The Committee made this obervation after a great deal of deliberation. According to the Committee, the concept of a University as a centre of study, research and reflection in which teachers and students are partners, should promote corporate and harmonious living. A system of election generally involves conflicts which are not conducive to peaceful academic atmosphere, and since the Joint Committee has come to the conclusion that the system of elections should be replaced, it is only fair that their recommendation should be given a trial.

Since the Act also envisages the establishment of instruments which provide opportunities to all sections of the University com-

munity to express their views in their spheres, any fear or apprehension that various sections of the universities will have no opportunity to participate in the affairs of the University is misplaced.

I did note the concern expressed by several Members regarding the need for action being taken by the Central Government for implementation of concurrency provision in the Constitution in regard to education. Members have also pointed out that there is a wide variety of patterns in the matter of traditional components of the University set-up. Some Members have referred to the differences in the procedures in regard to appointment, powers and functions of various officers like Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor. Some Members have also referred to the chaotic conditions prevailing in the matter of composition, powers and functions of various statutory bodies like Syndicate, Senate etc. Concern has also been expressed in regard to actions being taken by several State Governments which have the effect of undermining the norms and traditions of the University, as we know it.

I am in entire agreement with the Members that this is a very undesirable state of affairs, and that something needs to be done very urgently. So far as concurrency is concerned, I would like to point out that the Congress Government had made education a Concurrent subject since January, 1977. I would like to reiterate that we are fully committed to the implementation of the constitutional provision of concurrency in educational field and, in particular, in the field of higher education, with which we are immediately concerned. I would like to assure the hon. Members that in response to their demands, we would be bringing forward a comprehensive legislation in the field of higher education, especially in the matter of governance. While the details and the modalities of the Bill would be worked out, so far as I can see, the Bill will take account of recommendations made by the Gajendragadkar Committee on the governance of Universities in 1971, and subsequent developments. One of the objectives of the Bill would be to bring about some uniformity, as was suggested by the hon. Members, in the matter of appointment, powers and functions of certain key officers of the Universities, namely Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor etc.

The age-old structures in Universities have become too rigid to permit any worthwhile innovations and reforms in higher education. Curricular reforms to incorporate physical education and sports, culture, national service, extension activities etc. are vital to make higher education a process for the development of creativity and integrated personality of students. It would be necessary to create appropriate instruments within the Universities to bring about these reforms.

This is a matter of the greatest interest to all concerned. I would reiterate the earnestness of Government's intention to bring forward a comprehensive legislation with a view to bring about desirable uniformity in the structures of governance of universities and in the patterns of organisation through which the highest academic interests can be served.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments to Clauses 2 to 8. I put them together to the vote of the House.

The question is :

> "That Clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 9—Substitution of new section for section 14,

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : I beg to move :

Page 9,—

for lines 3 to 6, *substitute*—

"14. (1) The Court shall elect by simple majority one person from among a panel of three persons to be elected similarly by the Executive Council, for the post of the Vice-Chancellor and the Paridarsaka (Visitor) shall appoint the Vice-Chancellor." (1)

I want that the appointment and the selection of Vice-Chancellor is to be done by the Court, the highest body of the University ; and there should not be the procedure as that is written there that a Committee be nominated and they will make a panel of 3 persons ; and that will be referred to the Paridarsaka and he will from those 3 persons appoint him. It is unnecessary and undemocratic. The power should be with the Court to elect one person out of a panel that will be made by the Executive Council Secretariat of the Court and that will be final. No question of referring it to any other person ; they should have the fullest autonomy. This is what I am asking on the basis of what has happened in the Calcutta University. The Senate elected a panel of three parsons through proportional representation and sent it. It was written in the Law that with the consultation of the Education Minister of the State, the Chancellor, that is Rajpal, the Governor, will appoint him ; and what the Governor did was that he used his unwarranted discretionary power ;—he did not respect the advise of the government of West Bengal—what he is bound to do, and he ignored the advise of the majority of Senate members who wrote to the Chancellor. He violated everything and appointed his own person of his liking ; that is totally disgraceful and is motivated.

Consequent upon this, another amendment to that law has been made that the Senate will finally decide and no question of the Minister or of the Chancellor comes into the picture. The Senate will finally select one person.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : The main purpose of the mover is, I think, that the Court and the Executive Council shall be associated with the selection of the Vice-Chancellor. But this has already been taken care of by the provisions of the Bill. But the main difference is that whereas the mover wants to introduce a process of election without any scope or choice to the Visitor, our proposal envisages a procedure of a selection committee. We feel in the process of election, extraneous considerations will prevail. The selection committee will consider the matter in a calm and dispassionate manner. There would be a further screening when the Visitor would have an opportunity of selecting the best person. Moreover the procedure suggested by us is more or less in consonance with the procedure which is followed for selection of Vice-Chancellors in other Central Universities. The procedure in the Bill appears to be more rational and has several advantages. I oppose the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put amendment no. 1 to Clause 9 moved by Shri Saifuddin Choudhury to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments to clauses 10 to 26. I put them together to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That Clauses 9 to 26 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 9 to 26 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Clause 27. Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : I beg to move :

Pages 29 and 30,—

for lines 32 to 40 and 1 to 11, respectively, *substitute*—

"*Representatives of Adhyapakas*

(xii) one *adhyapaka* from the *adhyapakas* of all the Institutes by means of election through simple majority system ;

Representatives of non-teaching staff

(xiii) five representatives of non-teaching staff to be elected ;

Representatives of Students

(xiv) two students to be elected by the students of the University" (2)

Page 32,—

for lines 15 to 30, *substitute*—

"(vi) three *Adhyakshas* from among the *Adyakshas* of *Palli-Samgathana Vibhaga*, *Palli-Siksha Sadan*, *Kala-Bhavana*, *Sangeet Bhavana*, *Vidya-Bhavana*, and *Siksha-Bhavana* to be elected ;

(vii) three *adhyapakas* of the University to be elected by themselves.

(viii) the non-teaching employees to be elected by themselves ;

(ix) three students to be elected by themselves ;" (3)

Pages 34 and 35,—

for lines 37 to 45 and 1 to 8, respectively, *substitute*—

"(x) seven *adhyapakas* of the University to be elected from among themselves ;

(xi) five students to be elected by themselves ;" (4)

Page 36,—

for, lines 32 to 36, *substitute*—

"(ii) one *Adhyapakas* to be elected by the *adhyaksha* members of the *Karma Samiti* (Executive Council) ;

(iii) two persons to be elected by the *Karma Simiti* (Executive Council) from among its members of whom one shall be an employee of the University ;" (5)

Pages 47 and 48,—

for lines 22 to 45 and 1 and 2, respectively, *substitute*—

"(1) Students' Council shall be constituted by the students of the University by means of election by simple majority system.

(2) The functions of the Students' Council shall be to promote fraternity and sense of organisation and social service among the students and prepare them to be the good citizens of the country through the exercise of democratic procedures and the students' Council shall strive to ameliorate the grievances of the students and shall foster cordial relation with the teachers and employees of the University and shall also organise cultural and sport activities regularly." (6)

Now, in this Bill in the Objectives and Aims many good things are mentioned and on that account many Members have supported this Bill. I have no objection to that. Those who have supported the Bill, if they are given an opportunity to write, can also suggest good things. It is not something invented by the Ministry. Tagore himself did it. Our concern is the modalities that are going to destroy the ideals of Tagore. In the constitution of the Samsad the procedure of election has been done away with. That is going to be done by selection. Everybody will be nominated. Adhyapakas will be nominated ; the non-teaching staff will be nominated. I have no objection if the nominations are made to the Congress(I) party officials. But intellectuals and university professors could not be nominated. We believe in their power. We do not think that merit or seniority is opposed by democracy. On the other hand democracy embraces all these and other qualities. Where democracy is there, merit

[Shri Saifuddin Choudhury]

cannot be suppressed. Here something is said like this ; that the democratic functioning is hampering the growth of merit. It is totally false. We have our experiences. During those days, in West Bengal, when Cong. (I) was in power and a reign of terror and autocracy was established, what did we see ? We saw that there was no democracy. No student union was elected. Where was the merit in those days ? Merit was in the pockets of Congress (I) leaders, and hoodlums. They use to put it for sale. Question papers were leaked. Mass copying took place. It is only when students, teachers and employees got back their democratic rights that all of us, with our rights, fought that.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Same as it is now in West Bengal !

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : What ? In Delhi University what do you see ? In Central Board Examination, what is going on ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : What is going on ? I will just narrate a Bengali saying :

"Chiradin Andhakare Basoti Jahar
Alok Tahar Pakshya Lajjar Karon"

Which, when translated into English means, "A man who lives in perpetual darkness is ashamed of light !" (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : I can also say another Bengali saying :

"Loke jara boro bale Sai boro hay
Apanare Boro bale Sai bora nay"

Which means, "People become big if they are stated to be big, not that they are big."

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This is darkness replied to by light.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : We stand for preserving seniority and merit. And democracy stands for all that. Seniority cannot be the only criterion. A senior can be crippled, other senior can be reluctant, what is the way out ? The issue involved here is of principle that is a teacher is nominated by Government. I am very unhappy that the Joint Committee did not consider it. It is a very serious matter. Now nomination should be done away with.

Now for Students Association if elections for the posts are not there, then more deterioration in the behaviour of the students will take place which will lead to mass copying and all sorts of corruption and nepotism and conspiracies, without democratic participation which will go unchecked.

Now, the point is that in order to make the students organised, conscious, dutiful and civilised, we demand that this right of election should be there and you cannot take it out.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : It does not give representation to all the Institutes of Visva-Bharati so far as teachers are concerned. Our procedure in regard to non-teaching staff makes no distinction of hierarchy among the non-teaching staff. To this extent, the procedure envisaged by us is more egalitarian and the procedure of the Mover is contrary to it. We have proposed that two students should be nominated by Shiksha Samiti from amongst students who have distinguished themselves in various fields like studies and other extra-curricular activities. The proposal of the Mover viz. simple election ignores this vital aspect. So, I oppose this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I shall put amendment No. 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Pages 29 and 30,—

for lines 32 to 40 and 1 to 11, respectively, *substitute*—

"Representatives of Adhyapakas

(xii) one adhyapaka from the adhyapakas of all the Institutes by means of election through simple majority system ;

Representatives of non-teaching staff

(xiii) five representatives of non-teaching staff to be elected;

Representatives of Students

(xiv) two students to be elected by the students of the University" (2)

The Lok Sabha—divided

Division No. 2 17.39 hrs.

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb.
Barman, Shri Palas
Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Imbichibava, Shri E.K.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
Kodiyan, Shri P.K.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Roy Shri A.K.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sen, Shri Subodh
Shamanna, Shri T.R.
Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Ansari, Shri Z.R.
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhole, Shri R.R.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dennis, Shri N.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mallanna, Shri K.

Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S.B.P.
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sawant, Shri T.M.
Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P.C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Soren, Shri Hari Har
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri R.N.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is : Ayes 31, Noes 75.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I shall put amendments No. 3, 4 and 5 to Clause 27 to the vote of the House.

The amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I shall put amendment No. 6.

The question is :

Pages 47 and 48,—

for lines 22 to 45 and 1 and 2, respectively, *substitute*—

"(1) Students' Council shall be constituted by the students of the University by means of election by simple majority system.

(2) The functions of the Students' Council shall be to promote fraternity and sense of organisation and social service among the students and prepare them to be the good citizens of the country through the exercise of democratic procedures and the Students' Council shall strive to ameliorate the grievances of the students and shall foster cordial relation with the teachers and employees of the University and shall

*The following Members also recorded their votes :—
AYES : Shri Hannan Mollah
NOES : S/Shri Madhusudan Vairale and Bishnu Prasad.

also organise cultural and sport activities regularly." (6)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 3 17.42 hrs.

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Barman, Shri Palas
Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Imbichibava, Shri E.K.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
Kodiyan, Shri P.K.
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Muherjee, Shri Samar
Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
*Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Roy, Shri A.K.
Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sen, Shri Subodh
Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Ansari, Shri Z.R.
Bagun Sumbrui, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhole, Shri R.R.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Bishnu Prasad, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dennis, Shri N.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
M ishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara
Naikar, Shri D.K.

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Nair, Shri B.K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara
Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S.B.P.
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.
Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Roat, Shri Jai Narain
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sawant, Shri T.M.
Sebastian, Shri S.A. Dorai
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P.C.
Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Soren, Shri Harihar
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Thungon, Shri P.K.
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri R.N.
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Subject to correction the result* of the Division is :

Ayes 30 : Noes 77.

The Motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments in Clause 28 to 30. Therefore, I put Clause 27, 28 to 30 to the vote of the House together.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 27 to 30 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 27 to 30 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"The Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

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*The following members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Dr. Saradish Roy.

NOES : Prof. N.G. Ranga.

17.42 hrs.

BANKING SERVICE COMMISSION BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the recruitment and selection of Officers for appointment to services and posts in public sector banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

As the Hon. Members are aware the question of having a centralised agency for making recruitment to posts in the public sector banks had been considered earlier and an Act, known as the Banking Service Commission Act, was passed by Parliament in 1975 to provide for the establishment of a statutory commission for the selection of personnel for appointment to the services and posts in public sector banks. In terms of this Act, the Banking Service Commission was set up on 21st February 1977. However, before the Commission could commence its operations in March 1977, it was decided to abolish the Commission and the Banking Service Commission Act had therefore, been repealed.

Instead of a centralised Commission, Recruitment Boards were set up for a group of banks at various centres for making recruitments to the clerical cadre as well as officers' cadre in the public sector banks.

The working of the Recruitment Boards in the last five years was reviewed by Government. The review has disclosed that the existing system of recruitment of officers for the public sector banks by ten different Boards out of the same candidate population involves avoidable duplication and waste of efforts and resources. It is, therefore, proposed to modify the existing arrangements for recruitment of officers so that there is uniformity of approach, greater objectivity in the process of selection, economy in expenditure, speedier conduct of recruitment and more judicious placement of officers.

Government, therefore, propose to set up a Central Statutory Commission which would be entrusted with the responsibility of making direct recruitment to the junior scale of officers in all the public sector banks. The Commission would also be responsible for making direct recruitment of officers at other levels as and when these banks desire to go in for direct recruitment at higher levels. It is also proposed that for the present twenty-five per cent of the posts falling vacant in the junior management scale in the public sector banks would be filled in only by direct recruitment through the Commission.

In so far as the recruitment to the clerical cadre in the banks is concerned, since clerical recruitment is essentially on a regional basis and the existing Boards are discharging this function by and large satisfactorily, it is considered desirable not to disturb the present arrangements. It is expected that freed from the responsibility of officers' recruitment, these Boards would be able to devote their exclusive attention to the recruitment to the clerical cadre. It is Government's expectation that this would bring about further improvement in the quality of selection and will speed up the process of selection.

Government has also been considering for some time to bring about uniformity and greater objectivity in promotions to senior positions in the banks. It is, therefore, proposed that the Commission when set up will also be entrusted with the task of making promotions at senior levels, namely, at the level of Assistant General Managers and above in all the public sector banks.

The proposed Commission shall have a full time Chairman and not more than eight members. Fifty per cent of the Members would be persons who have knowledge of or have worked in banks or financial institutions. It is proposed that at least one of the Members shall be from Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

Government expects that the setting up of the proposed Banking Service Commi-

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

ssion would streamline and rationalise the recruitment system for the public sector banks.

I now request that the Bill may be taken up for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the recruitment and selection of officers for appointment to services and posts in public sector banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Now, Prof. Rup Chand Pal has to speak.

Prof. Rup Chand Pal, Mr. Shamanna wants to speak now as he is leaving Delhi tomorrow. So, can I ask him to speak now ?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Yes.

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : I am thankful to you for having given me the opportunity to speak first.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must thank Prof. Rup Chand Pal.

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : I thank him also.

Sir, it is a welcome measure for the reason that many employees of banks have forgotten that they are dealing with other people's money and therefore, it is very necessary that when dealing with other people's money, all care must be taken to see that this is judiciously and properly managed so that the public and the investors and all others are protected in this connection.

The hon. Minister while moving the Bill for consideration has stated that the present system of recruitment to the clerical cadre will continue to be done by the Board. He has further stated that the Commission will have to do this recruitment for the clerical cadre. That has to be explained in detail as to whether this recruitment will be done by the Commission or by the Board. It will be helpful to us if it is explained.

I happened to be an apprentice in a bank some time back to appear for the Institute of Bankers' examination. It was 30 years ago. There the employees were working so hard that unless the accounts were balanced, they could not leave their seats and no extra DA or anything was paid to them in those days, and the salary paid to a graduate was Rs. 35/- p.m. Now they are getting handsome salaries and the people do not work, and as the Minister himself admitted, the staff must be made to know that they are paid properly and it is their duty to see that they work properly in the best interests of the bank. After all, the interest of the employees has to be safeguarded. But at the same time the employees must have in their mind that they are employees and they have to do justice to the salary that they are receiving.

Now the Commission is being appointed. We expect them to be honest. They should not be guided by caste, regionalism, etc. They should see that the best men are selected from proper places, because crores of rupees are dealt with by these Banks and the people who are upright and who can safeguard the interest of the depositors and who work for the good of the people who carry on the policy of the Government under whom they are serving, should be appointed. Now-a-days the selection by the Commission is not done in a rational manner, not in a just way. Therefore, I strongly urge upon the Minister to see that proper directions are issued and proper rules are framed so that while making selections, people are selected on the basis of merits. Of course, reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on their merit should be taken into consideration. If merit is not given due consideration and appointments are made, in the long run the Banks will suffer a lot. I, therefore, strongly urge that proper rules are to be framed and those be given to the Commission so that right selection is made,

It is proposed that 35% selection will be made from the employees and if necessary in course of time the percentage may be increased. Promotion should not be made automatic. Only those who work hard, those who have proper record, he should be given promotion. Automatic promotion should not be there. If promotion is based on the real result, on the basis of good record, it will be helpful.

This Bill was long awaited because some regulation is necessary. In this Bill no mention has been made regarding recruitment to the Reserve Bank of India. Will this body or a separate body take it up ? Rural Development Banks, Export Import Banks, have not been taken into account. As far as this Bill is concerned, it applies only to the State Bank of India and the subsidiaries and the other nationalised Banks. There are other banks of interest. The selection should be made on the proper basis and that should apply to other banks also, particularly the Reserve Bank of India. It is necessary that some regulation is made with regard to the appointments, there also because it is the highest Bank.

It has been made clear that the Member or the Chairman once appointed cannot be appointed again. That is a welcome measure. Five years time is sufficient for the Chairman. Ofcourse, a Member may be appointed as a Chairman. That provision is there because we want an important and experienced man. Explanation has been given that a Member may be appointed as a Chairman.

Sir, now the Bill is to a certain extent comprehensive and is based upon the modalities of other Commissions like Public Service Commission. This has been taken into account and the regulations have also been made. I am quite hopeful that with the experience the Government has gained this Banking Service Commission Bill will go a long way to assist in the proper selection of officers. Any amount of reservation will not do unless proper discipline is enforced. Discipline is a very important thing particularly in these banks because they are being paid handsome salary as is paid to LIC employees also. Therefore, all steps should be taken to enforce discipline.

Many hon. Members have already congratulated the Minister on enforcing discipline and punctuality. Though he has been attacked and criticised, he has taken some strong measures. So far as discipline is concerned, I strongly urge upon the Government and the Minister, come what may, discipline must be maintained. They should work hard and that must be the motto. Let us not grudge in paying them. But at the same time, they should work hard and we should take all measures to enforce discipline and work. A banking concern cannot be allowed to suffer on account of negligence or carelessness by the bank employees. Therefore, this Commission has to bear in mind the attitude of candidates to be selected. If a proper person is selected, it will go a long way to improve the banking system. Therefore, the Banking Commission should also take into account the nature of the candidate, his attitude and all that.

Apart from selection, I suggest that a training course be conducted for them. In many cases, we find without training they are not able to understand the work properly. In addition to commerce graduates, art graduates and science graduates are also coming to the banking sector. Therefore, after selection, a training course is to be conducted so that they may know well about the work which they are to perform. Therefore, necessary measures for training should also be included in order to make the work efficient and strong.

With these words, I thank you for an opportunity given to me.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my submission is that after we go through the call-attention motion, as agreed to yesterday by the hon. House, we will try to dispose of the Bills which have been listed in today's agenda. One is the Bill of Shri Janardhana Poojary

[Shri Buta Singh]

and afterwards, there is a Bill in my name. And then comes the Bill of Shri Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy. They are very small and marginal things and allotted time is one hour, half-an-hour etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It means, we sit after the Call-attention motion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, yesterday, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Mr. Buta Singh told us that he would be bringing in Anti-Dowry Bill and that was why he required time. But today, as we have noticed and as many hon. Members have mentioned, this is not in the list of business. Since this is so, how are you to extend the time ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Any-way, as the hon. Member has mentioned this, I assured him this morning also that we would bring in the Bill. That Bill which is taking the final shape is coming. Tomorrow, we will introduce.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Minister has just now suggested that these Bills may be taken up today. But the speakers from our Party have already left. I was under the impression that after this call-attention motion, there should be no further sitting. So, I asked them to go.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Yesterday, it was agreed to sit late...

SHRI SATYSADHAN CHAKRABORTY : On this condition.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : After 6 O'Clock, we are having call-attention. That is agreed. Just now, when I rose to speak, the hon. Deputy-Speaker told me, "You can speak tomorrow".

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, we can request them to cail their speakers. It was agreed yesterday also that 9th May being the last day, when we are having a discussion on international situation also, we would sit late today.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : It was agreed to have some short discussions on those Bills tomorrow. Therefore, I have allowed the Members whom I selected to speak on those two or three Bills, to go away for today. I was under the impression that we will adjourn the House after the Call Attention today.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Kindly ring them up. They can come.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : What is the urgency ? We would like to be enlightened by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. The Bills to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 and the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 have to go to the other House also.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The urgency has arisen because the Hon. Speaker has today agreed as a special case to the second Call Attention. Otherwise, this time would have been available to us. It is only to accommodate Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee that we said "All right. We will have our business shifted to a little late hour." These Bills. are not of that fundamental nature that they will alter the very basis of the parent Bills. Only minor changes are there and every Member knows it. Therefore, it is a question of accommodation. We have accommodated Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and I hope he will also accommodate us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the House will agree.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : These Bills cannot be taken up today.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : These can be taken up tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They have agreed to take up Call Attention at 6 O'Clock.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Tomorrow there will be a general discussion on the international situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Tomorrow there is discussion on the international stuation. If we complete our legislative busi-

ness, we can have more time. We can spend our time on that. If these Bills are to be passed tomorrow, it would take three hours.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It was agreed to by all Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will have more time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We do not have any business other than these Bills for tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You forget tomorrow. Tomorrow it will take more time.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty himself is pressing that Dowry Bill should be there, and that Land Acquisition Bill should also be there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am of the opinion that if you get more time for international situation, it is good.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I am under the impression that for today the House will adjourn after the Call Attention is over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If we get more time for international situation tomorrow, it would be better.

AN HON. MEMBER : Tomorrow we can sit beyond 6 O'Clock. We can sit late.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This Call Attention depends on Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I think he will make a short speech. He will finish it. Then I will have to ascertain the sense of the House.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : How long are you going to sit today ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It depends on you. Now the Call Attention is over. You can sit for four hours, or for six hours or for one hour, as you complete the business. You are such capable people. I know.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : If someone decides you cannot sit at all ?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : How can you violate the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee ? They have fixed up some time for the Bill. What is the time fixed for the Bill ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you go on technicalities, I can say that we can change the decision of the Business Advisory Committee also. The House is supreme. The House can always change decisions. All hon. Members should kindly cooperate with us. We are coming to the end of the Session. We will sit for more time.

We take up Calling Attention and afterwards we take up this Bill and two very small Bills as Shri Buta Singh suggested and we shall complete them. So that we will have more time tomorrow for the discussion on international affairs. I also think that this arrangement is good. Now, it is left to the House. If you want to complete in one hour, you can do it.

We now take up the Calling Attention. Mr. Suraj Bhan.

18.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported delay in replacing sales tax by additional excise duty on cement, paper, drugs, petrol and petroleum products as recommended by the Tripathi Committee

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कालिंग अटैन्शन इतना इम्पोर्टेन्ट है और वित्त मंत्री श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी यहां नहीं हैं।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : आएंगे।

श्री सूरज भान : आएंगे, ठीक है।

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : By the time Mr. Vajpayee gets up, he will be here.

श्री सूरज भान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें—

> "त्रिपाठी समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसार सीमेंट, कागज, औषधों, पैट्रोल तथा पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों पर विक्रय कर के बजाय अतिरिक्त उत्पाद-शुल्क लगाने में विलम्ब के समाचार तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्यवाही।"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there has been a long-standing demand by the trade, industry and general public for certain reforms pertaining to the sales tax levy in the country. As sales tax is mainly a State subject of taxation, any reforms in the sales tax system can be undertaken only in consultation with and with the co-operation of the States. Accordingly, a conference of Chief Ministers was held in September, 1980 to consider the matter, and as a follow-up, another conference of Chief Ministers was convened in February, 1981. In accordance with the resolution adopted in the conference held in February, 1981, an expert committee was appointed to study the financial implications of the proposal for inclusion in the list of declared goods and for the levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products and the manner in which the financial interests of the States could be safeguarded. The committee headed by Shri Kamlapati Tripathi, M.P. submitted its report on 29th January, 1983. The report was subsequently placed on the Tables of both the Houses of Parliament on 29th April, 1983. The Committee, in its report, had evolved a formula for the distribution of additional excise duty on the five commodities in question amongst the States so that they did not suffer any financial losses and their resources mobilisation was not hampered. In accordance with the resolution of the conference of Chief Ministers held in February, 1981, the report of the expert committee was considered by a conference of Chief Ministers held on 2nd November, 1983. In the conference held in November, 1983, a large number of Chief Ministers indicated their acceptance, in principle, of the scheme suggested by the Tripathi Committee for introduction of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax. Some of the Chief Ministers, however, indicated that they were not in a position to accept the scheme recommended by the Tripathi Committee. While thanking the Union Finance Minister for implementing the resolution adopted by them in February, 1981, the Chief Ministers resolved that efforts should be continued to bring about consensus amongst State Governments on these issues. The resolution adopted at the Chief Ministers' conference held in November, 1983 has been noted for suitable action and efforts to bring about a consensus among the State Governments in the matter are continuing.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : सभापति महोदय, इस सिलसिले में 18 नवम्बर, 1983 को वित्त मंत्री से एक जवाब किया गया था। जो स्टेटमैंट उन्होंने उस वक्त दिया था, वही स्टेटमैंट आज दिया गया है। इसमें एक छोटा सा सेनटेंस ऐड किया हुआ है :—

> "The resolution adopted at the Chief Ministers' conference held in November, 1983 has been noted for suitable action."

नवम्बर, 1983 से लेकर अब तक सरकार ने सिर्फ रेजोल्यूशन को नोट कर लिया है। वह क्या सूटेबल एक्शन लेगी, उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है।

जनता, इन्डस्ट्री और व्यापार की पुरानी मांग है कि सेल्ज टैक्स के ढांचे में बुनियादी तबदीली की जाए। हमारी पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणापत्र में यह बात कही गई और कांग्रेस के चुनाव घोषणापत्र में भी यह बात कही गई। मैं कांग्रेस के चुनाव

घोषणापत्र में से एक छोटा सा सेनटेंस पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :—

> "The Congress (I) will review the existing tax system and restructure it so as to reduce the burden on the middle class, to remove the harassment of the small trader and to bring about equitable responsibilities on all affluent sections for the benefit of the society as a whole."

इस सम्बन्ध में 1980 में चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज की कांफरेंस हुई। उसके बाद स्वर्गीय सुखाड़िया जी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनाई गई। उनके देहांत के बाद 1 मार्च, 1982 को त्रिपाठी जी को उस कमेटी का चेयरमैन बनाया गया। उन्होंने 29 जनवरी, 1983 को सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी। सरकार ने 29 अप्रैल, 1983 को उस रिपोर्ट को सदन-पटल पर रख दिया।

उसके बाद 2 नवम्बर, 1983 को चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज की कांफरेंस बुलाई गई। उसमें अक्सर मुख्य मंत्रियों ने इस रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार कर लिया। उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ जरूरी संशोधनो के साथ इसको लागू कर दिया जाए। उनके संशोधनों में कुछ ये हैं : (1) उन स्थलों को कम करना, जहां एक ही वस्तु पर कर लगता है, (2) मूल्यों में और देश के भिन्न-भिन्न मार्गों में जिन्सों के टैक्सों की दरों में एकरूपता लाना, (3) व्यापारियों को परेशान करने की गुंजाइश को कम करना।

लेकिन कुछ मुख्य मंत्रियों ने उसका विरोध किया। उनका कहना था कि एक तो इससें राज्यों के अधिकार कम हो जाएंगे और दूसरे, राज्यों की आमदनी और आमदनी के जरिये कम हो जाएंगे। तीसरी दलील यह दी गई कि सरकारिया कमीशन बैठा है, इसलिए फिलहाल इस मामले को टाल दिया जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकारिया कमीशन की बात तो बेमानी है, उसका इससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन उनकी दो बातों—आमदनी कम होने और अधिकार कम होने—में वजन जरूर है, जिसके बारे में मैं थोड़ी देर बाद जिक्र करूंगा।

इस बिक्री कर की शुरुआत 1937 में हुई थी। जब राजाजी ने मद्रास में प्राहिबिशन लागू की—शराब पर पाबन्दी लगा दी, तो उसके बाद सरकार को जो घाटा हुआ, उसको पूरा करने के लिए उन्होंने एक गैलन पैट्रोल पर एक पैसा सेल्ज टैक्स लगाया। लेकिन 1937 के बाद यह बिक्री कर शैतान की आंत की तरह बहुत फैल गया है। कहां उस वक्त एक पैसा और कहां आज 14, 15 परसेंट लगा हुआ है। फर्ज कीजिए कि एक स्टेट में 10 फीसदी और पड़ौसी स्टेट में 15 फीसदी सेल्ज टैक्स लगा हैं, तो स्मगलिंग के लिए रास्ता खुल जाता है।

कुछ लोग ऐसे भी करते हैं कि सेल्ज टैक्स का नम्बर ले लिया और दुकान खोल दी, दो साल तक काम किया, कोई बिक्री कर त दिया और दुकान बढ़ा दी, फिर एक नए नाम सें दुकान खोल दी, एक नया बिक्री कर का नम्बर ले लिया, बस, पिछला हिसाब-किताब खत्म हो गया। इस तरह से सेल्ज टैक्स की चोरी होती है। आम राय है कि बिक्री कर में 70 फीसदी चोरी होती है।

इसके साथ-साथ त्रिपाठी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में पांच चीजों पर सेल्स टैक्स हटाने की सिफारिश की गई है। मैं समझता हूं—पांचों चीजों के बजाए सभी चीजों पर से बिक्री कर हटाया जाना चाहिए। इन पांच चीजों पर तो फौरी तौर पर हटा दिया जाना चाहिए। मैंने त्रिपाठी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट देखी है, उसमें एक साल के आंकड़े दिए हैं—1981-82 सें इन पांच चीजों पर 1 करोड़ 40 लाख रुपया सेल्स टैक्स के रूप में वसूल हुआ और सभी चीजों को मिलाकर सारे देश सें 4200 करोड़ वसूल हुआ। लेकिन यह 4200 करोड़ चोरी के बाद दिखाया गया है, एक्चुअली इसको 12,600 करोड़ होना चाहिए था। इसका साफ मतलब यह है कि 8,400 करोड़ की चोरी एक साल सें सेल्स टैक्स के रूप में की गई। इसका मतलब यह भी है इतना काला धन बढ़ा और एक पैरेलल इकोनोमी पैदा हुई।

[श्री सूरज भान]

इसके साथ और भी कई तरह की चीजें जुड़ती हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर एक ट्रक देहली से राजस्थान जा रहा है, बीच में हरियाणा है तो वहां पर बीच में उस ट्रक को सेल्स टैक्स के अधिकारी रोक लेंगे। ऐसी भी मिसालें हैं दो-दो, तीन-तीन दिन तक ट्रक रुके रहे। जब तक मुट्ठी गरम नहीं होती रिश्वत के देवी-देवताओं की, तब तक ट्रक आगे नहीं जा सकता। मेरी तो यह भी जानकारी है कि सेल्स टैक्स बैरियर्स पर एप्वाइंटमेंट के लिए छोटे-छोटे मुलाजिम भी एक लाख रुपए की रिश्वत देते हैं। लाख देकर बाद में वे करोड़ों कमाते हैं। तो इस तरह से जनता को परेशानी होती है और सरकार को भी नुकसान पहुंचता है। मैं तो समझता हूं कि अगर इस बिक्री कर को समाप्त कर दिया जाए तो देश में काला धन कम होकर एक चौथाई रह जाएगा। अभी बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में काला धन सेल्स टैक्स की चोरी के कारण पैदा हो रहा है। जो छोटे दूकानदार है उनको, यह जो इंसपेक्टर राज हैं, वह बहुत तंग करता है। कोई भी ईमानदार दुकानदार अपने बेईमान पड़ौसी दुकानदार के मुकाबले में अपना धंधा चला ही नहीं सकता है, उसकी दूकान बन्द होने की नौबत आ जाएगी। इन हालात में मैं और मेरी पार्टी इस बात के पक्ष में हैं कि बिक्री कर केवल इन पांच चीजों पर ही नहीं, सभी चीजों पर से हटा दिया जाना चाहिए और उसकी जगह पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क लगाना चाहिए ताकि सारे देश में चीजों की कीमतों में एकरूपता आ सके। अभी तो किसी चीज पर एक राज्य में 15 परसेन्ट सेल्स टैक्स है तो दूसरी स्टेट में 7 परसेन्ट है। भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को इस बात का यकीन दिलाए कि उनको आर्थिक हानि नहीं होने दी जाएगी। अगर कहीं पर कमी होती है तो उसको स्पेशल ग्रांट देकर पूरा किया जाए। मैं तो इस हद तक भी जाने के लिए तैयार हूं कि यदि आवश्यकता समझें तो विधान में तरमीम करके एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने का अधिकार सेन्टर के बजाए स्टेट्स को दे दिया जाए ताकि उनको किसी किस्म की कोई परेशानी न होने पाए और यह अश्योर हो जाए कि उनको किसी किस्म की दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

इसमें एक प्रकार की गड़बड़ और भी चल रही है। अभी ट्रैक्टर के स्पेयर पार्ट्स पर 5 परसेन्ट सेल्स टैक्स है। मान लीजिए स्पेयर पार्ट है बाल वियरिंग—ट्रैक्टर में बाल वियरिंग बदला जाएगा तो 5 परसेन्ट का सेल्स टैक्स लगेगा, अगर वही बाल वियरिंग मशीन में बदला जाएगा तो सेल्स टैक्स 7 परसेन्ट हो जाएगा, मोटर कार में बाल वियरिंग बदला जाएगा तो सेल्स टैक्स 10 परसेन्ट हो जाएगा और अगर हवाई जहाज में बदला जाए तो मुझे मालूम नहीं कितने परसेन्ट सेल्स टैक्स चार्ज किया जाता होगा। इससे एक अन्दाजा लगता है कि गड़बड़ कितनी हो रही है।

मेरे पास एक रिपोर्ट है "रिवीजन आफ टैक्स", इसमें काफी लम्बी-चौड़ी बातें लिखी हुई हैं। मैं आपका ज्यादा समय न लेकर संक्षेप में ही बता देता हूं।

बोरोलीन की ट्यूब, जो कि दवाई नहीं है, के बारे में पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट के पेज-3 पर जो लिखा है, वह मैं पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

In this report the Committee have dealt with the case of classification of a product BOROLINE manufactured by M/s G.D. Pharmaceuticals which contains 1% of boric acid. This product has been classified as a patent and proprietary medicine which falls under Tariff Item 14E and attracts duty at the rate of 12 1/2 per cent *Ad Valorem*.

अगर इसको आइटम-14 एफ (1) में लेते तो दवाई सहीं रहती और 100 परसेंट चार्ज होता। ···(व्यवधान))···मैं बता रहा था कि टैक्स इवेजन कैसे होता है। इसी तरह सेल्स टैक्स में भी होता है। मैं एक्साइज के बारे में एक और बात कहता हूं। एक आइटस है आईब्रो-पैंसिल, दूसरी बिन्दी पैंसिल है। वह आईटम-68 में है। इसलिए एक्साइज इव पर आठ परसेंट है यदि यह आइटम 14-एफ (1) में होता तो 100 परसेंट होता। इसी प्रकार आजकल लिपिस्टिक ऐसी इजाद की है

जो ब्रुश से लगाई जाती है। उससे कहा गया कि लिपिस्टिक में एग्जैम्पशन कैसे मिलेगा? बनाने वाले ने कहा कि इसमें स्टीक तो हैं नहीं; इसलिए एग्जैम्पटेड हैं। लोन इस तरीके से बचकर निकल जाते हैं। इस कमेंटी के चेयरमैन त्रिपाठी जी हैं, जो स्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं। बहुत अच्छे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं और अब रूलिंग पार्टी के वर्किंग प्रैजीडेंट हैं। नॉन वर्किंग प्रेजीडेंट नहीं हैं। उनकी सिफारिश को तो सरकार को मान लेना चाहिए। रूलिंग पार्टी के सहामंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी भी कई बार कह चुके हैं कि हम सिर्फ पांच आइटम्स पर ही नहीं सभी चीजों पर सेल्स टैक्स हटा देंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): भीकू रास जी के कहने से कह देते हैं।

श्री भीकू राम जैन (चांदनी चौक): मेरे कहने सें नहीं कहते हैं। उनको विश्वास होगा।

श्री सूरज भान: उनके विश्वास से विश्वासघात तो न करे सरकार।

श्री भीकू राम जैन: आपका ससर्थन पहले मिलता तो हो जाता। देर में समझ आई।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: सबसे पहले तो हमें समझ आई थी। आपको देर से आई।

श्री भीकू राम जैन: आपने तो वायदा किया था, लेकिन पूरा नहीं हुआ।

श्री सूरज भान: बिक्री कर वसूल करने के लिए चार्जेज दो तीन परसेंट आते हैं, यदि इसको एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी में शामिल कर लें, स्टाफ वही रहेगा और खर्च 1% से भी कम होगा इसमें सरकार को भी फायदा होगा। आदरणीय प्रणव मुखर्जी आ गए हैं, आखिर में मैं उनसे सिर्फ एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। बाकी सवाल तो श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा जी भी बता देंगे। सवाल यह है कि आप 28 मई को मुख्यमंत्रियों की कांफ्रेंस बुलाने जा रहे हैं। पिछले एशारेंसेस, चुनाव घोषणा पत्र का वायदा, वर्किंग मैंजीडेंट की सिफारिश और महामंत्री के भाषण को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या 28 मई को आप फैसला करने जा रहे हैं कि इन पांच चीजों पर ही नहीं; सारी चीजों पर बिक्री कर हटाकर छोटे दुकानदारों को राहत देंगे और भ्रष्टाचार को कम करेंगे?

इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I just wanted to clarify one point. I agree with the hon. Member that these are the rationable for abolition of the sales-tax. But the moot point is that I have to convince the State Chief Ministers and they have to agree with this logic. If not, the only option left to me is to take a vote in the conference of Chief Ministers which I wanted to avoid. As I said, on an earlier occasion when I had convened the State Chief Ministers' Conference on 2nd November and the whole idea was being discussed opinions differed. It is not the practice to state who said what, who supported or who opposed it. But I said that after the conference was over I will try to have discussion with them so that we can work out a consensus.

When the Janata Party was in the office, they also tried. We are also trying. But this is a matter which the hon. Members are fully aware of. It is not exclusively within our domain. Otherwise I can declare all these items and bring them under Central Act and levy a uniform 4%. So, keeping that in view we are trying to impress upon them and the Committee's reports are before them. We have had some discussions. Though the subject was limited to consignment tax, again I have convened a meeting. We are trying to work out a formula. It is not that because somebody is wanting something and we are not trying to do that. In this area, there are no two opinions.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Consensus does not mean unanimity.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Obviously, consensus is not there, therefore, we have to try to work it out in the Conference.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : You amend the Constitution as I have suggested.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : If Mr. Vajpayee supports us in the Chief Ministers' Conference, it will help us and he can do it.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE : What about Kerala ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You extend your support first.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति जी, बिक्री कर से उपभोक्ताओं को, जनता को और सरकार को, दोनों को हानि होती है और लाभ भ्रष्टाचारी अधिकारियों, नम्बर दो का धन्धा करने वाले व्यापारियों को होता है, इस लिए इसको समाप्त करने की मांग बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही है। आपने अभी इसके बारे में जवाब भी दिया है, जनता सरकार ने भी इसको खत्म करने के लिए अपने मैनीफेस्टो में रखा था, वह सरकार सवा दो साल तक ही चल पाई, उसने भी इसके लिए एक कमेटी बनाई थी। उसके बाद 1980 में जब आप सत्ता में आए तो उस समय आपने भी अपने मेनीफेस्टो में इसको रखा था, चार वर्ष से अधिक का समय गुजरने जा रहा है, दो-तीन बार आपने मुख्यमंत्रियों का सम्मेलन किया और सम्मेलन में डिफरेंसेज सामने आए, इससे राज्यों की जो आर्थिक क्षति होती है, जब तक क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए कोई कारगर फार्मूला नहीं होगा, जब तक सभी राज्यों को यह विश्वास नहीं हो जाएगा कि बिक्री कर के द्वारा वे अपने विकास कार्यों के लिए जो धन जुटाते हैं, किसी दूसरे तरीके से उसकी पूर्ति नहीं होती है, तब तक वे उसका विरोध करते रहेंगे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने जो आंकड़े एकत्रित किए हैं, उनके अनुसार सब राज्यों का मिलाकर कुल 5403.9 करोड़ रुपया सेल्ज टैक्स के रूप में वसूल किया जाता है। यदि अलग-अलग राज्यों का देखा जाय तो—

महाराष्ट्र	1065 करोड़ रुपये
तमिलनाडू	623.7 करोड़ रुपये
गुजरात	481.2 ,, ,,
वेस्ट बंगाल	427.7 ,, ,,
यू० पी०	416.4 ,, ,,
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	410.8 ,, ,,
कर्नाटक	330 ,, ,,
केरल	288.4 ,, ,,
बिहार	259.5 ,, ,,
मध्य प्रदेश	358.5 ,, ,,
पंजाब	246.8 ,, ,,
राजस्थान	209 ,, ,,
हरियाणा	161 ,, ,,
उड़ीसा	109.3 ,, ,,
आसाम	66.2 ,, ,,
जम्मू-काश्मीर	21.1 ,, ,,
अन्य राज्य	10.7 ,, ,,

यह आमदनी उन राज्यों को बिक्री कर के द्वारा होती है जिससे उन राज्यों के विकास की योजनाएं चलती हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उनकी जो यह धारणा है कि इसके द्वारा उनकी योजनाएं चलती हैं, वास्तविकता यह है कि इससे कई गुना राशि भ्रष्टाचार में चली जाती है। उससे करोड़ों जनता पीड़ित होती है ; इसलिए यह बिक्री कर हर हालत से समाप्त होना चाहिए। त्रिपाठी कमेटी ने जो फार्मूला इसके लिए बताया है, उसके अनुसार काम किया जाना चाहिए। अभी तक इस ओर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और राज्यों की

क्षति पूर्ति के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बिक्री कर की दर हर राज्य में अलग-अलग है। इससे कीमतों में एकरूपता नहीं आ पाती। टायर की कीमत एक राज्य में कुछ है और दूसरे राज्य में कुछ और है। इससे बड़ा घोटाला होता है और लोग लाभ कमाते हैं। इसलिए बिक्रीकर लाभदायक नहीं कहा जा सकता।

चार वर्ष का समय बीत चुका है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस ओर क्या करने जा रही है। आपने आम जनता को वादा किया था, क्या अब जनता को धोखा देने जा रहे हैं। या फिर जैसे पंजाब समस्या और आसाम समस्या चली आ रही है उसी तरह से यह समस्या भी चलती रहेगी और मीटिंग्स भी चलती रहेगी। इस तरह से काम नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए आप क्या कारगर कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं और क्षतिपूर्ति की क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ताकि आम जनता को लाभ हो सके।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, regarding the losses of the States, hon. members are aware of the formulation made by Tripathi Committee. There it has been taken care that the normal growth rate which the States are expecting on these 5 particular items will be maintained if it is realised as additional excise duty. There is no question of abolition of sales tax. There is only the question of rationalisation so that sales tax can be gradually replaced by additional excise duties. There are difficulties, no doubt, and because of those difficulties only the question of rationalisation is coming up. At the same time, the hon. members are also aware of the fact that the States have mopped up their resources by utilising this instrument. If we just look at it from the States' angle and from our practical experience, it can be seen that irrespective of their Party position, the States have considered it one of the most important instruments through which they can mobilise resources and meet their requirements. So, what we are trying to impress upon them is that if they accept the recommendations of the Tripathi Committee, we would ensure that on these five items there will not only be no net loss of revenue on this account, but they can also have a reasonable growth even in the additional excise duty.

And Sir, it is not just an empty promise. As the hon. members have noted, even during this year's budget, in order to reach the targeted figure of 8.5 per cent which was recommended by the Study Group, I have transferred a part of the basic excise duty, i.e. about Rs. 70 crores, when I found that I could not increase additional excise duty on other items. When I was presenting the Budget I had said that I am increasing the duties on tobacco and cigarettes, and the Members immediately started laughing. But it was just a transfer from basic excise duty to additional excise duty. I am referring to this particular point in order to impress upon the hon. member that we wanted to ensure that the States' interests would be protected.

But it is not the point of either the hon. Members sitting here, or of myself that we have done enough to protect their interests. They themselves should feel convinced. We are trying to do so. Therefore, unless we are in a position to evolve—I am repeating it—some sort of a consensus and build up that mutual rapport between the States and the Centre on this issue, it will be difficult for us to take a decision unilaterally, and we did not want to take a decision unilaterally. That is why we waited.

A number of conferences have taken place. My colleague, Mr. Venkataraman convened two conferences of Chief Ministers. I myself have convened two, and one more is being called. I do hope it will be possible for us to work out some mechanism through which it would be possible to meet the demand.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 15 फरवरी 1981 को मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में यह तय हुआ था कि वनस्पति, ड्रग्स एण्ड मैडीसीन्स, सीमेंट, पेपर एण्ड पेपर बोर्ड्स और पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स पर लगे हुए बिक्रीकर को एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी में बदलने के सवाल पर विचार करने के लिए एक

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनायी जाए। उसी बैठक में पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल और जम्मू-काश्मीर ने सिद्धान्ततः अपना विरोध प्रकट किया था। जो प्रस्ताव पास किया, उसकी एक प्रति मेरे पास है। उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि :

> "After a brief discussion, the resolution was adopted by the Conference. The States of West Bengal, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir, however, did not, on principle, agree with the resolution."

इसमें कर्नाटक और गुजरात का भी नाम नहीं है।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : In 1981, you were not there ; you friends were not there.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर, केरल है। इसके बाद और बैठकें हुई। मैं मानता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी ईमानदारी से अपने मेनिफेस्टो पर अमल करने की कोशिश की है। मगर, कठिनाई यह है कि राज्य सरकारों और जो गैर-कांग्रेसी राज्य-सरकारें हैं, उनको यह चिंता है कि बिक्री-कर के अलावा आमदनी का और कोई स्रोत उनके पास नहीं है। विकास की आवश्यकताएं और लोगों की जरूरतें बढ़ रही हैं। राज्य सरकारें कहां से साधन जुटाएं? इसलिए, बिक्री-कर को एडीश्नल एक्साइज ड्यूटी में बदलने का सवाल, केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्धों का सवाल बन गया है और राज्यों को अधिक वित्तीय अधिकार देने का सवाल भी बन गया है। मेरी, मुख्य मंत्रियों से, श्री हेगड़े से और मार्क्सवादी मित्रों से भी चर्चा हुई है। उनकी शिकायत यह है कि जब केन्द्र सरकार एडीश्नल एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाती है, तो उसकी दर कम रखती है। एडीश्नल एक्साइज ड्यूटी से जो आमदनी होती है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं होती। आप कोई भी फार्मूला निकाल लें। आपने राज्यों को संतुष्ट करने के लिए फार्मूलों की चर्चा की है। त्रिपाठी कमेटी ने इसमें बड़ी मेहनत से काम किया है। लेकिन, राज्यों की कठिनाई उससे दूर नहीं होती। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या एडीश्नल एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने का अधिकार, वह राज्यों को देने को तैयार है? यह ठीक है कि इसके लिए संविधान बदलना पड़ेगा और पावर्स के डेलीगेशन में कुछ परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन देश का, उद्योग का, व्यापार का और उपभोक्ता का हित इसमें है कि जहां कारखाने में माल बनता है, फैक्टरी से माल निकालते समय टैक्स ले लिया जाए। वह चाहे राज्य सरकार या केन्द्र सरकार ले। इससे कोई बड़ा फर्क नहीं पड़ता है. लेकिन, अगर आमदनी बढ़ानी है, परेशानी रोकनी है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंडिचर भी घटाना है और भ्रष्टाचारी तथा रिश्वतखोरी पर भी प्रहार करना है तो आपको एक बुनियादी फैसला करना पड़ेगा कि जहां माल बनता है उन फैक्ट्रीज के दरवाजे पर ही टैक्स लेंगे। केन्द्र और राज्यों के झगड़े में इस मूल बात को हम अपने ध्यान से ओझल न होने दें। क्योंकि व्यापारी तो उपभोक्ता से सेल्स टैक्स लेता है, इसलिए वह टैक्स वसूल करने की एजेंसी मात्र है। आप कहीं भी चले जाइए, हर जगह व्यापारी आपसे पूछता है कि आपको कैशमीमो चाहिए? इस तरह जो टैक्स वे लोग बचाते हैं, वह तो सरकारी खजाने में आना चाहिए—भले ही केन्द्रीय खजाने में आये या राज्यों के खजाने में जाए। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस सवाल पर थोड़ा गहराई से जाकर क्या आप एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने का अधिकार प्रदेश सरकारों को देने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं?

Are you prepared to empower the State Governments to levy additional excise duty? You change the nomenclature. I don't mind. But the central purpose should be to levy tax when goods come out from the factory.

इसके बिना आपका उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा। दूसरी बात मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि आपने टोबैको, क्लाथ एण्ड शुगर पर एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई हुई है, आपका इस सम्बन्ध में अनुभव या एक्सपीरियेंस क्या है। क्या वह तजुर्बा अच्छा नहीं

है अथवा इसके बारे में आपके पास राज्य सरकारों से शिकायतें आ रही हैं। यदि इन तीन वस्तुओं पर एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी का एक्सपैरिमैंट सफल रहा है तो पांच अन्य वस्तुओं पर एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाए जाने का आप विरोध क्यों करना चाहते हैं। दूसरी बात स्टेटमैंट में मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आई, जहां आप कहते हैं—

In your statement, you say as follows :

> "In the Conference held in November, 1983, a large number of Chief Ministers indicated their acceptance, in principle, of the scheme suggested by the Tripathi Committee for introduction of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax. Some of the Chief Ministers, however, indicated that they were not in a position to accept the scheme recommended by the Tripathi Committee. While thanking the Union Finance Minister for implementing the resolution adopted by them in February, 1981, the Chief Ministers resolved that efforts should be continued..."

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Will you read the next one ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It says as follows :

> "Efforts should be continued to bring about consensus amongst State Governments on these issues."

Why did they thank the Finance Minister? For what purpose? They did not accept your recommendation.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You ask them ! (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Finance Minister is known for his persuasive power. I do not know how he has failed to convince the other Chief Ministers. But we should not import party politics into this ; there should be no idea to deprive the States of their financial power to raise resources. But solution can be found. If the demands of the States are considered with sympathy and a formula is evolved, it is good ; so that taxation structure can be changed without reducing the income of the States.

May I have an assurance from the Finance Minister before this Lok Sabha is dissolved :

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Why do you want to dissolve it ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is bound to be dissolved. Is there any proposal to extend the term of the Lok Sabha ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It will have its natural expiry. Why should it be dissolved ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I stand corrected. Before the next general elections, you have made a commitment to the people and people expectations have been roused. There was a *bandh* by a mercantile community dealing in papers and card boards. The other day, the druggists had gone on strike all over the country. So, you have raised the expectations and your performance must match with it. So, I would like to have an assurance from the Finance Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The leader of that strike is also sitting here.

AN HON. MEMBER : His name is not on the list. He has not agreed to it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : His action is appreciated.

मान्यवर, इनके लिए चांदनी चौक में निकलना मुश्किल हो रहा है। हमें तो लोगों ने ढाई साल में हटा दिया था।

SHRI BIKHU RAM JAIN : Then I will never allow them to take out a strike.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : People had given four years. And we were rejected only after two and a half years. But now the patience is giving way. So, do not tax the patience any more. The Finance Minister should use all his persuasive powers and evolve a formula that will convince the States which will achieve the desired results,

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Three issues have been raised by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. First, I would not like to—I would agree with him in this—inject any party element or partisan elements in it. But the fact remains that in February 1981 although three Chief Ministers did not agree even with the resolution we appointed a Committee to look into the question of replacing sales tax by additional excise duty. It was an expert committee of those three Chief Ministers.

Unfortunately, all the representatives of the State Governments belonged to the Opposition, including Kerala ! Kerala was represented by Mr. Nayanar. It was in February 1981. I think now Mr. Vajpayee will realise this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Kerala will fall in the same line.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal, these three States, you mentioned. West Bengal was represented by its Finance Minister, Dr. Ashok Maitro ; Jammu and Kashmir by Mr. D.D. Thakur, Finance Minister, and Kerala by its Chief Minister, Mr. Nayanar. But I am not going into that aspect. The major important point which he has made is that these States did not agree. I am not telling them that they should accept my word as assurance. You go to the facts. What is the fact ? Now in 1956-57 these three items were brought within the purview of additional excise duty, that is, tobacco, sugar and textiles. If you look at the growth of sales tax, additional excise duty, and basic excise duty, and calculate the overall percentage what has been the growth—and I have the figures before me—in 1958-59 sales tax was Rs. 123.9 crores, in 1983-84 it has increased to Rs. 5,564 crores; Central excise which was Rs. 312.94 crores in 1958-59 has gone up to Rs. 10125.33 crores; and additional excise duty which is collected by the Centre and given to the States was just Rs. 16.12 crores then and it has gone up to Rs. 672.81 crores. But in absolute figures it does not lead us to any conclusion. Therefore, we have to take the growth in terms of percentage. The growth in terms of percentage as far as the sales tax is concerned, from 1958-59 to 1983-84, the average of annual growth rate is 16.73 per cent. And what is the growth of the additional excise duty, which is collected by the Centre and distributed to the States ? The average of annual growth rate is 17.07 per cent during this period. And when I place these facts I do not know what else I can do to convince them. Even if you look at the Kamlapati Tripathi Report in respect of those five items, the first category which consists of paper, paperboards, drugs and medicines, and in the second category come the petroleum products and cement, and you yourselves will be convinced that the formula which has been formulated and declared is meant to safeguard the interests of the States.

Therefore, it is neither the question of arithmetic nor of fact. I am sorry to point out that it is the question of attitude and approach.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They do not trust the Central Government. That is the difficulty.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is not so.

The second proposition which you have made—I do not know how you have brought that idea—is that the power to levy additional excise duty should be given to the States. If we give this power to the States, I am afraid the Bengal Government will have one rate of taxation on a tyre factory in Bengal and UP Government will have another rate of taxation on a tyre factory in UP. Then exactly you will have the same system of sales tax, which is not going to help us. Unless you have the uniform rate of taxation, the basic objective which you have in mind, will not be served.

The first speaker was saying that the administrative cost of collecting the sales tax is two to three per cent and on additional excise duty it is 0.6 to 0.8 per cent. How are we getting this ? Because we are collecting the rax at a single point. We are utilising the same machinery to collect the additional excise duty. But the moment we give this power to the States, under what system we will say that all the States will have uni-

form tax system ? That proposition cannot be accepted and it will not lead to the desired result which you want to have. Moreover, the benefit will go to the States where manufacturing units are located. There is a difference between the consuming states and the producing States. Consuming States are suggesting to me that we should have a common pool system from where it will be distributed. The manufacturing States are suggesting that since it is being manufactured in our States, we should have the advantage. Even looking at the two completely different propositions, in the Conference which I had, a suggestion was made that we can make some sort of compromise by having partly pooling system and partly as incentive to the manufacturing States. We are working out some modalities. I hope, it would be possible for us to come to some conclusion at the next meeting. Therefore, we are trying to prevail upon them. The Resolution which the hon. Member has quoted, every word of it I got the approval of the Chief Ministers and their representatives present there. They agreed with me. Otherwise, there would have been a situation that some of the Chief Ministers would have said that they do not want it and some of them would have said that they want it. Naturally if the opinions are clearly divided, then we have to take a decision on the basis of either majority or minority. But that we have avoided. Hon. Members will also agree with me that it is not desirable particularly in such matters. So, I am trying to work out a consensus which will help us.

In regard to the persuasive power, if my persuasive power is not adequate I would like to get it supplemented by the persuasive power of my good old friend, Mr. Vajpayee. If I can request him, through you, Sir, that let him exercise..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Only with regard to one State.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That would be adequate for me now. I do hope here itself not only there is consensus but if I may be permitted to say so, perhaps there is unanimity between me and Mr. Vajpayee or all the Members who are present here. I cannot speak on behalf of CPI(M) Members because immediately he may jump and say, no, he does not agree, but apart from that a large section of the Members of this Parliament, a large section of the public opinion—trade, commerce and industry, various Chambers of Commerce, economists—also pointed out that primarily they are concerned with the net size of the kitty. And this is the point I am trying to emphasise.

Whether you have the power to impose the duty or not is important but what is much more important is whether your net kitty will be smaller or bigger. We can discuss in detail about the formulation of the mechanism. If you find, you can come out with a better formula, I have no objection to accept that and make a test of it but on principle we shall have to agree that sales tax ought to be replaced by additional excise duty in respect of these items and then the formula to the entire satisfaction of the States concerned could be worked out. And I have no difficulty in doing so. So, we are trying to prevail upon them and trying to work out something.

I had told at one point of time when we were having discussions that, look, we cannot go on indefinitely on this issue, there should be some time fixed. I do agree with Mr. Vajpayee that there is an expectation, particularly in the trade and industry circle, that something should be worked out and if it cannot be done, within the system, we shall have to tell them that yes, we tried but we could not do it or we shall have to take a decision in the process of decision-making, majority-minority view. Obviously, we cannot have a situation where every time minority view will prevail upon the majority, particularly in this area. Today I am sitting here, if tomorrow Mr. Satish Agarwal takes this seat, why would he like to take the trouble ? When I present the Budget or any Finance Minister presents the Budget, he will have to do it, it is his duty. And for whom are you increasing the duty ? It is not coming to your Central coffer. You are increasing for others but you are getting all the gullies. You will recollect that in the first year, 1982, when I increased the Additional Excise Duty substantially, then the principal opposition came from Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, he is not here. When I explained to him that whatever has been

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

done, you will be a net beneficiary out of it, be rectified it. So, it is not very pleasant job for any Finance Minister to impose duty but we are taking that responsibility not with the intention to deprive the States of their legitimate share but to ensure the normal growth that they are having. In this connection, I would like to point out one thing that a very wrong analogy is being attempted. When I was talking of the sales tax that it increased from Rs. 123.9 crores to Rs. 6,310 crores, it is not that there has been a vertical expansion, there has been equally a horizontal expansion. That means, the number of commodities which were under sales-tax in the earlier years, has increased. But in the Central Excise areas you will appreciate that except item 68 which was introduced in 1975, and that too as a process of collecting census, from 1958-59 to 1975-76 if you analyse the growth of the Central Excise, you will find that the growth has been vertical, not horizontal, but the expansion of the revenue in sales-tax has been both vertical and horizontal.

Therefore, when somebody makes an attempt to compare that the Sales-tax growth has been much more than the excise duty, they will find that the excise duty growth has been vertical. I am not talking of additional excise duty. The additional excise duty growth has been a little more. The average of salestax growth rate was 16.73 per cent from 1958-59 to 1983-84. The average additional excise duty growth rate is 17.07 per cent from 1958-59 to 1983-84. But even in the basic excise duty the growth has been vertical. That means the subsequent Finance Ministers increase the rate of duties. I do not say that there has been no horizontal expansion. Some horizontal expansion has taken place, but it is much less compared to that of the sales-tax.

To conclude, Sir, my point is that there are no two opinions on the need to replace the sales-tax by additional excise duty. Everybody appreciates that the States' interests should be protected and there should be no loss so far as the States are concerned. On the other hand there should be some mechanism through which we can ensure a reasonable growth in their revenue, if these items are taken out of the purview of the sales-tax and brought within the purview of the additional excise duty.

The third thing which we are trying to do is that we are working out a consensus. I hope with the goodwill, support and cooperation of the Members it would be possible for me. I am contemplating of circulating the proceedings of this discussion to the Chief Ministers beforehand so that they know the views at least of Shri Vajpayee and others so that they can also make up their mind to that extent.

19.02 hrs.

BANKING SERVICE COMMISSION BILL—*Contd*

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sir, face is not always the index of the mind. On the face of it this Bill looks as innocuous as our Hon. Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I am not innocuous.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : You look like that. Of course, you are highly sophisticated, but you look innocuous.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : And I am most mischievious according to them ?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : I will come to that also.

Sir, I was rather bewildered what was the hurry in bringing in such a piece of legislation at the fag end of the day and also at the fag-end of the Session ? There seems to be some reason behind it. I was trying to ponder over this that the Government had come to power in 1980 and the recommendation of the Banking Service Commission was there. There might be some problem in 1978, but since 1980 the Government did not find enough time to apply its mind to it. And now in a hurry it is coming with such a piece of legislation. So what I was thinking was "is it in the

background of a Statement made by the Confederation of the Officers Organisations of the Public Sector banks very recently or is it in the backdrop of some statements made and actions taken in the Western part and in some southern States of our country, by our Hon. Deputy Finance Minister, Shri Janardhana Poojary ?" The Confederation of the Bank Officers Organisations had said that this Government is violating all the Reserve Bank norms in certain matters. I am not going into the question of how you have pulled up, ridiculed, harassed and made to apologise the officers because this is not the occasion to do that. My question is that it has been stated now that to streamline, to rationalise, to improve the quality of the recruitment for speedier recruitment as also for uniformity in the recruitment this has been taken up. And also there have been some deficiencies in the present recruitment Boards. Sir, who are now ruling these recruitment boards ? I don't have enough knowledge, but my humble request to the Hon. Finance Minister will be to please lay on the Table of the House the names of the non-official Members of the Regional Recruitment Boards ?

Sir, all Congress (I) men who were defeated and rejected by the people—I can give some names also, but I am not doing that—are doing all these things. There are so many complaints. I am requesting the hon. Finance Minister to lay on the Table the names of the Members of the Regional Recruitment Boards. The State Governments are not having any say with regard to the public sector banks. There are so many M.P.s., veteran national leaders with administrative experience, with experience of banking, they are not being taken on these Boards. In spite of that, now it has been discovered that there is some deficiency and to make up that deficiency, they are trying to centralise the recruitment by setting up the Banking Service Commission. I cannot have any objection to it. But although I do not subscribe to all the views of that particular person, let me quote the honourable former Deputy Prime Minister of this country. At the opening remarks on the occasion of the inauguration of the Banking Commission, he said :

"Possibly many of our all-India banks including the State Bank of India suffer from this over-centralization. To cure this defect, we have to rely not on any measure of control, but on some form or reorganisation which would lead to greater decentralisation. We have to look carefully, therefore, into the areas of dispersion and area of operation of our banking system. We have to see whether our purpose can be achieved by creating local boards with adequate powers in the all India banks or whether the banks should be split up on a State-wise or zonal basis or whether they should be reconstituted into urban and rural wings."

After that much water has flown into the rivers and now this over-centralisation is taking place. I am not opposed to over-centralisation as such if it serves the very purpose for which banks have been nationalised. But in a country like ours there is so much of diversity, with so much of regional imbalance, with so much of diversity in the needs also, the tribal needs, the needs of the backward people, the needs of the rural people, the needs of various sections in various ways, I have my own experience that an officer of a different region cannot communicate with the common people of that region. So, in the name of uniformity, in the name of quality, if you over-centralise this recruitment in such a manner, will it help our country ? Will it serve the very purpose for which this banking sector was nationalised ? I do not think so.

Sir, it has been seen that during all these days we have discussed that the public sector banks are all in doldrums, but we have no right to adequate information about the goings-on in these Boards. Several important parliamentary committees had recommended that a consolidated Report of the working of all the banks should be regularly laid on the Table. But we do not have that still now. We do not know how much money was written off by the public sector banks. We do not know the quantum of bad debts, we do not know the actual amount of fraud that had taken place. We are to read in the papers that while Rs. 2 crores

[Prof. Rup Chand Pal]

were involved through dacoities, more than Rs. 130 crores were involved by way of fraud. We have to read these things in the papers because we have no right to correct information. More than once, very important Financial Committees have recommended that the practice of withholding information regarding all these should he discontinued. 'Why withhold this very information regarding the banking system, regarding the performance, regarding the amount that is being written off ?' But Government will say, 'Yes, yes. We have set up another Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. Ghosh, Deputy Governor of RBI'.

We arc thinking over it. We know competent officers who want to give to the nation the appropriate information in national interest ! The officer has to sign a bond that they are not supposed to divulge any such information regarding any customer or any borrower, although these people are holding the whole nation to ransom.

We have ourselves discussed in this very House that people at the very top have been involved in fraud. The case of Syndicate Bank is very well known. Instead of punishment, they were rewarded. When this Banking Service Commission is going to be set up, it should cover things properly. I was thinking, the urgency might be because this Government is using the banks—this nationalised sector for a narrow partisan end. Otherwise, how can you explain what has come out in the papers, that politicians are recommending names of rich people as beneficiaries in the name of giving money to the poorer sections. Very responsible quarters of the Government have been heard to make comments that about 75% of the money purported to reach the weaker sections have never reached them. The Government instead of taking the right measures to stop all these things have appointed their own men. I have one such experience.

As we are discussing Banking Service Commission, its composition, it has been said that such a person with knowledge of Banking will be appointed. Let me from my own experience tell you. I had the occasion to ask about the Directors in the Board of certain public sector banks. There are representatives of the farmers. There are representatives of the employees, non-workmen, workmen, all these. I found that one representative of the farmers belonging to Calcutta. I wanted to know how can it be that the farmers representative lives in Calcutta. I was told that he is a gentleman farmer. I wanted to know whether he is first gentleman and then made a farmer or first a farmer and then became rich and then a gentleman and started living in Calcutta.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May be a relation of the farmer, son of a farmer.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : No relation. This is the way things continue.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Are only the rich persons gentlemen ?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : No, not a gentleman. We do not say that, because you remember...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They are hard men.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : If you look at the staff pattern in the banks, as far as I could collect from the various reports and other documents that are made available, the staffing pattern in the nationalised sector, public sector banks, is very very top heavy and the proportion of officers to clerk is 1 : 1 : 1:2 in eight banks, 1:2 : 1:3 in seventeen banks, 1:3 : 1:4 in five banks. Here again it has been proposed that 25% will be direct recruitment of junior officers. Will it not go against the agreements in many banks which have already taken place between the employees organisations and the managements ? Will you not just help the already top-heavy management ?

And this is not my comment. Such a comment has been made by a very important financial committee, the Estimates Committee very recently.

Sir, I am not going to take more time. My last point is regarding the State Govern-

ments and their complaints. The State Governments have particular reason to complain regarding credit-deposit ratio, mobilisation of deposit etc. The money which is being mobilised in a particular region is going out of the area and that area remains as backward as before. The State Government is elected by the people. They are equally representatives. But they have no say in the matter of banks. The Central Government spread many false things daily for the consumption of the electorates who mostly do not believe them. The State Governments must have some say in matters of policy like this which they do not have now. A man belonging to Madras is being sent to the rural area, say in Punjab. Will it help ? Will that officer be able to pick up that language quickly and communicate to the people, leave alone understanding their problems ? In the name of uniformity, we are going to cause a great harm. Moreover, the State Governments are not consulted even in any important matters. At least, why is there not a representative from the State Governments by rotation from different regions ? I am not speaking that West Bengal only should be represented. West Bengal is one of the States which is very much deprived. We have demanded a bank of our own and if that is made one of the issues during the elections, the hon. Finance Minister will have very hard days. (*Interruptions*) You are also going to have trouble. Don't be complacent.

I am concluding by saying that the composition of the Banking Service Commission should be made as impartial as possible. Competent people should be taken and not like the gentleman farmer of Calcutta as you have constituted in your Board of Directors, as you have constituted your present Recruitment Boards. Would you know the names ? At least, one of them, so far as I remember, was a Member of this House, later on defeated and very recently joined their Party. If this is the way you want to use or rather misuse the public sector banks by doling out money to Partymen, by appointing your committed people and by trying to subjugate the Bank officers to your committed philosophy who will cover up all your misdeeds, that would not do. We expect that when the Banking Service Commission is set up, the Government should look into all these things and instead of distributing political patronage to rejected people, they should select proper men and competent men who can deliver the goods.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No person corrects the papers. The machine corrects the papers.

Now Shri G.M. Banatwalla will speak.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I will also speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you. If you want to speak, I will call you. Your name has not come from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. But if you want to speak, I will call you.

Now Shri G.M. Banatwalla will speak.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Even though the Banking Services Commission Bill was passed in 1975, the Government did not act on that for a period of nearly 17 to 18 months up to February, 1977 when the elections came and there was a change of Government.

With the change of the Government, the Banking Services Act, which had been passed in 1975 by this House, was repealed. The Bill to repeal the Banking Services Commission Act was passed by Lok Sabha but it was rejected by the Rajya Sabha. So, there was a joint sitting of the two Houses on May 16, 1978 and the Repeal Bill was passed. The then Minister of Finance, Shri H.M. Patel, said in the joint sitting that a system of recruitment of personnel in public sector based on the concept of a single centralised recruitment agency will make the recruitment process inefficient, unwieldy and cumbersome with serious consequences for the public sector banks. Accordingly, the then Government had thought it fit to repeal the Banking Services Commission Act and that was done as a result of the joint sitting of the House on May 16, 1978.

Now the Act has been resurrected or revived but with an important difference. This

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

difference lies in the fact that while recruitment to clerical cadre will continue to be made by the Recruitment Boards, the Commission will address itself to recruitment of officers. However, the underlying controversy as to whether the recruitment should be centralised or decentralised continues.

I have here to make a few suggestions.

A good feature of the present Bill is that as per Clause 22, the annual reports of the Banking Services Commission will be laid on the Table of the House. Therefore, the Members of the House will have an opportunity to examine these reports. This will undoubtedly increase the public accountability of the Commission in an area of such vital importance as appointments to the nationalised banks. Here I have a suggestion to make. At present there are Recruitment Boards recruiting thousands and thousands of personnel for the clerical cadre required for these banks. I suggest that these Boards should also become statutory. I suggest that the reports of these Boards should also be placed on the Table of the House in order to increase the accountability as far as the functioning of the Boards in the matter of recruitment is concerned.

Then, in the present Bill that is before the House, no assurance has been given to the effect that all available vacancies will be filled in time. That is very important because we have a bitter taste of the functioning of Commissions in this respect. I may be allowed here to refer to the functioning of the Union Public Service Commission in this particular respect. We find in the case of the UPSC that there are unfortunate delays and a lot of pending work. I may present a few statistics. In the year 1979-80, the number of posts for which recruitment action was pending from previous year was 1,717 : the number of posts for which requisitions were received during the year was 2,618 ; the number of posts for which recruitment action was completed was 2,826, leaving 1,509 posts for which recruitment action was pending at the close of the year. Similar is the case with 1980-81. Similar is the position with respect to 1981-82. With respect to 1981-82 I may say that the number of posts for which recruitment action was pending from previous year was 1,533, the number of posts for which requisitions were received during the year was 3,676 and the number of posts for which recruitment action was completed was 3,695. We, therefore, find that the UPSC was not in a position even to complete the recruitment action with respect to the number of posts for which requisitions were received, with the result that we had even greater arrears and the number of posts for which recruitment action was pending at the close of the year 1981-82 was 3,077. I have referred to the functioning of the UPSC in this respect because in the Statement of Objects we are told that the Banking Service Commission will be functioning like the Union Public Service Commission. I must, therefore, urge upon the Government and warn the Government to see that such a situation does not develop with respect to the Banking Service Commission and some assurance is given to this House, some regulations are laid down under the Bill, to see that the available vacancies are filled in time.

I need hardly reiterate that the recruitment policy should be rational, objective and impartial. Whether the recruitment is done by the Recruitment Boards or by the Banking Service Commission, I must emphasize that the recruitment policy should be such as would give chances to the weaker sections and the minorities.

If banking is genuinely to serve the diversified needs of the society, then the personnel must be drawn from all regions, from all language areas and from all minorities. The earlier speaker was pointing out to the need for a fair and balanced recruitment policy that will do justice to the rural areas also. It must do justice to all regions and it must do justice to all sections of the people. Unfortunately—and I may be permitted to say so —the recruitment to the nationalised banks has the same dismal story as is the case with regard to recruitment to government service.

The Muslim percentage to the total population is about 12. Let us look at the share of Muslims in the banking sector under Government control. A study of 1317 branches has revealed these figures, namely :

total number of employees—1,13,772 ; Muslims only 2479 which gives the share of Muslims as 2.18%. Since the majority of the jobs are in the categories of class III and IV, I would also like to give the break-up. Total number of employees in class III—61,151 and Muslims—1295, percentage being 2.12. The same story is with respect to Class IV. Total number of employees—26,305 and Muslims—587 and giving again a percentage of 2.13. These figures which I have given are figures given by the Joint Secretary of the Minorities Commission, Shri N.C. Saxena in one of his papers and circulated by the Minorities Commission.

When the policy with regard to recruitment, etc. is under consideration of the House, I must in all fairness emphasize upon the Government that something radical has to be done with respect to such a dismal picture that we have.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can also furnish, if you have got, how many people from the Muslim community appeared for the examination.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : They are there. I have referred to the paper—a very big paper. All the figures are there and the Government must also be having it.

Take the question of Reserve Bank of India. The position as on 30th June 1983 in the Central Board of Directors is that the total number is 19 while the Muslims are nil—zero. The Central Board of Directors—I am referring to. Where is the question of applications and all this ? I am coming to a simpler ground so that it may become more and more clear to one and all. Take the question of Members of the Local Boards of the Reserve Bank of India. You appoint them. What is the position ?

Total 19 Muslims 1.

Take the number of Principal Officers of the Reserve Bank of India as on 30-6-1983.

Total 27 Muslims 1.

In the case of managers—total 14, Muslims Nil. Let me make the matters still simpler and clearer to understand that. Take the question of Board of Directors. Their appointments are made by the Government —I mean the Board of Directors of the nationalised banks. I am sorry to say that. When I scrutinised the reports of 1981, in the case Bank of Maharashtra, Indian Bank, Union Bank, Syndicate Bank, Dena Bank, United Bank of India, Central Bank of India, Bank of Borada, Andhra Bank, Corporation Bank, not a single Muslim Director is appointed to the Board. Are we so incompetent ? The Government is not in a position to find one person from amongst them. This is the situation which must be considered. These are the points which I am trying to place before the House not in a spirit of confrontation but with a view to seeing that the situation is made clearer and action is taken. In the case of Allahabad Bank, we do have one Muslim Director and, in the case of the United Commercial Bank too, we have two Muslim directors. There was a Motion of Thanks on the President's Address in the year 1983, that is, last year. I had placed the same point with respect to the directors before the House. The Prime Minister in her reply on 1st March 1983—it is there in our Lok Sabha debate in column 431—said :

> "Some mention was made just now about memberships, directorships etc. of certain Boards. We are reviewing the matter and I agree that there are many aspects on which urgent measure should be taken. Some are being considered and other suggestions are welcome."

When I heard her saying this, I was very happy. But, then, I knew what Mirza Ghalib said in Urdu. I quote :

तेरे वादे पर जिये तो यह जान झूठ जाना
कि खुशी से मर न जाते गर एतबार होता।

"تیرے وعدے پر جیے تو یہ جان جھوٹ جانا
کہ خوشی سے مر نہ جاتے گر اعتبار ہوتا"

A year has passed by. We hardly see any action being taken pursuant to an important assurance given on the floor of this House. There is still a lot to be said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have done well. You must be satisfied.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Now that the Banking Service Commission Bill is before Parliament, before I conclude, I am wishing well this Commission and I may remind the House and the hon. Minister about a directive of the Prime Minister given on 11-5-1983 to the Union Ministries and to the States Chief Ministers and to the Administrators of all Union Territories with respect to measures that should be taken in order to see that a fair and just deal is given to the minorities.

With respect to the recruitment, the Prime Minister says in her directive that largescale employment opportunities are provided by the Railways, by the nationalised banks and the public sector enterprises. In these cases also, the concerned department should ensure that special consideration is given to recruitment from the minority communities.

Now, Sir, the Banking Service Commission Members will be appointed. It is necessary that, in the composition of the Commission, due representation is given to the Muslims and other minorities also. Again, it was the Prime Minister who, in her directive of May 11, 1983, had said :

> "The composition of Selection Committees should be representative."

I hope that all these assurances will not remain on mere paper but that due action will be taken, remedial and corrective action will be taken to see that our services are representative in character so that it may meet the diversified needs of our society.

With these words I conclude.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार के इम्पोर्टेन्ट लेजिस्लेशन पर जिस प्रकार से यहां पर चर्चा हो रही है, मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से उसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। ऐसे बिल को फैंग एंड आफ दि डे पर लाया जाता है और गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि इसे पास कर दिया जाए। यह पास हो जाएगा, लेकिन ईमानदारी की बात यह है कि इस तरह हम अपनी आत्मा और संविधान के साथ न्याय नहीं करते। यह एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेन्ट पीस आफ लेजिस्लेशन है।

भारत की प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हुए जो उद्देश्य बताए थे, जहां तक बैंकों द्वारा दी गई सेवा का सम्बन्ध है, वे पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। देश के किसी भी हिस्से में चले जाइए, आपको मालूम होगा कि बैंकों के द्वारा जनता की सेवा वफादारी, ईमानदारी और नेकनीयती से नहीं हो रही है। आज बैंक सेवाओं में निष्ठा और ईमानदारी नहीं है।

आज ब्लैक मनी पैदा होने का एक कारण बैंक हैं। अखबारों में लाखों करोड़ों रुपए के जिस ड्राफ्ट स्कैंडल के समाचार आए हैं, उन्हें बड़े-बड़े बैंकों के मैनेजर करवाते हैं।

इस बिल के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई थी और मैंने भी स्टेटमेंट दिए थे। इस बिल के अनुसार 25 परसेन्ट डायरेक्ट रेक्रूटमेंट होगा। जो लोग डायरेक्ट रेक्रूटमेंट के माध्यम से आएंगे, वे पच्चीस तीस के अनुभव वाले अफसरों के बराबर हो जाएंगे। पहले पे कमीशन ने कहा था कि पुराने लोगों के एक्सपीरियंस से लाभ उठाना चाहिए। यह सही है कि डायरेक्ट रेक्रूटमेंट से कुछ एक्सट्राऑर्डिनरी इनटेलिजेंस वाले और आनेस्ट आदमी आ जाते हैं। लेकिन आज सर्विसिज में क्या हो रहा है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I remember that the first Pay Commission recommended 50% of the posts from among the ranks ; and 50% by direct recruitment. I am saying this for your information.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : That is true, Sir. What is happening is this. This Bill says that it will depend upon rules and regulations. Rules and Regulations are not before the House. They will come afterwards. All those things depend upon rules and regulations. This is the skeleton of the whole thing.

If you examine those rules and regulations you can form your opinion how the recruitment will be done.

जब आपके सामने रूल्ज एंड रेगुलेशन्ज नहीं हैं, तब आप रेक्रूटमेंट के तरीके को नहीं जान सकते। कमेटी आन सवार्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन के एग्जामिन करने से पहले ही लॉ बन जाता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल जो आपने बनाया है इसमें आपने कहा है :

> "by selection, by examination or by both"

तो आपका सेलेक्शन क्या होगा ?

Whether by examination or whether by selection or by both ?

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं आप देखें :

> "(3) For the purpose of holding an inquiry under subsection (2), the Central Government may, by order, appoint, as an Inquiry Officer, a person who is holding or has held the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of any High Court."

Then he says :

> "The Commission may, in such manner and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, constitute one or more committees consisting wholly of its members or partly of its members and partly of other persons and delegate to any committee so constituted such of the functions and powers of the Commission as may be specified in the rules made by the Central Government :"

Now, the words are : "other persons". Clause 7 says 'other persons'. Now, who will be the other persons ? What will be those persons and what will be their qualifications ? The powers will be delegated to that Committee. What powers are you going to delegate them ?

इस बिल में आपने एक बात और लिखी है। आप कहते हैं :

"There will be a Board consisting of 8 Members out of which 4 will be of persons with ability, integrity and character. While one will be belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. Why only one will be from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe ?

हम बार-बार कहते है कि गरीबी रेखा के जो नीचे हैं उनको आप मदद दीजिए लेकिन क्या कोई इस बात को कहने वाला है कि सेलेक्शन बोर्ड में अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को ज्यादा रखा जाए ? अनुसूचित जाति वालों के लिए जो 28 परसेन्ट का कोटा नियत किया गया है वह भी पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। बैंकों में ज्यादातर काम जो होता है वह क्लर्क, यू० डी० सी० और एल० डी० सी० ही करते हैं। इसलिए मैं तो यही चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री महोदय इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज दें, चाहे थोड़े दिनों के लिए ही सही, ताकि वहां पर इस पर विचार विमर्श हो सके। मैं जानता हूं मिनिस्टर फार पार्लमेंटरी एफेयर्स इसके लिए एग्रीएबल नहीं होंगे। लेकिन इस बिल में सारे क्लाज़ेज में रूल्स ऐंड रेग्युलेशंस पर ही डेपेन्ड किया गया है। यह बिल सेल्फ कन्टेन्ड नहीं है। इस बिल को आप पढ़ेंगे तो देखेंगे कि किस तरह से इसको इम्प्लीमेंट किया जायेगा।

25 परसेन्ट रेक्रूटमेंट की बात मैंने आपसे कही है लेकिन आप बतायें कि डायरेक्ट रेक्रूटमेंट का तरीका क्या होगा ?

How will this be implemented ? What will be the procedure ? Tell us whether it will be by selection or whether it will be by examination or both. How will the percentage of 25 be done through direct recruitment ?

किस तरह से आप रखेंगे, यह क्लियर नहीं है। यह जो पावर आपने ली है उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं। आप स्पेसिफिक बताइये ; क्या तरीका रहेगा। जहां तक रेक्रूटमेंट का सवाल है, एक प्रश्न और पैदा होता है कि जो आफिसर्स एप्वाइन्ट होंगे उनके लिए आपने कहा है कि इंक्वायरी करेंगे लेकिन कितना लम्बा प्रोसीजर है इंक्वायरी का।

Now, who will be the Enquiry Officer—whether the Supreme Court Judge or a High Court Judge ?

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

रिपोर्ट आने से पहले ही आप उसको ससपैंड कर देंगे। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जाएगी और कब तक सब्मिट होगी ? क्या आप यह बता सकते हैं कि आज कितने कर्मचारी ससपैंडेड हैं ? कहीं आप ऐसा कानून भी बता सकते हैं कि जो बैंक एम्पलायज काम नहीं करते हैं, इनएफिश्येंट हैं, डिआनैस्ट हैं, उनको आप कितने समय में निकाल सकते हैं ? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल पर बहुत ही गहराई से विचार करना चाहिए। आप जो इस बिल को बहुत जल्दी से पास करा रहे हैं यह कोई न्यायसंगत बात नहीं है।

इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : At the very outset, I would like to register my protest against the manner in which this piece of legislation is being rushed through. Sir, this is a very important piece of legislation and it would have been better if more time were made available to the hon. members to examine the provisions of this Bill. Particularly in the background that such a law was passed as back as in 1975 and particularly because such a law was repealed in 1978, it was all the more necessary for this Government to refer this Bill to a Select Committee, so that the provisions of this Bill are examined in detail and whatever objections are being raised now by hon. members from all sections of the House could have been dealt with more effectively in that Select Committee. I am personally of the opinion that any new piece of legislation, which is important and which is initiated by Government, whether it is this Banking Service Commission Bill or another important legislative piece, should invariably be referred to a Select Committee. The Select Committee may be asked to examine the provisions of the Bill and submit its report within six months, in case there is an urgency.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : On the contrary, this Bill was introduced yesterday and is being discussed today.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : So, Sir, you would kindly appreciate that such an important measure which has been introduced yesterday is being passed today at this late hour when it is going to be 8 P.M. with this attendance in the House. I think the Government are not doing justice to this House and this is bringing down the prestige of this House in the eyes of the general public, because prohibiting or barring the members from a fruitful and purposeful debate on such important measures, is not going to enhance the prestige of the House. Now with this strong protest over the hasty manner in which the Government are piloting this Bill, with their road-roller majority, I say I am at one with Shri Moolchand Daga and many others in feeling that the process adopted by the House is not fair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no other Members. Otherwise, we would have called and given a chance to every Member.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Introducing the Bill yesterday and passing it today at 8 PM. What is it, Sir ? Unless, of course, you have some very extra-ordinary situation. I do not find any unusual or extra-ordinary situation so far as this particular Bill is concerned. Heavens are not going to fall down if the Bill is to be passed in the next Session of the Parliament. After all, what is going to happen ? On the other hand, if the Government are feeling so much about it, they could have brought the Bill much earlier and things could have been settled.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It will take another six months even to frame the rules and regulations and the Bill cannot come into force.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I still have some apprehensions on this score. The Bill was passed in 1975 and kept pending for practically three years. It was not implemented because no rules were framed and it was not put into action. So, a law passed in 1975 could not be implemented till 1977, including the two years of Emergency, when everything could be done without much difficulty. So, this particular Bill also—if passed into law and if Parliament is

dissolved within 3, 4 or 6 months and we go in for elections,—will meet the same fate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Come to the subject.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Is it not part of the subject ? if the Government is passing a Bill which they do not intend to implement ? Why did they not implement the law passed in 1975 ? Why was the time of the House wasted in 1975 ? Is the Government not answerable for that ?

We have seen the fate of Railway Service Commissions in this country. And this House is very well aware as to how much bungling has taken place in the Railway Service Commissions. The matter was raised on the floor of Parliament also, and the Chairman and many other members of the Railway Service Commission in Uttar Pradesh had to be packed. There was so much of corruption in these Service Commissions, in the selection for Government posts and all that.

In that particular background, with our experience with the Railway Service Commissions, with our experience with various Public Service Commissions in various States, what are we to do ? I do not want to say whether it was in Punjab or Haryana, where the matter was taken to the High Court of Chandigarh, how the matters were being dealt with in that particular State—Mr. Sultanpuri knows much better about it. With all that experience, it was all the more necessary for the Government to refer this Bill to a Select Committee, have serious deliberations in the Committee, and come with certain definite conclusions before this House.

Now everything has been left to the rules. Whatever the Government is going to prescribe, are going to be in the rules, in the matter of vacancies, percentage of vacancies and the category of vacancies and posts. Government is taken the power to prescribe them in the rules. That is also not provided in the law. It is a substantive provision : what type of vacancies you are going to fill up under this particular law. That should have been provided for in the Bill itself ; but they have taken the power under Clause 31, sub-clause (d). I will read it :

> "the category of persons whom any vacancy or percentage of vacancies in a public sector bank may be reserved by the Central Government ;"

This power of reservation, in what category, what number, what percentage, has been reserved by the Government ; and it will be specified in the rules.

This is going beyond the powers of delegated legislation. The hon. Minister must be very well aware about the functioning of the subordinate Staff Selection Commission, and how many vacancies remain pending. I distinctly remember the position when I was the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance. Even when I was the Chairman of Public Accounts Committee of Parliament, we toured the whole country ; and wherever we enquired about the vacancies in a particular Collectorate, the one answer given at all places was : "We have not received the number of candidates selected by the Staff Selection Commission. So, what can we do ?" Normally, 25% to 40% vacancies are there in Customs and Excise Collectorates throughout the country, because candidates are not made available by the Staff Selection Commission. How is the Government going to meet this particular situation ?

Now about this banking sector, this is the second point. The third point is their occupying a very pivotal role in our total economy. And naturally, there is a decline. I do not know. The reasons are many. There is a perceptible decline in the functioning of these nationalized banks. I need not quote other figures. I need not dwell upon the number of thefts, bad debts, outstanding arrears or frauds being committed in the banks. But I would draw the attention of this House to a report by Shri Era Sezhiyan, a Member of the other House with regard to nationalized banks—State Bank of India and its associate banks—which was presented to Rajya Sabha on 26th April 1984, hardly two weeks before ; and the facts given in this particular report are alarming. Of all the branches of the various banks throughout the country, there are thousands of branches where the accounts

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have not yet been reconciled ; and the total amount where reconciliation has not been done so far for several years, comes to double the amount of the total Central Budget, which means round about Rs. 84,000 crores.

What is the position in the Nationalized Banks ? You are visiting banks. I have appreciated you. It was published in the Southern India Press and I have received letters of protest why did you praise Mr. Poojary on the Floor of Parliament. But I did that and I can do it even now. But you are answerable to the nation as to how you are conducting the affairs of the Nationalised Banks.

The Reserve Bank which was an appex body of monitoring in this country was exercising all its control while regulating the nationalised banking sector and other banking companies in this country. But, unfortunately, Reserve Bank has been reduced to a department by this government ; and the Reserve Bank has no autonomy left with it, so far as regulation of the economy in this country is concerned. They are more or less extended arms of the North Block and they are only functioning as a department of this government. How is it that the Reserve Bank recommends to you for the extension of the service of two Chairmen of particular Nationalised Banks and the Finance Ministry agrees to give extension only to one for three years and to the other man only for one month ? Is it not ridiculous to grant extension to the Chairman of a Nationalised Bank only for one month ? Don't give extension ? But if you want to give an extension do it for a year or two and the extension that you have granted to the other gentleman of the Nationalised Bank, what was the report of the RB against him ? The Deputy Governor in that particular case of S.L. group of companies to whom nearly Rs. 60 crores were advanced against inaccurate security in London where the whole money is going down the drain. What happened to the Sethia Group ? It is the Central Bank of India's Manager there in London who had advanced that money against inaccurate security. The auditor in London brought it to the notice of the management and the authority of the Central Bank of India ; look here this is the state of affairs in the London Branch ; and the RB asked for the extension of the Chairman of the Central Bank of India. It is the same Chairman of the Central Bank of India, Mr. Sonalkar to whom you have given an extension for three years. Why for ? People were talking so many things about it outside. You have fixed a premium for getting extension in this nationalised sector. You are doing a wonderful research. You have found out a new avenue of resource mobilization. What is this extension to one man for three years against whom there is a charge ; he is primarily responsible being the Chief Executive of the Central Bank of India for the whole mess that was done in London Branch. Who was the Manager Incharge of London Branch ? Mr. Patonkar. After retirement, what did he do ? He was employed by the same Sethia. Have you made any provision that any officer of a bank who will be selected or any member of the Public Banking Service Commission or the Chairman will not seek re-appointment or employment under any such Sethia or big business house ? You have not prohibited that ; you have simply said, they will not seek re-employment under the Central or the State Government, etc.

The Chairman or a senior officer or an Assistant General Manager or a General Manager of a Nationalised Bank can oblige a large industrial house and can seek re-employment under him. Under the Income Tax Law, there is a provision that the Commissioner of Income Tax or any Gazetted Officer will not seek re-employment or employment at least for two years under any assessee. Why have you not provided that here ? Any petty Income Tax Officer is able to oblige an assessee maybe some lakhs of rupees. But, here the Assistant General Manager or the General Manager or the Chairman of a particular bank or a member, if he is interested, in that case, no provision exists on that behalf. What are you going to do with that ? You should have made some provision. As a matter of fact, this particular Bill should have provided an opportunity to the members of this House to discuss in detail the mal-functioning of the nationalised banking sector in this country.

I am sorry to say the aspirations and the ambitions that the people had in 1969 when these banks were nationalised have been belied. This is the general feeling in the whole House that the banking sector has completely failed so far as the country's economy and the country's interest is concerned. Absolutely, the banks have become a place for people to make money, to misappropriate money, to make defaults, to commit frauds, to commit thefts and what not. How is the Government going to explain the situation where in a concern like banks the accounts are not reconciled for years ? And the amounts involved run into Rs. 84,000 crores, all over the country and in all the branches. Here is a report. It is a harsh indictment of this Government so far as the conducting of the affairs of the nationalised banks of the country is concerned which was presented to the other House and this particular report has been brought out by —not the Public Accounts Committee, or the Committee on Public Undertakings, but by— the Committee for Papers Laid on the Table of the House, whereby all the papers which were laid on the Table pertaining to the nationalised banks were examined by that Committee and this particular report has been brought out. It is a very important report, very revealing report. I compliment the Chairman and the Members of that particular committee. I wish the hon. Deputy Finance Minister says something about the state of affairs so far as the balancing of the accounts is concerned, whether the figures that I have quoted, the total branches involved in the country so far as the balancing of the accounts runs into thousands, all particulars have been given bank-wise, so far as the total amount involved all over the country and all the branches is concerned, that comes to round about Rs. 84,000 crores which is double the amount of the total budget of the Government of India for 1984-85.

I would not take much of the time of the House, I am concluding. I would like to know whether you have made provision with regard to the proposed service commission for people having 10 years experience, that is 50 per cent of the members will have 10 years' experience in any particular banking industry. What about the rest of the 50 per cent ? Will they be some sort of experts ? What will be their qualifications ? Will they be new, fresh people or retired persons, or will they be defeated politicians, what type of people as you envisage and visualise for appointing as members of the public service commission ? You have mentioned a tenure of five years or 65 years of age whichever is less. Perhaps in the age group of 60 or 59 people will be appointed as Chairman or members of the Commission. Therefore, is it going to be a sanctuary for those retired people who want to be favoured by being appointed as members of this service commission ? Or will it be filled by retired persons, IAS or some sort of such people, as your nominated directors of various public sector companies in this country and on various private corporate bodies in this country, where you have the power to nominate your directors either of the financial institutions or for the Government, and what has been their role ? I do not comment here, the power is there. But how will you be able to keep a vigil or a close watch on the functioning of the corporate sectors ? This affects the entire economy in this country and this is one good reason that you are appointing government directors to this service commission. For working on those very companies where the Government has acquired the powers or the financial institutions have acquired the powers to nominate directors on their behalf but how malfunctioning has been there, excepting— excepting I am saying—the use of these corporate bodies, they are discharging no other function. I am saying this is more important, because this banking industry is one area where the jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor General is not there.

The banking sector which commands roundabout Rs. 70,000 crores and upon whose performance the whole development of our economy depends, is outside the jurisdiction of C and AG and resultantly being outside the jurisdiction of any financial committees of Parliament. So, Parliament excepting seeing these reports which you lay on the Table of the House, has no occasion and opportunity to scrutinise in depth the functioning of these nationalised banks. So, the Government must consider the question of appointing auditors to these nationalised banks, get their accounts audited by the C and AG's office and submit this nationalised

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banking sector to a closer scrutiny by a committee of Parliament, if not PU or PAC, let Parliament have another committee to examine in detail and scrutinise in depth and to have an insight into the functioning of this nationalised sector and to monitor the working of the nationalised banking sector only.

So far as the provisions otherwise are concerned or the setting of a Service Commission is concerned, I am not opposing them. That is a welcome step. But the way in which it is being brought before the House and the way in which it is being rushed through without a purposeful and fruitful debate in this House, I am sorry to say that the provisions in the Bill are not to my satisfaction. More time could have been made available to the hon. Members of this House so that we would have ample opportunity to move our amendments and to discuss more in detail such an important piece of legislation by discussing each and every clause and the deterioration particularly of the customer services in the banking sector, about which the hon. Deputy Finance Minister is also very much worried. I think, if there can be unanimity on one particular point of the total nationalised sector of banks it is this that the customer services have deteriorated very fast and noboby bothers about the customer services so far as the nationalised banking sector is concerned. You get a better service in private banks. That is why, people prefer to have their accounts in the private sector banks, not because they believe in that philosophy but because they get a better service in a private bank than in a nationalised bank.

With these words, I once again request the Government to consider the suggestion whether this particular Bill has to be passed urgently. There is no emergency. There is no Punjab like situation whereby the Government wants to have power and the NSA is to be amended. After all, it is providing for setting up a Service Commission for the recruitment of officers to various nationalised banks. That particular work is not going to suffer because that work is still being carried on by various regional recruitment boards. It will be carried on by another six months. In the meantime, you refer this Bill to a select committee. You bring a motion yourself. Within six months that particular Committee can examine the provisions in detail and come forward with a detailed report about the various provisions in the Bill, in the next session of Parliament. Then you can pass this Bill in the next monsoon session of the House.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I always value the constructive criticism of the Members from the Opposition, particularly the hon. Members like Mr. Satish Agarwal and Mr. Banatwalla.

First, I will deal with the criticism made by Shri Agarwal. He has referred to the Era Sezhiyan Committee's Report. He has also mentioned that he has been criticised for saying some good words about me. For the information of the House and also Shri Agarwal I can venture to say that in the course of the surprise visits, first I came across about the non-reconciliation of inter-branch accounts. I have pointed out not only inside the House but also outside the House that the inter-branch reconciliation has been pending since 1972. Before the submission of this Report by Era Sezhiyan Committee, about 2 years back I placed these facts before the House and afterwards, in order to take remedial measures, we have convened the meeting of the Chief Executives. These things have been placed before the meeting of the Chief Executives. We are at it and some improvement has been shown. The bank employees are in a position to reconcile without resorting to overtime. This has been made clear by bringing inter-branch reconciliation in some of the branches. But what has been the result of this ? When I brought this to the notice of the House and even outside the House to the nation, I was criticised by all. About two days back I have seen another attack from the Chief Minister of one of the States of this country saying that I am having a partisan view and I am not showing any respect to the Legislators, that is, MLAs in the States. Before proceeding further I want to make it clear on the floor of the House as to what happened. Whenever I used to go to my constituency, Opposition Legislators used

to come to me and say that there is deterioration in the customer services of the banks and that better service is not coming forth from the banks. When I go to the function and say to the bank people without any fear that there is a complaint throughout the country that the customer service has gone down and that they have to give better service to the people of this country, the very same people get up and say what Poojary is saying is wrong and the bank people are giving better service. Should I tolerate this type of hypocricy, this type of double talk ? Whenever they come I am making them to make their points. But at one place there was no time. Sometime I do feel that when I make them to speak, they speak in favour of these employees. I do not say that the entire banking sector is very bad and all the people are not giving better service. Some people are there, about 20 per cent to 30 per cent are bad, that is my assessment. When I came to the conclusion that to a certain extent these should be stopped. I have not been allowing some of the persons to speak, I do agree. I have got highest regards for the Legislators, for the Members of Parliament but what the nation today requires some unpleasant action, should we allow this to continue ? This is what is happening. You have been telling that better service should flow, we are giving value to your criticism, I pay surprise visits and I talk to them. But when we are taking action, it is said that we are torturing them. One Member has just now said that we are torturing them. What torture have we done ? Is it not the duty of the Government to monitor the things ? You are taking pains, you are making study and after making study, you are coming before the House and are giving some suggestions and when we are doing it seriously, if this is the reward we are to get, then how can we function ? We have to see that.

In regard to the point made by Shri Banatwalla on the reservations for the minorities, I fully agree with him. The Government is keen that representation to the minorities should be given. We have been giving these representations in the past and even in future also in every Banking Service Recruitment Board minorities' reservation will be kept in view.

Prof. Rup Chand Pal has stated that the names of non-official Members of the Recruitment Board should be placed on the Table of the House. I assure him that it will be done.

About the raising of the reservation to the extent of 25 per cent in the direct recruitments, he has stated that it is going against the agreement between the Management and the Staff. Sir, already there is reservation in the direct recruitment ranging between 15 to 20 per cent and the increase by five per cent is not going to violate the agreement much. If the Hon. Member cooperates, there will not be much opposition from the staff side also.

Shri Banatwalla has stated that the recruitment policy should be rational, impartial and objective. These suggestions will be taken note of and for that purpose the main objective of having such a centralised commission is to have a selection process more objective, more independent and more impartial. In order to have a standard of efficiency only such a Commission is going to be set up.

He has further stated that all regions and all sections of minorities should be represented in the Commission. Government may decide to have one Member representing the minority community. It is in addition to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes representation.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Not only in the Selection Committee, I was asking that there should be representation in the services also.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I am also taking personal interest so far as the question of giving representation to the minorities is concerned. You will see that in future whenever there is appointment to the Banks, attempt will be to have representation to the minority communities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The point that in a family where nobody is employed, at least one from that family should be appointed. This point should also be considered.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : That will be examined. During the discussion I also put forward the same proposal. Such a submission was made by Shri Daga also. This suggestion will be examined.

Even Mr. Banatwalla also said...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Many of the people in the rural areas will get employment if that is followed.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : If one of the members of the family is appointed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, one of the members of the family, if he or she is qualified.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : That is a direction from the Chair which has to be followed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. It is a suggestion. I cannot give any direction. I am a Deputy-Speaker and I am also a Member of Parliament. I would have said this even otherwise.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : What I said is that so far as representation to be given to one member in each family belonging to weaker sections is concerned, it will be examined and considered.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Let the matter go to the Assurances Committee. Don't amend like this.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Hon. Member, Shri Banatwalla, stated that there is delay in the recruitment of officers and he has quoted from the UPSC report also. In order to have efficient and speedier process, we have taken over the officers' recruitment process from the Banking Service Recruitment Board. In fact this recruitment was left with the Banking Service Board and so far as the recruitment of the officers is concerned, that has been taken away in order to have a speedier process, and I can assure the hon. Members also that so far as the delay is concerned, we will try to avoid the delay and instructions will be given to avoid the delay.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : What is the approximate work load of this Commission ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far the Banking Service Recruitment Board had recruited about 3000 to 4000 officers per year.

Mr. Shamanna has stated that promotion and other things should not be automatic and it should be on merit and subject to reservation. He has made that suggestion and we will also take into consideration the suggestion made by Mr. Shamanna.

As I stated, I will be very brief and I can assure the hon. Members that so far as the Government is concerned, it shares the concern expressed by the hon. Members. We will try to give better service to the people of this country and it will flow from the banking sector. But at the same time I require the cooperation of the Opposition Members also, including the Members from CPI(M) and CPI parties. Some of the militant Unions are controlled by CPI(M) and CPI people. (*Interruptions*)

One of the hon. Members from the Opposition has stated that the Government should not have any grievance so far as their employment is concerned, but so far as their discipline is concerned, the Government should be very firm. I agree with the hon. Member, Shri T.R. Shamanna and I also agree with the hon. Member, Shri Satish Agarwal that there should be discipline. Without discipline nothing could move in this sector.

With this assurance I conclude my speech.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : I have made a certain very important point that in the matter of all-India Services in the States, the cadre posts are discussed with the Chief Secretary and the needs of particular States are given, but in such a vital economic sector the State Governments know the needs of the rural areas and the urban areas and the number of branches to be opened and in a situation where too much of regional imbalance in the banking sector exists, I had suggested that the State Governments or the regions by rotation can be given adequate representation in the

Banking Service Commission so that the needs of officers and all such things can be discussed also. I raised this question that sometimes if you recruit some one from the South and post him to Punjab....

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Think of the national integration.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : That is good. But from my own experience I can say that if a man who cannot understand the language of a particular region, how can he understand the needs of the particular people ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Even as per the existing system, it is done on an All India basis. In order to avoid all these things we can have postings made regionwise. Now the power has been taken by this Commission. When these people will be recruited on an All India basis, in order to avoid duplication, we have come up with the centralised Commission. As I have stated, our people, particularly graduates—educated people used to appear before seven, eight or ten recruitment Boards. You can understand the expenditure involved also. They have to pay the entry fee, admission fee and all these things. This is being avoided. There will be one centralised Commission. If some officers are recruited, we can think of posting those people regionwise. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the recruitment and selection of officers for appointment to services and posts in public sector banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; The question is :

> "That Clauses 2 to 34 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 34 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to move :

> "That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

20.32 hrs.

DELHI RENT CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 provides for the control of rents and evictions and of rates of hotels and lodging houses,

[Shri Mohammed Usman Arif]

and for the lease of vacant premises to Government, in certain areas in the Union Territory of Delhi. Chapter VI of the Act provides for appointment of Controllers and their powers and functions and appeals. Landlords or tenants prefer their cases for redressal of grievances under this Act to the courts of the Rent Controller or the Additional Rent Controller. At present there is one Rent Controller and six Additional Rent Controllers in Delhi. For dealing with the appeals arising out of the orders of the Rent Controller/Additional Rent Controllers, there is one Rent Control Tribunal and every appeal is preferred to the Tribunal under section 38 of the Act. There is no provision for appointment of Additional Rent Control Tribunals.

It had been noticed of late that a large number of appeals are pending in the Rent Control Tribunal ; and the single Rent Control Tribunal has not been able to cope with these appeals, which results in delay in the finalisation of the appeals and justice

20.33 hrs.

(SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA *in the Chair*)

delayed is justice denied. The Delhi High Court has also said that the number of appeals pending with the Tribunal is very large.

Keeping in view the difficulties experienced by the Delhi High Court and to expedite the finalisation of the appeals pending with the Tribunal, it is proposed to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 to provide for the appointment of Additional Rent Control Tribunals. Accordingly, section 38A has been inserted in the Act and powers have also been vested in the Delhi High Court for transfer of appeals from one Tribunal to Additional Tribunals etc. under section 38B now inserted in the Act.

Opportunity has also been availed of to amend the provisions relating to the laying of rules before Parliament to give effect to the recommendations of the Committees on Subordinate Legislation of the Houses of Parliament. It has been recommended by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation that there should be a uniform law relating to the laying of rules before both the Houses of Parliament for a period of 30 days comprising in one session or two or more successive sessions. With these words, I move the Bill for consideration.

Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

Shri Sushil Bhattacharyya.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA (Burdwan) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill was autually brought in the year 1980 and we are discussing this Bill in the month of May, 1984. It is better late than never.

Section 38 of the Delhi Rent Control Act provides for a single Rent Control Tribunal and that too to be appointed by the Central Government. Since hundreds of cases have been pending much to the distress of the aggrieved parties and there being no provision for appointment of Additional Tribunals, an amendment of the Act becomes necessary. The Subordinate Legislation Committees of both the Houses of Parliament also recommended for the setting up of additional Tribunals.

As the amendment of Sections 38, 39, 40 and 56 imply speedy disposal of the appeals and as there is no extra expenditure, I feel that the proposed Bill, if amended suitably, will help the tenants as well as the house-owners. As such, I support the Bill but with a few reservations.

Firstly, there is no time-limit for the disposal of the cases and therefore the cases may drag on appeal and the main purpose of the Bill will be defeated.

Secondly, the existing District and Sessions judges will be appointed in the Additional Tribunals, as it is proposed in the Bill. But the District and Sessions Judges are already over-burdened with the District and Sessions court cases. So, only their appointment will not help to ease the situation prevailing now.

Thirdly, the cases of small house-owners, who want their houses for self-occupation have been left out but compassion and other human factors demand such consideration.

Now, Sir, rent is connected with housing and the problem of housing is more acute in this capital city of Delhi. There are many industrial and commercial concerns in and around Delhi. As such, a large number of employees of these industries and commercial concerns live in the city. But the industrialists and the commercial concerns do not provide any quarters for these employees. Moreover, the Government itself is not in a position to provide quarters for all its employees. So, in a situation like this, the house-owners take full advantage of shortage of houses. (*Interruptions.*)

20.40 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

In a situation like this, the house owners take full advantage of the shortage of house and fix rents at their sweet will. The consequence is disputes arise between the tenant and the house owners that lead them to court thereby increasing in its turn the number of pending appeals.

Moreover, renting a house means remunerative profit at a minimum risk and businessmen are becoming more interested in investing money in building houses than in industry. Money thus invested is beyond the arm of the Government and leads to evasion of income-tax. Such diversion of money which deprives industry and adds to black money, should be curbed by the Government and effective measures should also be taken to stop the prevailing practice or *pagri* or any advance in any form to be paid by the tenants to the house owners at the time of renting a house.

Before I conclude, I urge upon the Government to restrict business to limited areas and take up the housing projects in a phased manner so as not only to provide quarters to its own employees but also to the people in general as also compel the managements of the industrial and commercial concerns to build houses to provide accommodation for their employees also.

These measures will ease the situation, if not resolve it fully.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : आप हमें यह बतलाइये कि दिल्ली में रेट कन्ट्रोलर कितने हैं ? इन कन्ट्रोलर्स के पास केसेज कब से पेण्डिग हैं और कितने केसेज पेण्डिग हैं ? आज दिल्ली में सवाल यह है कि कन्ट्रोलर्स कम हैं, कन्ट्रोलरों के पास पेशियां बहुत ज्यादा हैं। एक कन्ट्रोलर एक केस को डिसाइड करने में पांच-सात साल लगा देता है, जिसके कारण यह परेशानी है। पहले इसका परपज यह था कि जो किरायेदार होते थे, उनकी रक्षा करता था, लेकिन आज क्या हो गया है—यह खिचड़ी एक्ट बन गया है, अब यह किरायेदार ही नहीं, मकानदारों की, मकान-मालिकों की भी रक्षा करने लगा है। आपके पास कन्ट्रोलर कम हैं जिसकी वजह से वे डे-टु-डे हीयरिंग नहीं लेते हैं और जो मालिक हैं उनकी हालत क्या है, इसके आंकड़े सदन के सामने दीजिये। हमें बतलाइये कि कितने केसेज पेंडिग हैं और कन्ट्रोलर कितने महीनों में मामले को तय करता है।

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasaragod) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, The problem in Delhi and suburban areas is lack of residential facility for the people. In view of that, many people came forward and constituted a cooperative group housing societies and now they are waiting for the allotment of land by the Government. My request to the hon. Minister in particular is, in order to give facilities to the people in this city and to help them build and own their own houses, the Government should expedite allotting land to the Cooperative Group Housing Societies.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : कम से कम मंत्री जी इतना तो बतलायें कि जो बिल 1980 में आना था, वह 1984 में क्यों आ रहा है ? यह देर-आयद-दुरुस्त-आयद वाली बात नहीं है। आप पार्लियामेंट सेशन को जिस तरह से काम करते जा रहे हैं, यह उसका नतीजा है कि लेजिस्लेशन पड़े रहते हैं, पार्लियामेंट के सामने नहीं आते, उन पर विचार करने का समय ही नहीं मिलता। आप फैसला कीजिये कि पार्लियामेंट के सेशन को बढ़ाया जायगा, घटाया नहीं जायगा।

दूसरी बात अकेले ट्रिब्यूनल बढ़ाना काफी नहीं है। यह सही दिशा में एक कदम है लेकिन रैंट कंट्रोल पर फिर से विचार करने की जरूरत है। जो आदमी अपना मकान बनाता है और किराए पर दे देता है, अगर वह खुद रहने के लिए मकान चाहता है तो उसे नहीं मिलता। यह ठीक है कि जब उसने मकान बनाया तो वह उसका मालिक था, लेकिन किराए पर देने के बाद अगर वह खुद मकान में रहना चाहता है तो उसके लिए इसमें कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मामले बहुत लम्बे लटक रहे हैं और जो कानून किराएदार की मदद के लिए बना था वह सबको परेशान कर रहा है। दिल्ली में तो यह गम्भीर समस्या है। यह तो आप पास करा लेंगे लेकिन एक पूर्ण और ब्यौरेवार विवरण के साथ बिल लाने की आवश्यकता है, ऐसा हो तब तो बात समझ में आ सकती है।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि बहुत देर से अमेंडमेंट आ रहा है, लेकिन जो कारण उन्होंने बताया है, ऐसा नहीं है। पार्लियामेंट के सत्र कम नहीं हुए हैं। जितने सत्र पहले होते थे उतने ही अब होते हैं। एक दो दिन इधर उधर हो सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हफ्तों का फर्क है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। एक दो बार शायद बढ़ाया ही गया है। यह कहना कि हम पार्लियामेंट से डरते हैं और पार्लियामेंट को कम कर रहे हैं, यह गलत है। इसमें सच्चाई नहीं है। हम पार्लियामेंट का पूरा सम्मान करते हैं। जितने सत्र हैं उतने ही चल रहे हैं। जितना बिजनेस इस पार्लियामेंट में हुआ है, शायद पहले इसके मुकाबले में नहीं हुआ होगा। यह मैं मानता हूं कि इसमें देर हुई है, इस पार्टिकुलर अमेंडमेंट में, बहुत छोटा सा अमेंडमेंट है। जैसी मांग की गई है कि एक कंप्रेहेंसिव बिल, रैंट कंट्रोल बिल फार दिल्ली, आना चाहिए, इससे मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूं। आज जो स्थिति हाउस ओनर्स की है, उसको देखते हुए इसमें बहुत संशोधन की जरूरत है। बहुत कुछ करने की जरूरत है। उसके लिए एक बिल बिल्कुल कम्प्लीट तैयार है। उसको जल्दी से जल्दी लाया जाएगा। इसमें हाउस ओनर्स की जितनी दिक्कतें हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखा जा रहा है। यह तो छोटा सा अमेंडमेंट है। केसेज बढ़ रहे हैं, ट्रिब्यूनल कम हैं, इसके लिए संक्षेप में अभी इसको लाया गया है। मैं सोचता हूं कि इसके ऊपर कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One more information. Out of the total time available with us, we spend only 35 per cent on legislative business. If all the leaders sit and increase it to 50 per cent and devote the other 50 per cent to other matters, it would be better.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Thank you very much, Sir, for giving this information. Mr. Vajpayee should also be happy to know that particularly in this Session we have been able to accommodate as many points or subjects suggested by the Opposition as we could. We would have liked to have more. At the cost of legislative business we have been accommodating the Opposition point of view because we also think that the points raised are of national importance and we must have them discussed in the House. That was also one of the reasons why the whole business got squeezed at the end. I am very thankful to the House for showing me this indulgence that at my request the House has been extending its sittings beyond normal hours.

SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF : Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members that

they have given support to this Bill. I would, first of all, like to answer to the queries made by hon. Member Shri Daga. He has asked how many Rent Controllers and Additional Rent Controllers are there. There are one Rent Controller and six Additional Rent Controllers. The cases pending as on 30-9-1983 are 15,667....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Since how long are those cases pending ?

SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF : The hon. Member can very well understand that in courts time is taken ; for years, they must be pending.

But at present I cannot say from which period these cases are pending. That information is not available. That would be collected. ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Advocates like Mr. Daga ask for adjournments and hence delays occur.

SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF : With regard to the suggestions made by the hon. Members, I must say that a comprehensive Bill is coming in which all the suggestions given by the hon. Members will be considered.

The present amendment is so simple. It is only regarding the Rent Control Tribunal because one Tribunal could not cope with the appeals pending before them. We have made a provision for other Tribunals. About the other points, I may assure the hon. Members that a comprehensive Bill is coming.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—Short Title

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 4, —

for "1980" *substitute* "1984" (2)

(Shri Buta Singh)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1, —

for "Thirty-first" *substitute* "Thirty-fifth" (1)

(Shri Buta Singh)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

20.52 hrs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : With your permission, I would like to say a few words while mov-

[Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy]

ing the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1984 for the consideration of the House.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, has been amended from time to time to give effect to the International Conventions on Maritime matters. The deficiencies which have come to light after the last amendments have been examined by the National Shipping Board and it is now proposed to give effect to their recommendations by amending the Act.

The present Bill deals mainly with the welfare of seamen. One of the salient features of the present Bill is the provision of insurance for the members of the crew of sailing vessels against death or injury caused by accidents in the course of employment. An obligation is sought to be cast on the owner of each sailing vessel to undertake an insurance policy for this purpose. Provision is also being made prohibiting the sailing of the vessels without such a policy. No Customs Collector shall grant port clearance to a sailing vessel until after production of a policy of insurance. Another feature of the amendment relates to the employment of seamen by foreign ships. According to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, employment of Indian seamen at Indian ports is done only through Seamen's Employment Offices. As an exception, however, Section 102 of the Act permits the master of a foreign flag ship to engage a seaman, not being the holder of a certificate of continuous discharge at a port of India, otherwise than through the Seamen's Employment Office. It has been noticed that by and large, masters of foreign flagships employ Indians or foreigners who do not hold a certificate of continuous discharge issued by their countries. It is proposed to substitute Section 102 so as to confine the scope to engagement by a foreign flagship at an Indian port to seamen who either belong to the flag state or to the state where the rest of the crew of the ship were engaged, presumption being that in the absence of such seamen being available at an Indian port, employment would naturally be offered to Indian seamen holding certificate of continuous discharge.

Further, there is no provision in the Act at present for the application of moneys deposited with the shipping master on behalf of the Seamen, where such money remains undisbursed or unclaimed. As a welfare measure, it is proposed to make a provision that if no claim for the money deposited with the shipping master is received for a period of six years, then the said amount would, subject to the orders of the Central Government, be utilised for the welfare of the seamen.

Section 141(3) provides that any amount payable by way of compensation to the deceased seamen can be paid to his legal heirs. As the legal formalities required to be completed for establishing an heir are cumbersome, it is proposed to provide that compensation may be paid to a member of the family nominated by a seaman. For this purpose, it is proposed to amend Section 141(3) and also to define the expression 'family' in Section 3 of the Merchant Shipping Act.

Section 159(b) provides that for considering eligibility for a claim on money due to a deceased Seaman, the shipping master may require production of a probate, letters of Administration or a certificate issued under the Indian Succession Act. As the procedure for obtaining a certificate issued under section 29 of the Administrator General Act, 1963, is more expeditious, it is proposed to amend this section to make a provision that a certificate issued by the Administrator General under section 29 of the Act would be sufficient for payment of wages due to a deceased seaman.

At present there is no provision in the Act for the prevention of Occupational Accidents to seafarers. It is proposed to make a provision in the Act to confer power on the Central Government to make rules so as to ensure safe working conditions on Indian ships and for preventing occupational accidents.

Section 101 of the Act provides that articles of agreement with the crew shall be signed by the master and the seamen. It is considered desirable to amend the section by providing that owners or agents of the ships should also be required to sign the agreement, so as to bind them to obligations cast by the agreement with respect to payment of wages and other provisions protecting the interests of seafarers.

The remaining amendments in the Bill are of minor or consequential nature. In the above circumstances, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 be taken into consideration."

Shri Ramanna Rai.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasaragod): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to make any comments in the way in which this Bill was introduced here.

Anyhow, it was decided that the Bill had to be passed. The Minister is not able to say anything about the urgency of this measure. Anyhow this being a welfare State, for the betterment of the people, particularly to working class and others, an amendment of this nature is necessary. By the amendment of the outdated provision and by making progressive provisions in this Bill, the goal of the welfare State will be reached. But, in this case also, I am not able to understand why Government is shy in not taking steps to nationalise the entire shipping industry. This is the main demand of the people of this country, particularly, of those connected with the merchant shipping etc. It is high time that Government seriously consider to nationalise the entire shipping industry. It is a general complaint of the workers that for the same kind of work, the same wages are not paid. Discrimination is there. For the worker doing the same work, one is paid one-third of that for the other. Particularly, a large number of workers are not made permanent also in this industry.

So, Government should seriously consider all the aspects and take necessary steps to nationalise the Shipping industry. I know that one of the major shipping companies is the private sector concern, namely, the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company. What they are doing is this. 50 per cent lay-off is resorted to by this company intentionally. It cannot be said that there is no facility, there is no scope for them to do their job properly. There is no explanation why 50 per cent is laid off. We know that some years back there was another Shipping Company—Teja Company. They made lot of money, swindling the Government and I doubt very much whether Government is colluding with Scindia Steamship Navigation Company. That also has to be considered. So my request to the Government is this. Anyhow they are going to pass this Bill. Even if this Bill is passed, that is not the end. That is only the means. So, what should be the end ? The end should be nationalisation of Shipping—particularly Merchant Shipping Industry.

At this time I don't want to give a long speech here. We know that India had a glorious past as far as our shipping is concerned. The Pandiya kings and other kings from the South sent the ships both for commercial purposes and other purposes, throughout the world. The ships sailed up to Indonesia and other countries. But what is the position of our ships ? We sail around the Gulf and the Indian coast. So it is necessary and it is high time for Government to consider this seriously and expand the Shipping industry and have trade throughout the world and become dominant shipping force in the world. We know that among the transports, shipping transport is the cheapest transports. Now we are neglecting this. It is high time that Government give necessary encouragement to the Merchant Shipping Industry...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can welcome the welfare measures.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI : Welfare measures are there. It is necessary. Further welfare measures are necessary.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : Sir, I made it very clear in my introductory remarks that this is part of the administrative measures for improving the condition of seafarers and the crew working on the ships. There should not be any objection from whichever party it may be. I only feel that this measure should have come much earlier, because, there was the recommendation of so many international bodies and other agencies. This was considered by the National Shipping Board from 1967 onwards. Ultimately Government has taken decision to do it. These measures which I have introduced are going

[Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy]

to be beneficial to the people working on the ships.

I don't want to say much. About Scindia Company let us not attribute any motive. Scindias have played a significant role. They have got a most historical association with the development of the Shipping industry of the country.

They are now in real difficulties. Wish the hon. Member had gone through their business activities for the last five or six years and had he seen it, he would not have mentioned it. The Government is trying to help this important Shipping House to get over this difficult period. I hope that the assistance of the Government will be very useful.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI : Instead of helping them so that they may become viable, why don't the Government take over ?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : The Government is not to take over that. We will not nationalise the shipping industry as a whole. The present system will continue and Government will go to the help of not only the nationalised shipping house but also the private agencies. I hope these measures will be very helpful to the lowest ranks.

I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. Clauses 2 to 22. There are no amendments.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 22 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 22 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—Short Title and commencement.

Amendment made

2. Page 1, line 4,—

for "1983" substitute "1984"
(Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made

1. Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-fourth" substitute—
"Thirty-fifth"
(Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

21.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, 9th May, 1984/ Vaisakha 19, 1906 (Saka).

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